



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla the 21st June 1920.

No. 2219.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1920 (II of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all rouble notes confiscated under the said section shall be deposited in the nearest treasury or currency office pending further orders.

No. 2220.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Rouble Note Ordinance, 1920 (II of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise all District Magistrates and, in the case of Presidency Towns, Commissioners of Police, to make orders under the said section permitting the withdrawal of rouble notes deposited in treasuries and currency offices within their respective jurisdictions.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla the 26th June 1920.

No. 3437.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, namely :—

In rule 2 (1), in the definitions of the words “ export ” and “ import ”, for the word “ aircraft ” substitute the word “ air ”.

To rule 58, add the following :—

“ For the purposes of this Rule, the word “ goods ” shall be deemed to include aircraft imported by flight in so far as the provisions of the Rule are applicable thereto.”

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 26th June 1920.

No. 3444.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, and aeroplane engines and engine parts, from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under item 92 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended, as is in excess of a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

EMIGRATION.

The 26th June 1920.

No. 3262.—In pursuance of section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 8th April 1920, of the election of Mr. A. Chrystall to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. W. R. Alexander, resigned.

No. 3264.—In pursuance of section 116-A., sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 1st May 1920, of the election of Mr. L. Church to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. R. Johnstone resigned.

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The 26th June 1920.

No. 3358.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7079-91, dated the 23rd August 1907, restricting the importation of “ novocain ” into British India.

No. 3360.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7098-91, dated the 23rd August 1907, authorizing certain officers of the Postal Department to search, or cause search to be made, for postal articles suspected to contain "novocain" in course of transmission by the post.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 26th June 1920.

No. 3376.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In Rule 42 the following shall be substituted for the existing list of officers authorised to clear the line :—

Officers authorised to clear the line.

- (1) Military Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.
- (2) Private Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.
- (3) Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- (4) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (5) Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department in the absence of the Foreign Secretary on tour with the Viceroy.
- (6) President and Members of the Railway Board.
- (7) President and Members of the Board of Industries and Munitions.
- (8) Comptroller and Auditor General.
- (9) Controller of Currency.
- (10) Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay.
- (11) Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
- (12) Maharaja of Patiala (from Patiala Office).
- (13) Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, by special order of the Commander-in-Chief.
- (14) Chief of the General Staff.
- (15) Senior Staff Officer at headquarters, in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from the headquarters Station.
- (16) Adjutant-General in India.
- (17) Quartermaster-General in India.
- (18) Officer-in-charge of the Railway Control Section, Quartermaster-General's Branch.

- *(19) General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Commands, the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Meerut, Lucknow, Secunderabad, and Burma Divisions and the Kohat, Derajat, Bannu, Bombay, Karachi and Aden Brigades.
- *(20) Senior Staff Officer of each of the General Officers Commanding in the absence of the General Officers Commanding.
- (21) Officer Commanding a Force in the Field.
- (22) Director, Royal Indian Marine.
- (23) Director of Military Operations.
- (24) Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.
- (25) Resident Naval Officer, Bombay.
- (26) Senior officers of squadrons or ships detached from the Naval Commander-in-Chief at ports in India.
- (27) Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in India.
- (28) Officer Commanding, 52nd Wing, Royal Air Force.
- (29) Senior Officer, 52nd Wing, Royal Air Force, in the absence of the Wing Commander from headquarters.
- (30) Private Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal by special order of the Governors.
- (31) Private Secretaries to the Lieutenant-Governors, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, by special order of the Lieutenant-Governors.
- (32) Members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal.
- (33) Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.
- (34) Senior Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, resident at headquarters, in the absence of the Chief Secretaries from headquarters.
- (35) Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments.
- (36) Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments, during the absence of the Secretary in those Departments.
- (37) Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department.
- (38) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
- (39) Senior Secretaries to the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam resident at headquarters, in the absence of the Chief Commissioners from headquarters.
- (40) Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
- (41) Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
- (42) Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
- (42) Residents in Hyderabad and Mysore.
- (44) First Assistant to the Resident in Hyderabad in the absence of the Resident from headquarters.
- (45) Commissioner in Sind.

NOTE—The Agent, North-Western Railway and the General Officer Commanding the Rawalpindi Divisional Area have been authorised to clear the line temporarily during the present disturbances on the North-West Frontier.

* The power of clearing the line is limited in the case of the General Officers Commanding and of the Senior Staff Officers named above to messages addressed to the Army Department, to Army Headquarters and to the General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Commands.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Pay of officers, other than regular members of the Indian Civil Service, holding Indian Civil Service posts.

(Establishments.)

No. 1260.

Simla, the 24th June 1920.

RESOLUTION.

With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India it has been decided to allow the officers noted on the margin* to draw, with effect from the 1st December 1919, the same pay as has been sanctioned in the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, for regular members of the Indian Civil Service, subject to the following reservations or principles:—

*1. Officers promoted from the Provincial Service to hold Indian Civil Service posts.

2. Officers recruited from the Bar.

3. Military and other uncovenanted members of the old mixed commissions (including members of the old Berar Commission).

4. Statutory Civil Servants.

- (1) Only officers of non-Indian domicile belonging to the third category set forth in the margin will be eligible for overseas allowance.
- (2) (a) The initial pay of an officer promoted from the Provincial Service will on each occasion of his promotion be fixed on the superior time scale at a stage which will represent Rs. 300 a month above the pay last enjoyed by him in the regular line of the Provincial Service, or the initial stage of the superior scale (Rs. 1,000) whichever is greater.
(b) In bringing such officers at present in service on to the time scale, their pay on permanent appointment to posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service will first be determined in accordance with the principle in clause (a) above, and to this will be added as many increments as they would have received according to their length of service after such promotion.
- (3) Military and other uncovenanted members of the old mixed commissions (including members of the old Berar Commission) and Statutory Civil Servants will be brought on to the time scale in accordance with paragraph 4 of the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, the date of commencement of service in their case being reckoned from the date of their first appointment to the mixed commission or Indian Civil Service.
- (4) In regard to officers recruited from the Bar, full discretion is left to the local Governments and Administrations to bring in such recruits at any suitable stage up to Rs. 2,000.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this Department, for information and guidance.

ORDERED also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary. to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 26th June 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3284.

Simla, the 22nd June 1920.

RESOLUTION.

(TRADING BY FOREIGNERS).

The following papers regarding the resumption of trade relations with Germany are published for general information :—

1. *Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 7-T-Com., dated the 7th May 1920, and enclosure.*

No. 7-T-Com., dated the 7th May 1920.

From—THE HON'BLE MR. A. MARR, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Darjeeling.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter No. 11-C.M. 6-1920, dated the 16th April 1920, from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, on the question of trading with German firms.

2. As the question of policy affects the whole of British India, it is desirable that the Government of India should make an authoritative pronouncement on the subject. The general question of post-war trade with our late enemies was discussed in this Government's letters Nos. 414-T-Com., dated the 26th September 1917 and 495Com., dated the 21st January 1918, but there have doubtless been subsequent developments of which the Governor in Council is not aware.

No. 11-C.M. 6-1920, dated the 16th April 1920.

From—The Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, Calcutta.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

At a regular meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association, held on Friday the 9th April 1920, the question of trading with German firms was raised by one of the members.

It would appear that firms in Germany are now offering agencies for German goods, that I have been directed to ascertain the views of Government as to the desirability of the resumption of trade relationship with Germany.

The vexed question has, it is understood, been freely debated upon in England, and the reply given by the President of the Board of Trade was to the effect that Great Britain required German purchasing power, and that it was the view of His Majesty's Government that Germany must be set on her feet again.

As, however, conditions in India may be somewhat different, before members of this Association enter into business negotiations with German firms, they consider that the feeling of the Government of India on this point should be made publicly known, so that trade relationship with Germany may be resumed without fear of arousing public feeling.

2. *Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 3144, dated the 17th June 1920.*

No. 3144, dated the 17th June 1920.

From—R. B. EWBANK, ESQ., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 70-Com., dated the 7th May 1920, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, on the subject of the resumption of trade relationships with Germany. You suggest that, as the question of policy thus raised affects the whole of British India, it is desirable that the Government of India should make an authoritative pronouncement on the subject.

2. In reply I am to say that an authoritative pronouncement on the subject has already been made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech on the 8th January last when he opened the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon, and I am also to invite a reference to this Department's notification No. 1368-D., dated the 21st February 1920, republishing certain notes issued by the Board of Trade on trading conditions with certain countries. From this notification it will be seen that 'it is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.' The Government of India have already announced their intention of excluding Germans from India for a period of five years from the date of the conclusion of the war, but though they do not propose to allow Germans to handle trade in India for this period, there is no objection to firms in this country resuming trade relationships with German firms. The attention of the Trades Association, however, should be drawn to the two provisos to the General Trading License published under the authority of the Governor General in Council on the 2nd August 1919, which provisos are still in force.

ORDERED that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, the Indian Trade Commissioner, London, and His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 2nd July 1920.

No. 581.—In supersession of the Home Department notification No. 375, dated the 26th April 1920, Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is granted combined leave for eight months, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 5 months and 17 days and furlough on average salary for the remaining period, with effect from the 24th March 1920.

No. 583.—Major F. P. Mackie, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties until further orders.

No. 590.—The services of Captain W. O. Walker, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 7th April 1920.

POLICE.

The 2nd July 1920.

No. 1241.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by any officer of a Volunteer Corps or of the Indian Defence Force who has been granted honorary rank on

retirement and permitted to wear the uniform of such corps or Force, in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in form XIII under rule 29 of the said Rules for the possession or carrying of arms which formed part of his equipment as such officer.

No. 1243.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

1. In rule 22, sub-rule (2) of the said rules, for clause (a) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(a) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their export or import and are being transported in accordance with such licence—

(i) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export; or

(ii) by transshipment in the port of import for re-export by sea.”

2. In Schedule VII to the said rules—

(i) In Form II, for clause (b) of the third condition the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination under a separate licence, where such place is situated outside the port of import, for transport or export by land.”

(ii) In Form VII, for the heading relating to Fee, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“*Fee—(a) where issued in compliance with the requirement of condition 3 (b) of Form II, One Rupee in stamps for each transport licence whether bulk is or is not broken at the port of import;*
(b) *in any other case, Ten Rupees in stamps.*”

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 3rd July 1920.

No. 3639.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in this department notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

(1) For the third proviso in the preamble, *substitute* the following :—

(iii) the export of any article (other than rice) shipped to any Indian port;

(2) From the Schedule *delete* the entry (A) Silver bullion and coin.

No. 3681.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 4th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

4TH JUNE 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports.

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries.

Urgent Orders.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

Gt. George Street,

S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives, except the following:—
 - Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—
 - tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Rice; Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings, as, *e.g.*, Hay, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—
 - (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
 - Pineapples.
 - (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
 - (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 - (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- (A) Husk meal.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
- Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound lard and neutral lard).
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.	Maypole dyes.

- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
- Meals, *see* Husk, Wheat.
- (A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet, and marrow fat.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Milk, sweetened condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
- Notes of the Bank of France.
- Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites.
- Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- Rifles, *see* Firearms.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
- Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.

Bird seed.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk,

Chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.

Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Cotarnine Phthalate.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

• Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Marmite.

Mince meat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

"Phosto" animal food.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough, inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition", all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &C.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A parcel post service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandria, and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyroute, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c-o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and-or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called for* at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestin, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to his country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on section

"A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).

Seeds, oils and fats on section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

POST OFFICE.

The 3rd July 1920.

No. 3655.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India

in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

“or, in the case of a newspaper published in a State in India, by a recommendation in writing from the Political Officer concerned in support of the application.”

No. 3689.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 3rd July 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely :—

For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... annas 6.”

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st July 1920.

No. M-1-7.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), in the rules regarding mine managers and their certificates, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2968-82, dated the 21st April 1906, as subsequently amended, is published as required by the same section, for the information of persons concerned. Notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 3rd October 1920.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

(1) In rule 45 the words “in which more than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or” shall be omitted and for the figure 1,800, the figure 2,500 shall be substituted.

(2) In rule 46 the words “in which more than 50 or less than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or” shall be omitted, and for the figure 1,800, the figure 2,500 shall be substituted.

(3) In rule 47 the words “in which not more than 50 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or” shall be omitted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secy., Board of Industries and Munitions.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION N.

Simla, the 2nd July 1920.

No. 681-F.—In the column No. of members, page 512* of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, June 2, 1920, against Burdwan Division, North (Muhammadan), for "2" read "1".

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 3rd July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Dated Simla, the 2nd July 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 1259.—The undermentioned are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the rank of Captain, on relinquishing their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

Hari Pada Mukerjee. Dated 27th November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 10th July 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 9th July 1920.

No. 1217.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (i) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-law, Legal Remembrancer, Assam, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for a period of one month, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his office.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 9th July 1920.

No. 1292.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by any person, British or Indian, below the rank of a commissioned officer, who has been discharged from His Majesty's naval, military or air forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension or has been transferred to the Army Reserve or the Indian Army Reserve, and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding his unit or department, in respect of the grant of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said rules, or of the renewal of any such licence, for the possession and carrying of arms which were actually in his possession at the time of his discharge.

No. 1296.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely :—

1. In rules 10 (1), 28 and 29 (1) of the said rules, the words " and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34, " and in rules 15 (2) (a), 30, and 31 and 32 (1) the words " subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 34 " shall be omitted.

2. In sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the said rules, for the word and figures " sub-rules (2) and (3) " the word and figure " sub-rule (2) " shall be substituted.

3. In rule 34 of the said rules—

(i) sub-rule (2) shall be omitted and sub-rules (3), (4) and (5) shall be renumbered (2), (3) and (4) respectively; and

(ii) in sub-rule (2) as renumbered, for the words " Save as aforesaid " the words " Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency-town or Rangoon " shall be substituted.

4. In Schedule VII to the said rules—

(i) in forms VIII, IX, X and XI—

(a) after the word " Purchase " in the 5th condition, the words " of arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchase of ammunition " shall be inserted; and

(b) after the 5th condition, the following condition shall be inserted, namely :—

" 5A. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture; " and

(ii) in the 5th condition of Form XIII, the 8th condition of Form XIV, the 9th condition of Form XV and the 4th condition of Form XVI, for the words " or ammunition " the words " and in the North-West Frontier Province at the time of purchasing ammunition " shall be substituted.

No. 1298.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, as subsequently amended, namely :—

The following shall be inserted as entry (13), namely :—

(13) Persons holding sword or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor General in Council or a local Government.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any fire-arms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is herein exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as— (a) the Governor General in Council, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.	All.
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No. 1300.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fee shall be payable by the heirs or successors of persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor General in Council or a local Government, in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form XIII under rule 29 of the said Rules for the possession or carrying of such arms.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1920.

No. 3793.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 3437, dated the 26th June 1920, making certain amendments in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

No. 3795.—The following draft amendments which it is proposed to make in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), are published, as required by section 13 of the same Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th August 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, namely:—

In rule 2 (1), in the definitions of the words "export" and "import,"
for the word "aircraft" substitute the word "air".

To rule 58, add the following:—

"For the purposes of this Rule, the word "goods" shall be deemed to include aircraft imported by flight in so far as the provisions of the Rule are applicable thereto."

POST OFFICE.

The 10th July 1920.

No. 4017.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of subsection (2) of section 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

1. After rule 23-A of the said rules, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"23B. Celluloid and articles made wholly or partly of celluloid, such as cinematograph and photographic films, shall be packed in a strong wooden box and a label bearing the word "Celluloid" in bold letters shall be affixed to the parcel."

2. In sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the said rules, for the word and figures "and 23A." the word and figures "23A. and 23B." shall be substituted.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 10th July 1920.

No. 3862.—In pursuance of the notification in this department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate the Commissioner of Trade and Customs as the person by whom the certificates required by the said notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the Federated Malay States.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 10th July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Simla, the 9th July 1920.*

JUDICIAL.

No. 1357.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. In rule 7, sub-rule (A), for the words " Ordnance Department " occurring in the entry against item (XVII), the words " Indian Ordnance Corps " shall be substituted.

2. In rule 161, sub-rule (A), after item (XIV), the following shall be inserted :— (XIV-A), Indian Ordnance Corps comprising the Indian personnel of the Indian Ordnance Department."

No. 1358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), and in supersession of item 4 in Army Department Notification No. 1034, dated the 4th June 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules published with Army Department notification No. 911, dated 3rd November 1911, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In the first Appendix to the said Rules, for Form No. IV— Non-Combatants—Army Bearer Corps and Army Hospital Corps, the following shall be substituted, namely :

FORM No. IV.

NON-COMBATANTS.

(Indian Hospital Corps.)

Enrolment of.....

No..... Name..... as a Non-Combatant

[(a).....] in the Indian Hospital Corps.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

1. What is your name? 1.

2. What is your father's name? 2.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following six questions, you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

3. What is your religion, class and tribe? 3.

4. What is your Village, Thana, ^{Pergunnah}_{Tehsil} and District? 4. { Village.....
Thana.....
Pergunnah.....
Tehsil.....
District.....

5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil power? 5.

6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State, or to the Nepal State Army? 6.

7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Imperial Service or other troops of any Indian State, or in the Nepal State Army? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge. (b). 7.

8. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your former service? 8.

9. Are you willing to be enrolled in the Indian Hospital Corps? 9.

10. Are you willing to go wherever ordered by land or sea and to allow no caste usages to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled? 10.

11. Are you willing to be vaccinated or revaccinated? 11.

12. Are you willing to serve until discharge in accordance with the following conditions, provided that His Majesty shall so long require your services? 12.

When you have served three years from this date you will be entitled to receive your discharge within two months from the date of applying for it, unless war is imminent or existing, exceptional sickness prevailing, or the company to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength. Provided that in the event of your deserting, service between date of desertion and date of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

I.....do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of person enrolled.....

Signature of witness.....

(a) Enter class, *e.g.*, clerical, store-keepers' ambulance or nursing section cook, ward servant, water carriers, etc., general section.

(b) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICERS.

The conditions of the service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the abovenamed person by me (in my presence).

After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions, Nos. 3 to 8, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put these questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to.

I am satisfied that he fully understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at.....this.....day of.....19....

Signature of Enrolling Officer.....

Attestation (Clerical, Store-keepers' Ambulance and Nursing Sections.)

(See Indian Army Act, Section 12, and Rules 8 and 9.)

Certified that the abovenamed person took the prescribed ^{oath}_{affirmation} before me at.....this.....day of.....19.....

Signature of Attesting Officer.....

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE.

For use when the person agrees to extend his period of service for such period as may be authorised by the orders of the Government of India or is transferred with his own consent to a class having a different period of service from that in which he was enrolled.

I agree to serve for.....years from this date before being entitled to my discharge.

I am aware that I am liable to be discharged at any time should His Majesty no longer require my services and that, in the event of my deserting, service between the date of desertion and the date of apprehension or surrender does not reckon as service towards discharge.

Signature or thumb impression of the person.....

^{Signed}
Thumb impression affixed in my presence at.....this day of.....19 ..

Signature of Commanding Officer.....

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1920, are republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 15th July 1920.

No. 1244.—The Home Department notification No. 1011, dated the 6th August 1919, appointing Mr. P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Justice Sir J. G. Woodroffe, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 19th July 1920.

No. 1245.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (i) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Chapter 61), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the period from the 19th July 1920 up to the commencement of the Court's vacation of 1921, or until further orders.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 15th July 1920.

No. 640.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Babu Nani Lal Pan, M.B. (Calcutta), is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 18th June 1917.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 17th July, 1920.

No. 4175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflets entitled "India News Service of the Friends of Freedom for India" published in New York, United States of America

No. 4249.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet by Edward Gammons entitled "Invincible India" issued by the Hindusthan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 17th July, 1920.

No. 4248.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 18th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET.

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

18th June, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

List A and B

List C

Open General Licences for Exports

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries

Urgent Orders

Transshipment in the United Kingdom

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A license is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without license, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

* Application for license to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export License Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes	Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.		

- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—
 (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
 Pineapples.
 (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
 (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
 (A) Game.
 (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
 (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
 (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
 Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
 (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
 (A) Husk meal.
 (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
 (A) Indigo, synthetic.
 Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
 (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
 (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
 (A) Linseed.
 Livestock, *see* Animals.
 (A) Machine-guns, mountings for machine-guns, and component parts thereof.
 (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
 Marmalade; *see* Fruit preserved.
 Meals, *see* Husk, Wheat.
 (A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet, and marrow fat.
 Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
 Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (B) Mines and their component parts.
 (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
 *Notes of the Bank of France.
- * Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.
- Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
 (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
 (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 (A) Pollard.
 (A) Sharps.
 (A) Onions.
 (A) Opium and its preparations.
 (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
 Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
 (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—
 Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
 Pistols, *see* Firearms.
 Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
 (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
 (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
 (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
 (B) Potassium Permanganate.
 (A) Potatoes.
 (A) Poultry.
 Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
 (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
 Rifles, *see* Firearms.
 Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
 (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
 Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
 (A) Semolina.
 Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
 Sheep, *see* Animals.
 (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
 Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
 Spirits, *see* Whisky.
 (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
 (A) Superphosphates.
 (A) Tea other than green tea.
 (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
 (B) Torpedo tubes.
 Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
 Venison, *see* Game.
 (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
 (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
 (A) Whisky.
 (A) Yeast.

LIST C comprises **ALL GOODS** not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without license to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Custom Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough, inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive	Mr. H. Bamber, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export License.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annoton and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and the Indian Ocean.

Open General Licence for the export of aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—
“Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.”

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1 and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to **Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia** (except **Dalmatia**), **Lettland (Latvia)**, **Lithuania**, **Poland**.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta, and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed “*c/o* Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople” (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called for* at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to “Derestim, London.” They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

Simla, the 17th July, 1920.

No. 4270.—Mr. B. S. Kisch, I.C.S., is appointed, with effect from the 12th July 1920, to be Controller of the Local Clearing Office in India established under the Indian Treaty of Peace Order, 1920.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July 1920.

No. 70.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (b) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal have elected Dr. Sir Deba Prasad Sarbadhikari, kt., c.i.e., to be an Additional Member of the Indian Legislative Council, *vice* Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, deceased.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th July 1920.

No. 481-G.—The following rules which have been made under sections 134 and 129 A, of the Government of India Act and submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, are published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 134 and 129 A, of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

- Short title. (1) These rules may be called the Non-official (Definition) Rules.
- (2) A person holding an office in the Civil or Military service of the Crown, if the office is one which does not involve both of the following incidents, namely, that the incumbent—
- Certain persons not to be treated as officials for purposes of the Government of India Act.
- (i) is a whole-time servant of Government, and
- (ii) is remunerated either by salary or fees, shall not be treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Government of India Act.
- (3) If any question arises, whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of Government for the purposes of rule 2, the decision of the Governor General in Council shall be final.
- Decision of Governor General in Council to be final.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta on London on the 25th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made. This rate will be rounded off when necessary for convenience, and circulated by the Controller of Currency at the end of each month.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 7th July 1920.

No. 490.—Mr. J. M. Mitra, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education, is temporarily appointed to be a Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 2nd July 1920, and until further orders.

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 10th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 9th July 1920.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st (Cossipore) Brigade Mountain Artillery.

No. 1337.—Second Lieutenant Ellis Panton is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 30th June 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Reforms Office, Government of India, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th July 1920.

No. 506 G.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that on July 17, 1920, the following provisions of the said Act shall come into operation, namely:—

- (i) sections 1, 2, 33, 44 and 46; and
- (ii) section 45 and Parts I and II of the Second Schedule so far as these provisions give effect to such amendments in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, as incorporate or are consequential on or arise out of the provisions of sections 1, 2, 33, 44, and 46.

S. P. O'DONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 24th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. A.-31.

Simla, the 15th July 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the revision of the emoluments of the employees in the Printing Presses under their control.

2. Early in 1918, petitions were received from employees of the various Government of India Presses asking for urgent relief in view of the rise in the cost of living, and the following allowances were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1918:—

Revised conditions adopted in 1918.

CALCUTTA AND DELHI PRESSES.

(a) *Superior servants*—

- (i) On Rs. 70 or less—from April to October 1918—5 per cent. on salary, and from November 10 per cent. on salary with a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per mensem for all clerks.
- (ii) Over Rs. 70 and up to Rs. 600—5 per cent. on salary.

(b) *Inferior servants*—

(i) *Calcutta Press.*

On pay of Rs. 12 or less—Re. 1 per mensem.
Over Rs. 12—Rs. 1-8 per mensem.

(ii) *Delhi Press.*

On pay of Rs. 12 or less—Re. 1 per mensem.
Over Rs. 12 and up to Rs. 20—Rs. 1-8 per mensem.
Over Rs. 20—Rs. 2 per mensem.

GOVERNMENT PRESSES, SIMLA.

(a) *Superior servants*—

- (i) On Rs. 70 or less—5 per cent. on salary from April to October 1918, and 10 per cent. from November 1918, *plus* a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary from April 1918.
- (ii) Over Rs. 70 and up to Rs. 600—5 per cent., *plus* a bonus of 10 per cent. on pay from April 1918.

(b) *Inferior servants*—

- (i) On pay of Rs. 12 or less, Re. 1, *plus* a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary.
- (ii) Over Rs. 12 up to Rs. 20—Rs. 1-8, *plus* a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary.
- (iii) Over Rs. 20—Rs. 2, *plus* a bonus of 10 per cent. on salary.

3. In 1919 further petitions were received from the employees of all the Government of India Presses in which they stated that the temporary relief granted in 1918 was not adequate, and prayed for a permanent revision of pay, including the revision of the piece rates now in force. The petitioners also asked that, if it was not possible to sanction a permanent revision of their pay and prospects immediately, they should be granted further temporary substantial relief from the 1st January 1919.

Further revision requested in 1919.

4. After careful consideration, it was recognised that it might be necessary to have a consolidated revision of the pay and the piece rates in the Government of India Presses; but it was not found possible to effect such revision immediately, since this involved a laborious examination of the present earnings and a calculation of the probable expenditure. While inquiries on these points were instituted, it was decided to grant some further temporary relief to the men.

The following allowances were accordingly sanctioned with effect from the 1st October 1919, in lieu of those previously sanctioned:—

(a) *Superior servants*—

- (i) On pay up to Rs. 70—25 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi, subject to a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per mensem. in the case of clerks and 35 per cent. in Simla.

(ii) On pay from Rs. 71 to Rs. 150—20 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi and 30 per cent. in Simla.

(iii) On pay from Rs. 151 to Rs. 300—15 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi and 25 per cent. in Simla.

(iv) On pay from Rs. 301 to Rs. 600—10 per cent. of salary in Calcutta and Delhi, and 20 per cent. in Simla.

(b) *Inferior servants—*

(i) *Calcutta and Delhi—*

Rs. 4 a month to all men drawing up to Rs. 20, subject to a minimum salary of Rs. 12.

(ii) *Simla—*

Rs. 4 per mensem to all men subject to a minimum salary of Rs. 12, plus a bonus of 10 per cent. on substantive pay.

5. Further petitions have since been submitted by the Press employees asking for various concessions. In the latest of these petitions it is asked that the piece system be totally abolished, and that men who at present work on piece rates may be employed on wages on a time-scale. The memorialists also put forward the following among other requests:—

Summary of recent petitions.

- (i) that overtime work be reduced as far as possible;
- (ii) that piece workers be granted leave according to the Civil Service Regulations;
- (iii) that they be granted good service pensions on 20 years' qualifying service and invalid pensions on 15 years of such service;
- (iv) that all temporary service, whether continuous or interrupted, be allowed to count towards pension;
- (v) that in cases of premature death from accident or illness, gratuities or family pensions be granted to their families;
- (vi) that fines be no longer imposed for absence or bad work. The men in the Simla Presses have also represented that, in view of the high rents prevailing in Simla, they should either be provided with quarters or be granted house allowance.

6. These representations have received the most careful and earnest attention of the Government of India.

7. The Government of India find on enquiry that the hours of work in the Presses are at present undeniably long, and they have decided that in future the normal day for all industrial workers in the Presses who draw overtime allowances should be 8½ hours on 5 days of the week (7 A.M. to 5 P.M. or such other hours as may suit local conditions, including 1½ hours complete rest for meals, etc.), and 5½ hours on Saturday (7 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. or such other hours as may suit local conditions with 1 hour's rest), thus making a total of 48 ordinary working hours in the week. The men will also be allowed to work to a maximum of 12 extra hours during any week. For each overtime hour thus worked the men will receive an additional payment of 25 per cent. of their class rates per hour. Thus, allowing for 25 working days during the month, no man will be required to work for more than 250 hours in a month (including overtime) except in cases of real emergency. But to ensure that occasions of this nature are as few as possible, and to give an adequate reward for work performed under such conditions the additional payment made for each hour worked in excess of 10 hours on any day will be 50 per cent. of the class rate per hour. The above decision will not affect the clerical and the computing staffs of the Presses who will continue to be on the same footing as regards hours of work as clerical establishments in other offices.

Revision of hours of work.

PIECE WORKERS.

8. The Government of India also find that the present average earnings of piece workers in their Presses compare favourably with those that are earned in other establishments. Piece workers who attend regularly and work reasonably long hours earn good wages; as they improve their skill, they can obtain progressively higher rates. Those who are less regular in attendance or are less skilled naturally earn less; but it is clear that assiduity and a desire to improve their skill offer to all an ample prospect of advancement. These facts very greatly reduce the force of the main argument used in most of the recent petitions, that the present piece rates are entirely out of date and inadequate. The main objection, however, to the present system is as indicated above, that piece workers in many cases work very long hours, often exceeding the limit of the 60-hour week which the Government of India consider suitable for industrial establishments in this country. The Government of India also realise the necessity of ensuring a regular flow of work so as to afford an equal distribution of opportunity to all workers. The conclusion reached by the Government of India is, briefly, that workers should be enabled to earn a wage compatible with a decent standard of comfort under modern conditions, without the necessity of working for unduly long hours; but this object can be easily gained without the abolition of piece work. To reduce the industrious and the intelligent to the same level with the casual or inexperienced worker would be a retrograde step, and would not be in the best interests of the men themselves; it would clearly be impossible to reward special merit without constant interference in a way that might give an opening to favouritism and injustice. The Government of India are therefore of opinion that the piece work system should continue, but they have decided to make the following modifications in the terms of employment of the piece workers in their Presses.

9. The present scale of rates of payment for piece work will be raised by 40 per cent. for Calcutta and Delhi, and by 50 per cent. for Simla; at the same time, the special temporary allowances at present in force will be abolished. As far as can be judged from the very detailed figures that the Government of India have obtained of the earnings of the men of different classes in the Calcutta, Delhi and Simla Presses during the year 1919-20, the piece workers will be able, under the increased rates now sanctioned, to earn more than their present total income in a shorter working day and under considerably more favourable conditions.

10. Piece workers have represented that a real hardship has been caused by the fact that they receive no payment for any time during which they remain idle in the Press for lack of work. To remove this grievance, it has been decided that in future they will be paid according to their class rates, if during normal working hours they have to remain idle for this cause.

11. The Government of India are not, however, prepared to accept the proposal that piece workers should have the same provisions for leave as salaried hands. They think that the piece workers should continue to be treated in this matter in the same way as the establishments of other industrial concerns, and that they should only be paid for days on which they attend for work. Superintendents of Presses are, however, authorised to waive, at their discretion, penalties for casual absences which are not covered by leave granted in advance or by medical certificate.

Under an arrangement of long standing, 8 days' casual leave with pay is granted to Simla piece workers (the majority of whom are residents of the plains), during the winter months when work is less pressing locally. In future, the Simla men will be allowed to combine with this leave, leave

without pay, and such combined leave will not be considered a break in service.

SALARIED HANDS.

12. As regards salaried hands, the men at present draw their original basic pay *plus* the war allowance. In addition, they get overtime allowances (except in the case of clerks and computers, who are not eligible for overtime). In view of the extension of the standard hours of work, and in order to secure an adequate living wage under altered conditions to all classes of workers in their Presses, the Government of India have decided to increase the pay at present drawn by the salaried employees of their Presses. In fixing the revised scale for salaried hands at present entitled to overtime, the present basic pay has first of all been raised by one-third, and to this sum the present war allowances have been added. The amount so obtained has been further raised to a figure which would, in the opinion of the Government of India, provide for the necessary degree of improvement in the present earnings of the men.

13. The Government of India understand, moreover, that much of the grievances of the subordinate employees is due to the fact that at present a certain amount of favouritism and petty oppression is possible in the promotion of the salaried hands from one grade to another, there being at present a very large number of grades in each class of the establishment, and in almost all the representations recently received, it has been suggested that a time-scale of pay should be introduced. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to introduce time-scales of pay wherever possible.

14. The scales sanctioned for Readers, Revisers and Copyholders are as follows:—

Calcutta and Delhi

Scale
Rs. 200—10—250
Rs. 160—10—200
Rs. 110—8—150
Rs. 60—4—110
Rs. 30—2—50

Simla.

Scale.
.....
Rs. 180—10—220
Rs. 125—8—165
Rs. 70—4—110
Rs. 40—2—60

with certain special appointments above these grades.

The Head Reader and some of the senior readers in each of the Presses will not be paid any overtime allowance except the special overtime after 10 hours' work on any day. The pay of these appointments has, therefore, been fixed at special rates not shown here on an estimate of the present earnings of the men on a 10-hour basis. The other readers will draw overtime after normal hours now prescribed at the rates laid down in paragraph 7 above.

15. The following are the scales sanctioned for Foremen, Section-holders and Assistant Section-holders:—

Calcutta and Delhi.

	Scale.
Foremen ...	Rs. 200—10—300
Assistant Foremen (Section-holders) ...	„ 100—5—150
Assistant Section-holders ...	„ 40—4—80

Simla.

	Scale.
Foremen ...	Rs.
Assistant Foremen (Section-holders) ...	„ 125—10—175
Assistant Section-holders ...	„ 55—3—85

The scales sanctioned for Foremen and Section-holders are on a 10-hour basis, as these men will not in future be allowed to draw overtime excepting special overtime after 10 hours' work on any day. Assistant Section-holders will draw overtime after normal hours at the revised rates.

16. With the exception of a few posts for men holding charge of the different sections of the offices which have been treated as special appointments at special rates of pay, the clerical and computing staff has been classified in three different grades given below:—

Calcutta and Delhi.				Simla.			
		Scale.	Average			Scale.	Average.
Upper	...	Rs. 140—10—200	166½	Upper	...	Rs. 120—8—200	173½
Lower "A"	...	" 44—3—110	75	Lower "A"	...	" 50—3—125	81½
Lower "B"	...	" 30—2—80	55	Lower "E"	...	" 35—2—90	60½

As explained above, the clerical and computing staff will, as at present, be on the same footing regarding hours of work as clerical establishments in other offices, and will not get any overtime allowances.

17. In order to give the men who will thus be placed on a time-scale some immediate increase on their present earnings, it has been decided that the ordinary rule (Art. 157 of the C.S.R.) should be waived, and that the present incumbents who will be transferred from graded to time-scales of pay, should be allowed to start on the time-scale at a stage which will give men drawing Rs. 70 and below an increase of 10 per cent. and men drawing from Rs. 71 to Rs. 300 an increase of 5 per cent. on their present actual earnings, including war and overtime allowances.*

In the case of men drawing higher salaries, except where there is any special reason for granting any increments in advance, Art. 157 of the C.S.R. will apply.

18. It has not been found possible to extend the system of time-scale of pay generally for other classes of Press employees, as owing to the great variety of work performed by them, it would be necessary to adopt an inconveniently large number of scales, with efficiency bar at different stages, and the result would practically be the same as the present graded system. In the majority of cases, therefore, men, other than those belonging to the Clerical, Reading, and Composing Branches, will continue on fixed salaries, but under the revised rates sanctioned for them, they will in most cases gain about 10 per cent. over and above their present earnings *plus* their temporary allowances; in the few cases in which the men will not derive any immediate benefit, the Government of India will be prepared to consider sympathetically applications for personal allowances which are supported by the Controller of Printing.

* [N.B.—For the purpose of this comparison, overtime will be calculated on the understanding that the men used to work for eight or ten hours a day, as the case may be.]

GRANT OF CASUAL LEAVE.

19. Salaried hands who earn overtime, will in future, be eligible for casual leave.

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUNDS.

20. Under existing rules, the services of piece workers on the temporary establishment does not count for pension in the case of men who are admitted eventually to the permanent establishment. This rule will be maintained, but the Government of India will be prepared to consider recommendations for pensions on behalf of men who have rendered 25 years' continuous and approved service, whether such service is classified as permanent or temporary.

With a view to remove one of the principal grievances of men on the temporary salaried establishment, the Government of India have also decided to transfer a large proportion of such men from the temporary to the permanent establishment. These privileges will apply only to men at present in the service.

21. A Provident Fund on the general lines of the Provident Funds of State Railways will be established for all regular employees of the Government of India Presses. The rules regarding this Provident Fund will be announced later. No persons entering the service in future will be eligible for pensions; and, with the exception of the day-extra men, all men who join the Government of India Presses will be required to join this Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCESSIONS.

22. The Government of India are unable to accept the proposal that house rent allowance should be granted to the men employed in the Simla Presses. But as house rents are high in Simla and the cost of living is somewhat greater than in the plains, they have fixed the revised rates for piece workers as well as salaried hands at a higher level for Simla than those sanctioned for Calcutta and Delhi.

23. The revised terms now sanctioned for piece workers and salaried hands in the Government of India Presses will take effect from the date of the issue of these orders.

24. The Government of India have had under their consideration the question of introducing a system of Works Committees composed of representatives of different classes of workers and of the supervising staff in Government Factories on the lines of those developed in England and they have decided that a beginning in this direction should be made with the Government Presses. Committees of this sort will enable the various grades of the supervising staff to realise more fully the conditions under which the workers labour; they will enable the workers to appreciate the problems connected with the distribution of complementary tasks; they will enable all classes to understand the value of co-operation with a view of removing inequalities of hours and conditions of work, and generally should develop the form of public spirit which enables all classes to realise the importance of each individual's work in the general result.

25. To sum up, whilst the temporary allowance will be absorbed, under the new arrangements, the following permanent improvements in service conditions will be secured to the different classes of employees in the Government of India Presses:—

I.—CLERKS AND COMPUTERS.

Time-scales of pay will be introduced which will give them an immediate increase on their present earnings, and will insure very considerably improved prospects for the remainder of their service.

II.—INDUSTRIAL HANDS.

(1) There will be a substantial shortening of the actual hours of labour. In future the hours will be restricted to 60 a week, except in cases of emergency. At present the average hours of work are considerably in excess of this limit.

(2) A large number of men who are now employed on a temporary basis will become eligible for pension privileges, and will be allowed to count their past continuous temporary service

(3) For all future employees of the Government of India Presses a Provident Fund will be instituted on the lines of the State Railways Provident Funds.

(4) Piece workers among industrial hands will have the following additional benefits:—

- (a) Piece rates will be raised by 40 per cent. for Calcutta and Delhi and by 50 per cent. for Simla.
- (b) For overtime in excess of 8 hours, the hour class rates will be further enhanced by 25 per cent., *i.e.*, they will be 175 per cent. of the present rates in Calcutta and Delhi and 187½ per cent. of present rates in Simla.
- (c) For overtime in excess of 10 hours, the hour class rates will be 50 per cent. above the new rates, *i.e.*, they will be 210 per cent. of the present rates in Calcutta and Delhi and 225 per cent. of the present rates in Simla.
- (d) Payment will be made for hours during which a piece worker may be unoccupied on account of lack of work.

The average earnings of piece-work compositors in the Government of India Presses now range from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90 per mensem according to class. It is believed that as the result of rates now sanctioned, they will in general earn still higher wages in spite of a material reduction in the hours of labour.

(5) Salaried men among the industrial hands will have the following benefits:—

- (a) In certain branches of the Press, time-scales of pay will be introduced, insuring an immediate increase in the earnings and greatly improved prospects in the future.
- (b) In branches where time-scales are not feasible, there will be better grading and improved salaries on an eight-hour basis.
- (c) Except in special cases, overtime on all work in excess of 8 hours will be paid at a rate 25 per cent. above the proportional rate of salary, while overtime in excess of 10 hours will be paid at a rate 50 per cent. above the proportional rate of salary.
- (d) Salaried men, who earn overtime, will be eligible for casual leave.

III.—WORKS COMMITTEES.

Works Committees will be established to afford the men regular opportunities of discussing with the supervising staff inequalities and difficulties that may arise under working conditions.

26. It is hoped that the revised terms of employment explained in this Resolution will substantially improve the position of all employees in the Government of India Presses.

ORDER:—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to all local Government and Administrations, to the Finance and the Foreign and Political Departments of the Government of India, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta, to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Delhi, to the Superintendent, Government Central Branch Press, Simla, and to the Manager, Monotype Press, Simla.

Ordered also that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the other Departments of the Government of India and to the Reforms Office and the Financial Adviser (Military Finance).

Ordered also that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated 6th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th July, 1920.

No. 68.—The following Order in Council was published in the London Gazette on the 2nd July, 1920, and is hereby republished for information.

THE INDIA TREATY OF PEACE ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1920.

Present :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

" WHEREAS at Versailles on the 28th day of June nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace (hereinafter referred to as ' the Treaty ') was signed on behalf of His Majesty:

And whereas by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, it was provided that His Majesty might make such appointments, establish such offices, make such Orders in Council and do such things as appeared to him to be necessary for carrying out the Treaty, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the Treaty, and that any Order in Council made under that Act might provide for the imposition by summary process or otherwise of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof:

And whereas the Treaty contained the sections set out in the Schedule to this Order and it is expedient that for giving effect to those sections the provisions hereinafter contained should have effect:

And whereas by Treaty grant, usage, sufferance or other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in territories and in regard to persons in India outside British India and is pleased by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Him by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and all other powers enabling him in this behalf to extend the provisions of this Order to such territories or persons:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The sections of the Treaty set out in the Schedule to this order shall have full force and effect as law, and for the purpose of carrying out the said sections the following provisions shall have effect:—

(i) There shall be established in India at such place as the Governor General in Council may determine a Local Clearing Office under the control and management of such person (hereinafter referred to as the Controller) as the Governor General in Council may appoint for the purpose, and there shall be attached thereto such officers and servants on such salaries or other remuneration as the Governor General in Council may determine.

(ii) It shall not be lawful for any person, to pay or accept payment of any enemy debt except in cases where recovery thereof in a court of law is allowed as hereinafter provided, otherwise than through the Local Clearing Office established under this Order or the Clearing Office established for the purposes of the Treaty in the United Kingdom and no person interested in any such debt as debtor or creditor shall have any communications with any other person interested therein as creditor or debtor except

through or by leave of either of such Offices. Any person contravening this provision shall on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both:

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of any Company contravening this provision, every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the Company who is knowingly a party to the transaction shall be deemed guilty of the offence.
- (b) A prosecution for such offence shall not be instituted except with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.
- (iii) It shall not be lawful for any person to take proceedings in any court for the recovery of any enemy debt except in the circumstances provided under paragraphs 16, 23 and 25 of the Annex to section III of the Treaty.
- (iv) The Local Clearing Office shall have power to enforce the payment of any enemy debt against the person by whom the debt is due, together with such interest as is payable under paragraph 22 of the Annex to the said section III, and for that purpose shall have all such rights and powers as if it were the creditor; and if the debt has been admitted by the debtor or the debt or amount thereof has been found by arbitration or by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal or by a court of law in manner provided by paragraph 16 of the Annex to the said section III, the Local Clearing Office may certify the amount so admitted or found due, and on application by it, in the principal civil court of original jurisdiction of the place in which the debtor resides, the certificate shall be filed in such court and thereafter all proceedings may be taken thereon, as if the certificate were a decree obtained in that court for the recovery of a debt of the amount specified in the certificate and signed on the date of such filing, and all reasonable costs and charges attendant upon the filing, of such certificate shall be recoverable in like manner as if they were part of such decree.
- (v) It shall be lawful for the Local Clearing Office to recover from any person by whom a fine is payable under paragraph 10 of the Annex to the said section III, the amount of such fine, and for this purpose the Controller may certify the amount of such fine and the person by whom it is due to the nearest Magistrate who shall have all power to recover the same as if it were a fine realisable under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).
- (vi) It shall be lawful for the Local Clearing Office to deduct from any sum payable by such Clearing Office to a creditor such commission, not exceeding two-and-a-half per cent. of the amount payable, as may be fixed by the Clearing Office in the United Kingdom.
- (vii) If any creditor refuses or fails to give such notice or to furnish such documents or information as are mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Annex to the said section III, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.
- (viii) If any person collusively gives notice of or admits any debt which is not due, or furnishes any false information with respect to any debt, he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both.
- (ix) If His Majesty so agrees with any of the other Allied or Associated Powers the provisions of this Order, so far as they relate to enemy debts, shall apply to debts due to or from the nationals of

that Power resident in any part of India as they apply to or debts due to from British nationals so resident.

- (x) Proceedings by and on behalf of the Local Clearing Office may be taken by and in the name of the Controller of the Local Clearing Office, who may by that name sue and be sued, and costs may be awarded to or against the Controller.
- (xi) Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Local Clearing Office and to be signed by the Controller or other person authorised by him shall be received in evidence, and shall be deemed to be such order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.
- (xii) A certificate signed by the Controller that an order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by the Local Clearing Office is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the facts so certified.
- (xiii) The Controller shall be deemed to be a public officer and any documents forming part of the Acts or records of the Acts of the Controller shall be deemed to be "public" documents for the purpose of Chapter V of the Indian Evidence Act.
- (xiv) All decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal constituted under section VI of Part X of the Treaty if within the jurisdiction of that Tribunal, shall be final and conclusive and binding on all courts.
- (xv) For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, whether sitting in India or not, and compelling the production before the Tribunal of documents, a Secretary to the Government of India shall have power to issue orders which shall have the like effect as if the proceedings before the Tribunal were a suit in a court and the order were a formal process issued by that court in the due exercise of its jurisdiction, and disobedience to any such order shall be punishable under the Indian Penal Code.
- (xvi) All property, rights and interests within India belonging to German nationals at the date when the Treaty comes into force (not being property, rights or interests acquired under any general licence issued by or on behalf of His Majesty), and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealings therewith, are hereby charged—
 - (a) in the first place, with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in German territory, and debts owing to them by German nationals, and with payment of any compensation awarded by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal in pursuance of paragraph (e) of Article 297, and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by German authorities since the thirty-first day of July, and before the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen;
 - (b) secondly, with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied; and
 - (c) thirdly, with payment of amounts due in respect of claims and debts by any British nationals of the nature referred to in clauses (a) and (b):

Provided that any particular property, rights or interests so charged may, at any time, be released from the charge so created by order of the Governor General in Council.

(xvii) With a view to making effective and enforcing such charge as aforesaid—

- (a) no person shall, without the consent of the Custodian appointed for the area in which such person resides or carries on business, transfer, part with or otherwise deal in any property, right or interest subject to the charge. Any person who contravenes this provision shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine or with both;
- (b) every person owning or having the control or management of any property, right or interest in India subject to the charge (including where the property, right or interest consists of shares, stocks or other securities issued by a company, municipal authority or other body, or any right or interest therein such company, authority or body) shall, unless particulars thereof have already been furnished to the Custodian in accordance with the Indian Enemy Trading Acts, 1915, 1916, within one month from the date when this Order comes into operation by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian appointed for the area in which such person resides or carries on business and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may require, and if any person fails to do so he shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to fine;
- (c) where the property charged consists of inscribed or registered stock, shares or other securities, any company, municipal authority or other body by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall, on application being made by the Custodian, appointed for the area in which such company, municipal authority or other body has its principal office, enter such Custodian in the books in which the securities are inscribed or registered as the proprietor of the securities subject to the charge, and such Custodian shall, subject to the consent of the Governor General in Council, have power to sell or otherwise deal with the securities as proprietor of which he is so inscribed or registered;
- (d) the Governor General in Council may by order vest in a Custodian any property, rights and interests subject to the charge, or the right to transfer the same, and for that purpose section seven of the Indian Enemy Trading Act, 1916, shall, in relation to German nationals continue in force and shall apply as if such property, rights and interests were property belonging to an enemy or enemy subject;
- (e) if any person called upon to pay any money or to transfer or otherwise to deal with any property, rights or interests has reason to suspect that the same are subject to such charge as aforesaid, he shall before paying, transferring or dealing with the same report the matter to the Custodian appointed for the area in which such person resides or carries on business, and shall comply with any directions that the Custodian may give with respect thereto.

(xviii) The time at which the period of prescription or limitation of right of action referred to in Article 300 shall begin again to run shall be at the expiration of six months after the coming into force of the Treaty, and the period to be allowed within which presentation of negotiable instruments for acceptance or payment and notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made under Article 301 shall be six months from the coming into force of the Treaty.

(xix) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered

into before the war by an enemy and any action taken thereunder are hereby confirmed subject to the provisos contained in paragraph 4 (a) of the Annex to section V of Part X of the Treaty.

(xx) There shall be imposed on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be acquired hereafter, by German nationals, such limitations, conditions or restrictions as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, for the purpose, in the manner, in the circumstances, and subject to the limitations, contained in Article 306 of the Treaty, and any transfer in whole or in part or other dealing with any rights so acquired as aforesaid effected since the first day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall if and so far as it is inconsistent with any limitations, conditions or restrictions so imposed be void and of no effect.

(xvi) So far as may be necessary for the purpose of Article 307 the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act 1915 [except section two of such Act] shall in relation to German nationals continue in force as if references therein to subjects of a State at war with His Majesty included references to German nationals.

(xvii) The duly qualified Tribunal for the purposes of Article 310 of the Treaty shall be the Controller of Patents and Designs, appointed under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

(xviii) The notices to be given by creditors resident in India under paragraph 5 of the Annex to section III of the Treaty shall be given together with the particulars required by that clause to the Controller of the Local Clearing Office.

2. For the purposes of this Order—

The expression "enemy debt" has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph 2 of the Annex to section III of Part X of the Treaty and includes any sum which under the Treaty is to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt:

The expression "nationals" in relation to any State includes the subjects or citizens of that State and any company or corporation incorporated therein according to the law of that State, and in the case of a Protectorate the natives thereof:

The expression "British national in India" includes any person who being a British national resides or carries on business in India and any subject of a State in India.

The expression "Custodian" means a Custodian of enemy property appointed under the Indian Enemy Trading Act, 1915, the provisions of which Act in regard to Custodians are hereby continued for the purposes of this Order.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order were an Act of Parliament.

3. This Order shall apply to India and shall come into operation at

4. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, provide by regulations for all matters incidental to or consequential on the provision of this Order and in particular may make regulations for the purpose of enforcing the charge created by this Order and for making such arrangements as may be required for establishing and assessing the claims and debts for the payment of which the property charged is rendered liable and for payment in whole or in part of the sums due.

5. This Order may be cited as "the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920."

once.

SCHEDULE.**Sections III to VII of Part X of the Treaty.****SECTION III.—DEBTS.****ARTICLE 296.**

There shall be settled through the intervention of Clearing Offices to be established by each of the High Contracting Parties within three months of the notification referred to in paragraph (e) hereafter the following classes of pecuniary obligations:

1. Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the contracting Powers, residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory.

2. Debts which became payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the declaration of war.

3. Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

4. Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests mentioned in Section IV and in the Annex thereto will be accounted for through the Clearing Offices, in the currency and at the rate of exchange hereinafter provided in paragraph (d) and disposed of by them under the conditions provided by the said Section and Annex.

The settlements provided for in this Article shall be effected according to the following principles and in accordance with the Annex to this Section:—

(a) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall prohibit, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, both the payment and the acceptance of payment of such debts, and also all communications between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of the said debts, otherwise than through the Clearing Offices.

(b) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be respectively responsible for the payment of such debts due by its nationals, except in the cases where before the war the debtor was in a state of bankruptcy or failure, or had given formal indication of insolvency or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. Nevertheless, debts due by the inhabitants of territory invaded or occupied by the enemy before the Armistice will not be guaranteed by the States of which those territories form part.

(c) The sums due to the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties by the nationals of an Opposing State will be debited to the Clearing Office of the country of the debtor, and paid to the creditor by the Clearing Office of the country of the creditor.

(d) Debts shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If

the debts are payable in some other currency they shall be paid or credited in the currency of the country concerned, whether an Allied or Associated Power, Colony, Protectorate, British Dominion or India, at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied or Associated country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country concerned and Germany.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied or Associated country concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

In the case of new States the currency in which and the rate of exchange at which debts shall be paid or credited shall be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in Part VIII (Reparation).

- (e) The provisions of this Article and of the Annex hereto shall not apply as between Germany on the one hand and any one of the Allied and Associated Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or any one of the British Dominions or India on the other hand, unless within a period of one month from the deposit of the ratification of the present Treaty by the power in question, or of the ratification on behalf of such Dominion or of India notice to that effect is given to Germany by the Government of such Allied or Associated Power or of such Dominion or of India as the case may be.
- (f) The Allied and Associated Powers who have adopted this Article and the Annex hereto may agree between themselves to apply them to their respective nationals established in their territory so far as regards matters between their nationals and German nationals. In this case the payments made by application of this provision will be subject to arrangements between the allied and associated Clearing Offices concerned.

ANNEX.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties will within three months from the notification provided for in Article 296, paragraph (e), establish a Clearing Office for the collection and payment of enemy debts.

Local Clearing Offices may be established for any particular portion of the territories of the High Contracting Parties. Such local Clearing Offices may perform all the functions of a central Clearing Office in their respective districts, except that all transactions with the Clearing Office in the Opposing State must be effected through the central Clearing Office.

2. In this Annex the pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 296 are described as "enemy debts," the persons from whom the same are due as "enemy debtors," the persons to whom they are due as "enemy creditors," the Clearing Office in the country of the creditor is called the "Creditor Clearing Office," and the Clearing Office in the country of the debtor is called the "Debtor Clearing Office."

3. The High Contracting Parties will subject contraventions of paragraph (a) of Article 296 to the same penalties as are at present provided by their legislation for trading with the enemy. They will similarly prohibit within their territory all legal process relating to payment of enemy debts, except in accordance with the provisions of this Annex.

4. The Government guarantee specified in paragraph (b) of Article 296 shall take effect whenever, for any reason, a debt shall not be recoverable, except in a case where at the date of the outbreak of war the debt was barred

by the laws of prescription in force in the country of the debtor or where the debtor was at that time in a state of bankruptcy or failure or had given formal indication of insolvency, or where the debt was due by a company whose business has been liquidated under emergency legislation during the war. In such case the procedure specified by this Annex shall apply to payment of the dividends.

The terms "bankruptcy" and "failure" refer to the application of legislation providing for such juridical conditions. The expression "formal indication of insolvency" bears the same meaning as it has in English law.

5. Creditors shall give notice to the Creditor Clearing Office within six months of its establishment of debts due to them, and shall furnish the Clearing Office with any documents and information required of them.

The High Contracting Parties will take all suitable measures to trace and punish collusion between enemy creditors and debtors. The clearing offices will communicate to one another any evidence and information which might help the discovery and punishment of such collusion.

The High Contracting Parties will facilitate as much as possible postal and telegraphic communications at the expense of the parties concerned and through the intervention of the Clearing Offices between debtors and creditors desirous of coming to an agreement as to the amount of their debt.

The Creditor Clearing Office will notify the Debtor Clearing Office of all debts declared to it. The Debtor Clearing Office will, in due course, inform the Creditor Clearing Office which debts are admitted and which debts are contested. In the latter case, the Debtor Clearing Office will give the grounds for the non-admission of debt.

6. When a debt has been admitted, in whole or in part, the Debtor Clearing Office will at once credit the Creditor Clearing Office with the amount admitted, and at the same time notify it of such credit.

7. The debt shall be deemed to be admitted in full and shall be credited forthwith to the Creditor Clearing Office unless within three months from the receipt of the notification or such longer time as may be agreed to by the Creditor Clearing Office notice has been given by the Debtor Clearing Office that it is not admitted.

8. When the whole or part of a debt is not admitted the two Clearing Offices will examine into the matter jointly and will endeavour to bring the parties to an agreement.

9. The Creditor Clearing Office will pay to the individual creditor the sums credited to it out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Government of its country and in accordance with the conditions fixed by the said Government, retaining any sums considered necessary to cover risks, expenses or commissions.

10. Any person having claimed payment of an enemy debt which is not admitted in whole or in part shall pay to the Clearing Office, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the part not admitted. Any person having unduly refused to admit the whole or part of a debt claimed from him shall pay, by way of fine, interest at 5 per cent. on the amount with regard to which his refusal shall be disallowed.

Such interest shall run from the date of expiration of the period provided for in paragraph 7 until the date on which the claim shall have been disallowed or the debt paid.

Each clearing Office shall, in so far as it is concerned, take steps to collect the fines, above provided for and will be responsible if such fines cannot be collected.

The fines will be credited to the other Clearing Office which shall retain them as a contribution towards the cost of carrying out the present provisions.

11. The balance between the Clearing Offices shall be struck monthly and the credit balance paid in cash by the debtor State within a week.

Nevertheless, any credit balances which may be due by one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers shall be retained until complete payment shall

have been effected of the sums due to the Allied or Associated Powers or their nationals on account of the war.

12. To facilitate discussion between the Clearing Offices each of them shall have a representative at the place where the other is established.

13. Except for special reasons all discussions in regard to claims will, so far as possible, take place at the Debtor Clearing Office.

14. In conformity with article 296, paragraph (b), the High Contracting Parties are responsible for the payment of the enemy debts owing by their nationals.

The Debtor Clearing Office will therefore credit the Creditor Clearing Office with all debts admitted even in case of inability to collect them from the individual debtor. The Governments concerned will, nevertheless, invest their respective Clearing Offices with all necessary powers for the recovery of debts which have been admitted.

As an exception, the admitted debts owing by persons having suffered injury from acts of war shall only be credited to the Creditor Clearing Office when the compensation due to the person concerned in respect of such injury shall have been paid.

15. - Each Government will defray the expenses of the Clearing Office set up in its territory including the salaries of the staff

16. Where the two Clearing Offices are unable to agree whether a debt claimed is due or in case of a difference between an enemy debtor and an enemy creditor or between the Clearing Offices, the dispute shall either be referred to arbitration, if the parties so agree under conditions fixed by agreement between them, or referred to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI, hereafter.

At the request of the Creditor Clearing Office the dispute may, however, be submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the place of domicile of the debtor.

17. Recovery of sums found by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the Court, or the Arbitration Tribunal to be due shall be effected through the Clearing Offices as if these sums were debts admitted by the Debtor Clearing Office.

18. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint an agent who will be responsible for the presentation to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal of the cases conducted on behalf of its Clearing Office. This agent will exercise a general control over the representatives or counsel employed by its nationals.

Decisions will be arrived at on documentary evidence but it will be open to the Tribunal to hear the parties in person, or according to their preference by their representatives approved by the two Governments, or by the agent referred to above, who shall be competent to intervene along with the party or to re-open and maintain a claim abandoned by the same.

19. The Clearing Offices concerned will lay before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal all the information and documents in their possession, so as to enable the Tribunal to decide rapidly on the cases which are brought before it.

20. Where one of the parties concerned appeals against the joint decision of the two Clearing Offices he shall make a deposit against the costs, which deposit shall only be refunded when the first judgment is modified in favour of the appellant and in proportion to the success he may attain, his opponent in case of such a refund being required to pay an equivalent proportion of the costs and expenses. Security accepted by the Tribunal may be substituted for a deposit.

A fee of 5 per cent. of the amount in dispute shall be charged in respect of all cases brought before the Tribunal. This fee shall, unless the Tribunal directs otherwise, be borne by the unsuccessful party. Such fee shall be added to the deposit referred to. It is also independent of the security.

The Tribunal may award to one of the parties a sum in respect of the expenses of the proceedings.

Any sum payable under this paragraph shall be credited to the Clearing Office of the successful party as a separate item.

21. With a view to the rapid settlement of claims, due regard shall be paid in the appointment of all persons connected with the Clearing Offices or with the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal to their knowledge of the language of the other country concerned. Each of the clearing Offices will be at liberty to correspond with the other, and to forward documents in its own language.

22. Subject to any special agreement to the contrary between the Governments concerned debts shall carry interest in accordance with the following provisions :—

Interest shall not be payable on sums of money due by way of dividend, interest, or other periodical payments which themselves represent interest on capital.

The rate of interest shall be 5 per cent. per annum except in cases where, by contract, law or custom, the creditor is entitled to payment of interest at a different rate. In such cases the rate to which he is entitled shall prevail.

Interest shall run from the date of commencement of hostilities (or, if the sum of money to be recovered fell due during the war, from the date at which it fell due) until the sum is credited to the Clearing Office of the creditor.

Sums due by way of interest shall be treated as debts admitted by the Clearing Offices and shall be credited to the Creditor Clearing Offices in the same way as such debts.

23. Where by decision of the Clearing Offices or the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal a claim is held not to fall within Article 296, the creditor shall be at liberty to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

The presentation of a claim to the Clearing Office suspends the operation of any period of prescription.

24. The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

25. In any case where a Creditor Clearing Office declines to notify a claim to the Debtor Clearing Office, or to take any step provided for in this Annex, intended to make effective in whole or in part a request of which it has received due notice, the enemy creditor shall be entitled to receive from the Clearing Office a certificate setting out the amount of the claim and shall then be entitled to prosecute the claim before the Courts or to take such other proceedings as may be open to him.

SECTION IV.--PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

ARTICLE 297.

The question of private property, rights and interests in an enemy country shall be settled according to the principles laid down in this Section and to the provision of the Annex hereto :—

- (a) The exceptional war measures and measures of transfer (defined in paragraph 3 of the Annex hereto) taken by Germany, with respect to the property, rights and interests of nationals of Allied or Associated Powers including companies and associations in which they are interested, when liquidation has not been completed, shall be immediately discontinued or stayed and the property, rights and interests concerned restored to their owners, who shall enjoy full rights therein in accordance with the provisions of Article 298.
- (b) Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided for in the present Treaty, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests

belonging at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to German nationals or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates including territories ceded to them by the present Treaty.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied or Associated State concerned, and the German owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights, or interests nor to subject them to any charge without the consent of the State.

German nationals who acquire *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty will not be considered as German nationals within the meaning of this paragraph.

(c) The price of the amount of compensation in respect of the exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph (b) will be fixed in accordance with the methods of sale or valuation adopted by the laws of the country in which the property has been retained or liquidated.

(d) As between the Allied and Associated powers or their nationals on the one hand and Germany or her nationals on the other hand, all the exceptional war measures, or measures of transfer, for acts done or to be done in execution of such measures as defined in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto shall be considered as final and binding upon all persons except as regards the reservations laid down in the present Treaty.

(e) The nationals of Allied and Associated Powers shall be entitled to compensation in respects of damage or injury inflicted upon their property, rights or interests including any company or association in which they are interested, in German territory as it existed on August 1st, 1914, by the application either of the exceptional war measures or measures of transfer, mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Annex hereto. The claims made in this respect by such nationals shall be investigated, and the total of the compensation shall be determined by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI or by an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal. This compensation shall be borne by Germany, and may be charged upon the property of German nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. This property may be constituted as a pledge for enemy liabilities under the conditions fixed by paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. The payment of this compensation may be made by the Allied or Associated State, and the amount will be debited to Germany.

(f) Whenever a national of an Allied or Associated Power is entitled to property which has been subjected to a measure of transfer in German territory and expresses a desire for its restitution, his claim for compensation in accordance with paragraph (e) shall be satisfied by the restitution of the said property if it still exists in specie.

In such cases Germany shall take all necessary steps to restore the evicted owner to the possession of his property, free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged after the liquidation, and to indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this paragraph cannot be effected private agreements arranged by the intermediation of the Powers concerned or the Clearing Offices provided for in the Annex to Section III may be made, in order to secure that the national of the Allied or Associated Power may secure compensation for the injury referred to in paragraph (e) by

the grant of advantages or equivalents which he agrees to accept in place of the property, rights, or interests of which he was deprived.

Through restitution in accordance with this article, the price or the amount of compensation fixed by the application of paragraph (e) will be reduced by the actual value of the property restored, account being taken of compensation in respect of loss of use or deterioration.

(g) The rights conferred by paragraph (f) are reserved to owners who are nationals of Allied or Associated Powers within whose territory legislative measures prescribing the general liquidation of enemy property, rights, or interests were not applied before the signature of the armistice.

(h) Except in cases where, by application of paragraph (f), restitutions in specie have been made, the net proceeds of sales of enemy property, rights or interests, wherever situated, carried out, either by virtue of war legislation, or by application of this article, and in general all cash assets of enemies, shall be dealt with as follows:—

(1) As regards Powers adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the said proceeds and cash assets shall be credited to the Power of which the owner is a national, through the Clearing Office established thereunder; any credit balance in favour of Germany resulting therefrom shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

(2) As regards Powers not adopting Section III and the Annex thereto, the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets, of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers held by Germany shall be paid immediately to the person entitled thereto or to his Government; the proceeds of the property, rights and interests, and the cash assets of German nationals received by an Allied or Associated Power shall be subject to disposal by such Power in accordance with its laws and regulations and may be applied in payment of the claims and debts defined by this article or paragraph 4 of the Annex hereto. Any property, rights and interests or proceeds thereof or cash assets not used as above provided may be retained by the said Allied or Associated Power and if retained the cash value thereof shall be dealt with as provided in Article 243.

In the case of liquidations effected in new States, which are signatories of the present Treaty as Allied and Associated Powers, or in States which are not entitled to share in the reparation payments to be made by Germany the proceeds of liquidations effected by such State shall be subject to the rights of the Reparation Commission under the present Treaty particularly under Articles 235 and 260, be paid direct to the owner. If on the application of that owner, the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, provided for by Section VI of this part or an arbitrator appointed by that Tribunal is satisfied that the conditions of the sale or measures taken by the Government of the State in question outside its general legislation were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, they shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that State.

(i) Germany undertakes to compensate her nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights or interests in Allied or Associated States.

(j) The amount of all taxes and imposts upon capital levied or to be levied by Germany on the property, rights and interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers from November

11th, 1918 until three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or, in the case of property, rights or interests which have been subjected to exceptional measures of war until restitution in accordance with the present Treaty, shall be restored to the owners.

ARTICLE 298.

Germany undertakes, with regard to the property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they were interested, restored to nationals of Allied and Associated Powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (a) or (f):—

- (a) to restore and maintain, except as expressly provided in the present Treaty, the property, rights and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers in the legal position obtaining in respect of the property, rights and interests of German nationals under the laws in force before the war;
- (b) not to subject the property, rights or interests of the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers to any measures in derogation of property rights, which are not applied equally to the property, rights and interests of German nationals, and to pay adequate compensation in the event of the application of those measures.

ANNEX.

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 297, paragraph (d), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, and of any other orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any Court or any Department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision or instruction, dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the orders, direction, decision or instruction. No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision, or instruction. Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision, or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights, or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of cost, charges or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any Court or of any department of the Government of any of the High Contracting Parties, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, or interests, is confirmed. Provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not be held to prejudice the titles to property heretofore acquired in good faith and for value and in accordance with the laws of the country in which the property is situated by nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers.

The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by the German authorities in invaded or occupied territory, nor to such of the above-mentioned measures as have been taken by Germany or the German authorities since November 11th, 1918, all of which shall be void.

2. No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied or Associated Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or Department of the Government of such a

power by Germany or by any German national wherever resident in respect of any act or omission with regard to his property, rights or interests during the war or in preparation for the war. Similarly, no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any Allied or Associated Power.

3. In Article 297 and this Annex the expression "exceptional war measures" includes measures of all kinds—legislative, administrative, judicial, or others—that have been taken or will be taken hereafter with regard to enemy property, and which have had or will have the effect of removing from the proprietors the power of disposition over their property, though without affecting the ownership such as measures of supervision, of compulsory administration, and of sequestration: or measures which have had or will have as an object the seizure of, the use of, or the interference with enemy assets for whatsoever motive, under whatsoever form, or in whatsoever place. Acts in the execution of these measures include all detentions, instructions, orders or decrees of Government departments or Courts applying these measures to enemy property, as well as acts performed by any person connected with the administration or the supervision of enemy property, such as the payment of debts, the collecting of credits, the payment of any cost, charges or expenses or the collecting of fees.

Measures of transfer are those which have affected or will affect the ownership of enemy property by transferring it in whole or in part to a person other than the enemy owner, and without his consent, such as measures directing sale, liquidation, or devolution of ownership in enemy property, or the cancelling of titles or securities.

4. All property, rights, and interests of German nationals within the territory of any Allied or Associated Power and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged by that Allied or associated Power in the first place with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested, in German territory, or debts owing to them by German nationals and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the German Government or by any German authorities since July 31, 1914, and before that Allied or Associated Power entered into the war. The amount of such claims may be assessed by an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Gustave Ador, if he is willing, or if no such appointment is made by him, by an arbitrator appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in section VI. They may be charged in the second place with payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of such Allied or Associated Power with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territory of other enemy Powers, in so far as those claims are otherwise unsatisfied.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 297, where immediately before the outbreak of war a company incorporated in an Allied or Associated State had rights in common with a company controlled by it and incorporated in Germany to the use of trade-marks in third countries, or enjoyed the use in common with such company of unique means of reproduction of goods or articles for sale in third countries, the former company shall alone have the right to use these trade-marks in third countries to the exclusion of the German company, and these unique means of reproduction shall be handed over to the former company, notwithstanding any action under German war legislation with regard to the latter company or its business, industrial property or shares. Nevertheless, the former company, if requested, shall deliver to the latter company derivative copies permitting the continuation of reproduction of articles for use within German territory.

6. Up to the time when restitution is carried out in accordance with Article 297, Germany is responsible for the conservation of property, rights, and interests of the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected by her to exceptional war measures.

7. Within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Allied or Associated Powers will specify the property, rights, and interests over which they intend to exercise the right provided in Article 297, paragraph (f).

8. The restitution provided in Article 297 will be carried out by order of the German Government or of the authorities which have been substituted for it. Detailed accounts of the action of administrator shall be furnished to the interested persons by the German authorities upon request, which may be made at any time after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

9. Until completion of the liquidation provided for by Article 297, paragraph (b), the property, rights and interests of German nationals will continue to be subject to exceptional war measures that have been or will be taken with regard to them.

10. Germany will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied or Associated Power all securities, certificates, deeds or other documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests situated in the territory of that Allied or Associated Power, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

Germany will at any time on demand of any Allied or Associated Power furnish such information as may be required with regard to the property, rights, and interests of German nationals within the territory of such Allied or Associated Power or with regard to any transaction concerning such property, rights, or interests effected since July 1st, 1914.

11. The expression "cash assets" includes all deposits or funds established before or after the declaration of war, as well as all assets coming from deposits, revenues, or profits collected by administrators, sequestrators, or others from funds placed on deposit or otherwise, but does not include sums belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers or to their component States, Provinces or Municipalities.

12. All investments wheresoever effected with the cash assets of nationals of the High Contracting Parties, including companies and associations in which such nationals were interested, by persons responsible for the administration of enemy properties or having control over such administration, or by order of such persons or of any authority whatsoever, shall be annulled. These cash assets shall be accounted for irrespective of any such investment.

13. Within one month from the coming into force of the present Treaty, or on demand at any time, Germany will deliver to the Allied and Associated Powers all accounts, vouchers, records, documents and information of any kind which may be within German territory, and which concern the property, rights and interests of the nationals of those Powers, including companies and associations in which they are interested, that have been subjected to an exceptional war measure, or to a measure of transfer either in German territory or in territory occupied by Germany or her allies.

The controllers, supervisors, managers, administrators, sequestrators, liquidators and receivers shall be personally responsible under guarantee of the German Government for the immediate delivery in full of these accounts and documents and for their accuracy.

14. The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex relating to property, rights and interests in an enemy country, and the proceeds of the liquidation thereof, apply to debts, credits and accounts, Section III, regulating only the method of payment.

In the settlement of matters provided for in Article 297 between Germany and the Allied or Associated States, their colonies or protectorates or any one of the British Dominions or India, in respect of any of which a declaration shall not have been made that they adopt Section III, and between their respective nationals, the provisions of Section III, respecting the currency in which payment is to be made and the rate of exchange and of interest shall

apply unless the Government of the Allied or Associated Power concerned shall within six months of the coming into force of the present Treaty notify Germany that the said provisions are not to be applied.

15. The provisions of Article 297 and this Annex apply to industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or will be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of Article 297, paragraph (b).

SECTION V.—CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ARTICLE 299.

(a) Any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies, except in respect of any debt or other pecuniary obligation arising out of any act done or money paid thereunder, and subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained herein or in the Annex hereto.

(b) Any contract of which the execution shall be required in the general interest, within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, by the Allied or Associated Governments of which one of the parties is a national, shall be excepted from dissolution under this article.

When the execution of the contract thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of trade conditions cause one of the parties substantial prejudice the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI, shall be empowered to grant to the prejudiced party equitable compensation.

(c) Having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and law of the United States of America, of Brazil and of Japan, neither the present Article nor Article 300, nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between nationals of these States and German nationals; nor shall Article 305 apply to the United States of America or its nationals.

(d) The present Article and the Annex hereto shall not apply to contracts the parties to which became enemies by reason of one of them being an inhabitant of territory of which the sovereignty has been transferred, if such party shall acquire under the present Treaty the nationality of an Allied or Associated Power, nor shall they apply to contracts between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers between whom trading has been prohibited by reason of one of the parties being in Allied or Associated territory in the occupation of the enemy.

(e) Nothing in the present Article or the Annex hereto shall be deemed to invalidate a transaction lawfully carried out in accordance with a contract between enemies if it has been carried out with the authority of one of the belligerent Powers.

ARTICLE 300.

(a) All periods of prescription or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, so far as regards relations between enemies as having been suspended for the duration of the war. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

(b) Where, on account of failure to perform any act or comply with any formality during the war, measures of execution have been taken in German territory to the prejudice of a national of an Allied or Associated Power,

the claim of such national shall, if the matter does not fall within the competence of the courts of an Allied or Associated Power, be heard by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for by Section VI.

(c) Upon the application of any interested person who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall order the restoration of the rights which have been prejudiced by the measures of execution referred to in paragraph (b), wherever, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

If such restoration is inequitable or impossible the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal may grant compensation to the prejudiced party to be paid by the German Government.

(d) Where a contract between enemies has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal for relief. The Tribunal will have the powers, provided for in paragraph (c).

(e) The provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article shall apply to the nationals of Allied and Associated Powers who have been prejudiced by reason of measures referred to above taken by Germany in invaded or occupied territory, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

(f) Germany shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration ordered by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

(g) As regards negotiable instruments, the period of three months provided under paragraph (a) shall commence as from the date on which any exceptional regulations applied in the territories of the interested Power with regard to negotiable instruments shall have definitely ceased to have force.

ARTICLE 301.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or indorsers or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or indorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 302.

Judgments given by the Courts of an Allied or Associated Power in all cases which under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognised in Germany as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

If a judgment in respect of any dispute which may have arisen has been given during the war by a German Court against a national of an Allied or Associated State in a case in which he was not able to make his defence, the Allied and Associated national who has suffered prejudice thereby shall be entitled to recover compensation, to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal provided for in Section VI.

At the instance of the national of the Allied or Associated Power the compensation abovementioned may, upon order to that effect of the Mixed

Arbitral Tribunal, be effected where it is possible by replacing the parties in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given by the German Court.

The above compensation may likewise be obtained before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal by the nationals of Allied or Associated Powers who have suffered prejudice by judicial measures taken in invaded or occupied territories, if they have not been otherwise compensated.

ARTICLE 303.

For the purpose of Sections III, IV, V and VII, the expression "during the war" means for each Allied or Associated Power the period between the commencement of the state of war between that Power and Germany and the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ANNEX.

I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Within the meaning of Articles 299, 300, and 301, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them shall have been prohibited by or otherwise become unlawful under laws, orders, or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2. The following classes of contracts are excepted from dissolution by Article 299 and, without prejudice to the rights contained in Article 297 (b) of Section IV, remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders, or regulations made during the war by the Allied and Associated Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts:—

- (a) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies;
- (b) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses;
- (c) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien;
- (d) Concessions concerning mines, quarries, or deposits;
- (e) Contracts between individuals or companies and States, provinces, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions and concessions granted by States, provinces, municipalities or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions.

3. If the provisions of a contract are in part dissolved under Article 299, the remaining provisions of that contract shall, subject to the same application of domestic laws as is provided for in paragraph 2, continue in force if they are severable, but where they are not severable the contract shall be deemed to have been dissolved in its entirety.

II. PROVISIONS RELATING TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF CONTRACTS.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts

4. (a) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided—

- (i) That the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question.
- (ii) That the rules applied to all persons concerned.
- (iii) That the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(b) The preceding paragraph shall not apply to rules made during the occupation by Exchanges or Commercial Associations in the districts occupied by the enemy.

(c) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures" which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

Security.

5. The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

This stipulation shall not apply to any sale of securities effected by an enemy during the occupation in regions invaded or occupied by the enemy.

Negotiable Instruments.

6. As regards Powers which adopt Section III, and the Annex thereto the pecuniary obligations existing between enemies and resulting from the issue of negotiable instruments shall be adjusted in conformity with the said Annex by the instrumentality of the Clearing Offices, which shall assume the rights of the holder as regards the various remedies open to him.

7. If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III.—CONTRACTS OF INSURANCE

8. Contracts of insurance entered into by any person with another person who subsequently became an enemy will be dealt with in accordance with the following paragraphs:—

Fire Insurance.

9. Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

10. Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognised and the liability of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to re-transfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

11. Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at five per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contracts the assured or his representatives or the persons entitled shall have the right at any time within 12 months of the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, the payment of which has been prevented by the enforcement of measures of war, the assured or his representatives or the persons entitled shall have the right to restore the contract on payment of the premiums with interest at five per cent. per annum within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

12. Any Allied or Associated Power may within three months of the coming into force of the present Treaty cancel all the contracts of insurance running between a German insurance company and its nationals under conditions which shall protect its nationals from any prejudice.

To this end the German insurance company will hand over to the Allied or Associated Government concerned, the proportion of its assets attributable to the policies so cancelled and will be relieved from all liability in respect of such policies. The assets to be handed over shall be determined by an actuary appointed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

13. Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid on claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

14. In any case where, by the law applicable to the contract, the insurer remains bound by the contract, notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums, until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled, where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war, to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the insured.

15. Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life insurance for the purpose of paragraphs 11 to 14 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

16. Contracts of marine insurance including time policies and voyage policies entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

17. No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies or associate of such Power.

18. Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of Marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date, when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

19. Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 18, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Reinsurance.

20. All treaties of reinsurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Where a reinsurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph, there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risk which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 11 to 18, the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

21. The provisions of the preceding paragraph will extend equally to reinsurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risks other than life or marine risks.

22. Reinsurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

The provisions of paragraph 12 apply to treaties of reinsurance of life insurance contracts in which enemy companies are the reinsurers.

23 In case of a reinsurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the reinsurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract notwithstanding the outbreak of war; sums due under the contract of reinsurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

24 The provisions of paragraphs 17 and 18 and the last part of paragraph 16 shall apply to contracts for the reinsurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI.—MIXED ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL.

ARTICLE 304.

(a) Within three months from the date of the coming into force of the present treaty, a Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand, and Germany on the other hand. Each such Tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Governments concerned shall appoint one of these members. The President shall be chosen by agreement between the two Governments concerned.

In case of failure to reach agreement, the President of the Tribunal and two other persons, either of whom may in case of need take his place, shall be chosen by the Council of the League of Nations, or, until this is set up, by M. Gustave Ador if he is willing. These persons shall be nationals of Powers that have remained neutral during the war.

If any Government does not proceed within a period of one month in case there is a vacancy to appoint a member of the Tribunal, such member shall be chosen by the other Government from the two persons mentioned above other than the President.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be the decision of the Tribunal.

(b) The Mixed Arbitral Tribunals established pursuant to paragraph (a) shall decide all questions within their competence under Sections III, IV, V and VII.

In addition, all questions, whatsoever their nature, relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and German nationals shall be decided by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, always excepting questions which under the laws of the Allied, Associated or Neutral Powers, are within the jurisdiction of the National Courts of those Powers. Such questions shall be decided by the National Courts in question, to the exclusion of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The party who is a national of an Allied or Associated Power may, nevertheless, bring the case before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal if this is not prohibited by the laws of his country.

(c) If the number of cases justifies it, additional members shall be appointed and each Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall sit in divisions. Each of these divisions will be constituted as above.

(d) Each mixed Arbitral Tribunal will settle its own procedure except in so far as it is provided in the following Annex, and is empowered to award the sums to be paid by the loser in respect of the costs and expenses of the proceedings.

(e) Each Government will pay the remuneration of the member of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal appointed by it and of any agent whom it may appoint to represent it before the Tribunal. The remuneration of the President will be determined by special agreement between the Governments concerned; and this remuneration and the joint expenses of each Tribunal will be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties.

(f) The High Contracting Parties agree that their courts and authorities shall render to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal direct all the assistance in their power, particularly as regards transmitting notices and collecting evidence.

(g) The High Contracting Parties agree to regard the decisions of the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal as final and conclusive, and to render them binding upon their nationals.

ANNEX.

1. Should one of the members of the Tribunal either die, retire, or be unable for any reason whatever to discharge his functions, the same procedure will be followed for filling the vacancy as was followed for appointing him.

2. The Tribunal may adopt such rules of procedure as shall be in accordance with justice and equity and decide the order and time at which each party must conclude its arguments, and may arrange all formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

3. The agent and counsel of the parties on each side are authorised to present orally and in writing to the Tribunal arguments in support or in defence of each case.

4. The Tribunal shall keep record of the questions and cases submitted and the proceedings thereon, with the dates of such proceedings.

5. Each of the Powers concerned may appoint a secretary. These secretaries shall act together as joint secretaries of the Tribunal and shall be subject to its direction. The Tribunal may appoint and employ any other necessary officer or officers to assist in the performance of its duties.

6. The Tribunal shall decide all questions and matters submitted upon such evidence and information as may be furnished by the parties concerned.

7. Germany agrees to give the Tribunal all facilities and information required by it for carrying out its investigations.

8. The language in which the proceedings shall be conducted shall, unless otherwise agreed, be English, French, Italian, or Japanese, as may be determined by the Allied or Associated Power concerned.

9. The place and time for the meetings of each Tribunal shall be determined by the President of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE 305.

Whenever a competent Court has given or gives a decision in a case covered by Sections III, IV, V or VII, and such decision is inconsistent with the provisions of such Sections, the party who is prejudiced by the decision shall be entitled to obtain redress which shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. At the request of the national of an Allied or Associated Power, the redress may, whenever possible, be effected by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal directing the replacement of the parties in the position occupied by them before the judgment was given by the German Court.

SECTION VII—INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 306.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne, mentioned in Article 286, shall be re-established or restored, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the territories of the High Contracting Parties, in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced or their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied or Associated Power in regard to the rights of German nationals in industrial, literary or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Germany or German nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied or Associated Power, or by any persons acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale, or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied or Associated Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the German Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from German nationals.

Each of the Allied and Associated Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions, or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary, or artistic property (with the exception of trade-marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by German nationals, whether by granting licenses, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Germany of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in German territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Germany in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary, and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the Allied and Associated Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied or Associated Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties which shall be dealt within the same way, as other sums due to German nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied or Associated Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary, or artistic property effected after August 1st, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this article.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied or Associated Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 297, paragraph (b).

ARTICLE 307.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving, or proposing rights to, or in respect of industrial

property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance, but nothing in this article shall give any right to re-open interference proceedings in the United States of America where a final hearing has taken place.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property, which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment, shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied or Associated Power, may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to German nationals are revived under this article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licenses to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

The period from August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade mark, or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 308.

The rights of priority provided by Article IV, of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of Paris, of March 20, 1883, revised at Washington in 1911 or by any other Convention or Statute, for the filing or registration of applications for patents or models of utility, and for the registration of trade marks, designs, and models which had not expired on August 1, 1914, and those which have arisen during the war, or would have arisen but for the war, shall be extended by each of the High Contracting Parties in favour of all nationals of the other High Contracting Parties for a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, such extension shall in no way effect the right of any of the High Contracting Parties or of any person who before the coming into force of the present Treaty was *bonâ fide* in possession of any rights of industrial property conflicting with rights applied for by another who claims rights of priority in respect of them, to exercise such rights by itself or himself personally, or by such agents or licensees as derived their rights from it or him before the coming into force of the present Treaty; and such persons shall not be amenable to any action or other process of law in respect of infringement.

ARTICLE 309.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Germany on the one part and of the Allied or Associated Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the declaration of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of articles 307 and 308.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary, or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature

of the present Treaty, in the territories of the Allied or Associated Powers on the one hand or Germany on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published during the period between the declaration of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Germany during the war.

This article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ARTICLE 310.

Licenses in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied or Associated Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein, on the one part, and German nationals, on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the declaration of war between Germany and the Allied or Associated Power. But, in any case, the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new license, the conditions of which, in default of agreement, between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights have been acquired, except in the case of licenses held in respect of rights acquired under German law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal referred to in Section VI of this Part. The tribunal may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No license in respect of industrial literary, or artistic property, granted under the special war legislation of any Allied or Associated Power, shall be affected by the continued existence of any license entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a license so granted to the former beneficiary of a license entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such license.

Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a license or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of German nationals, as provided by the present Treaty.

This Article shall not apply as between the United States of America on the one hand and Germany on the other.

ARTICLE 311.

The inhabitants of territories separated from Germany by virtue of the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this separation and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Germany all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under German legislation at the time of the separation.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in force in the territories separated from Germany under the present Treaty at the moment of the separation of these territories from Germany or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 306 of the present Treaty, shall be recognized by the State to which the said territory is transferred and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the German law."

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 24th July 1920.

No. 4466.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the Schedule appended to this Department notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entries—

- (C) Aluminium ores.
- (A) Wool, raw.

No. 4467.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the notification in this Department, No. 1717-D., dated the 22nd February 1919, be cancelled.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The 24th July 1920.

No. 4325.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 10th June 1920, is republished for general information:—

CYPRUS.

PREFERENCE ON EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

The Board of Trade have received through the Colonial Office copy of the Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1920 (No. XIII of 1920), which was assented to on 4th May, 1920, and which has been introduced for the purpose of conferring a preference on Empire products when imported into the Colony.

The Law provides that the Customs duties specified in the Schedule shall be charged where the goods are shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire.

For the purposes of this Law—

The British Empire means any of His Majesty's dominions outside Cyprus, and any territories under His Majesty's protection, and includes India;

Provided that, where any territory becomes a territory under His Majesty's protection, or is a territory in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions, the High Commissioner may by Order-in-Council direct that that territory shall be included within the definition of the British Empire for the purposes of this section, and this section shall have effect accordingly.

Goods shall not be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire as aforesaid unless such proportion of their value as is prescribed by regulations made by the High Commissioner in Council is the result of labour within the British Empire.

The Schedule of Preferential Rates is as follows:—

Goods.	Rate of duty.
Musical instruments and parts thereof.	
Clocks and parts thereof ...	
Watches and parts thereof ...	
Cinematograph films. ...	
Beer, ale, porter, and all other malt liquors	
Cotton yarns and thread ...	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Cotton piece-goods ...	
Matches ...	
Soap ...	
Woollen yarns and thread ...	
Woollen manufactures ...	
Earthenware and china ...	
Furniture ...	
Haberdashery and millinery ...	
Dyes ...	
Wine, sparkling ...	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the full rate.
Wine, other kinds ...	Sixty per cent. of the full rate.
Spirits of all sorts, spiritous compounds, liqueurs and cordials.	Ninety-five per cent. of the full rate.
All goods not otherwise specified ...	Five-sixths of the full rate.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

The 24th July 1920.

No. 4274.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of coal from British India to all destinations.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit the export of coal shipped under a licence granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of export.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 24th July 1920.

No. 4517.—In pursuance of the notification in this department, No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate the Registrar of Imports and Exports, Singapore, as the person by whom the certificates required by the said notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to the Straits Settlements.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India

The following resolution issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th July 1920, is republished for general information

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1428.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th July 1920.

RESOLUTION.

IN introducing the revised rates of pay for the Indian Civil Service it was provided in paragraph 4 of the Home Department resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, that personal allowances should, if necessary be given to individual officers whose pay under the revised rates would in consequence of unusually rapid promotion in the past be less than the substantive pay they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates. It has, however, been brought to the notice that in certain individual cases these orders have not sufficed to protect officers from an immediate reduction of emoluments as no provision was made for the retention of acting allowances.

2. In order to meet the latter class of case, the Government of India have decided that officers of the Indian Civil Service should be granted personal allowances, where necessary, so as to bring their remuneration up to the total of pay *plus* acting allowance which they were drawing on the date of the introduction of the new rates of pay. These personal allowances will be absorbed in subsequent increments of pay in accordance with the principle of article 61-C.S.R. In the case of an officer who was at the date of the introduction of the new rates officiating in a superior post and who subsequently reverts to an inferior post or who was officiating in a post above or outside the time-scale and subsequently reverts to a post in the time-scale, the personal allowance will finally cease to be drawn from the date of such reversion. In all other cases the personal allowance will continue at the rate originally fixed subject to reduction in accordance with the provisions of article 61-C.S.R., irrespective of any grade reversion to which the officer might have been liable.

3. The Government of India are not aware that similar difficulties have arisen in regard to members of any of the other Imperial Services whose pay has been revised as a result of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, but they are pleased to direct that personal allowances shall, where necessary, be given to members of such services on the principles laid down in paragraph 2 of this resolution.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance) and the offices subordinate to this department, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July 1920.

An Ordinance to prohibit certain transactions in order to give effect to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at St. Germain-en-Laye on the tenth day of September, 1919.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient, for the purpose of enabling effect to be given to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace made at St. Germain-en-Laye on the tenth day of September, 1919, to prohibit certain transactions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor General is pleased to make and 5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 61. promulgate the following Ordinance:—

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1920.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Treaty of Peace (Austria) Ordinance, 1920.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti; and it applies also to—

(a) All British and Indian subjects of His Majesty within any State in India; and

(b) all servants of His Majesty, whether British subjects or not, within any State in India.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "custodian" means a custodian of enemy property appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915;
- (b) "enemy debt" means any pecuniary obligation of the kind referred to in the first paragraph of Article 248 of the Treaty, as set out in the Schedule, and includes any sum which under the Treaty has to be treated or dealt with in like manner as an enemy debt;
- (c) "national" in relation to any State includes the subjects of that State and any company or corporation incorporated therein, according to the law of that State, and in the case of a Protectorate, the natives thereof; and
- "British national in India" includes any person being a British national who resides or carries on business in India and any subject of a State in India; and
- (d) "the Treaty" means the Treaty of Peace with Austria made and signed on behalf of His Majesty at St. Germain-en-Laye on the tenth day of September, 1919, together with all Protocols annexed thereto.

3. All property, rights and interests belonging to nationals of the former Austrian Empire at the date when the Treaty comes into force (not being property, rights or interests acquired under any general licence issued by or on behalf of His Majesty) and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealings therewith are hereby charged—

Creation of charge on enemy property.

- (a) in the first place, with the payment of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests, including companies and associations in which they are interested in the territories of the former Austrian Empire and debts owing to them by Austrian nationals, and with the payment of any compensation which may hereafter be awarded by any Tribunal which may be set up under or in pursuance of the terms of the Treaty or by any arbitrator appointed by any such Tribunal and with payment of claims growing out of acts committed by the former Austro-Hungarian Government or by Austrian authorities since the thirty-first day of July and before the twelfth day of August 1914;
- (b) secondly, with payments of the amounts due in respect of claims by British nationals in India with regard to their property, rights and interests in the territories of Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey, in so far as those claims are not otherwise satisfied; and
- (c) thirdly, with payments of amounts due in respect of claims by any British nationals of the nature referred to in clauses (a) and (b):

Provided that any particular property, rights or interests so charged may at any time be released from the charge so created by order of the Governor General in Council.

4. (1) No person shall, without the consent of the custodian appointed for the province in which such person resides or carries on business, transfer, part with or otherwise deal in any property, right or interest which has become subject to a charge by virtue of section 3.

Prohibition of transactions in enemy property.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

5. (1) No person shall pay or accept payment of any enemy debt, and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Prohibition of payment or receipt of payment of enemy debts.

6. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie in any court of law for the recovery of any enemy debt.

Prohibition of legal proceedings for recovery of enemy debts.

7. No Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under this Act, unless the Local Government has by order in writing consented to the initiation of the proceedings.

Cognisance of offences against the Act.

8. If His Majesty is pleased to make an Order in Council for the purpose of giving effect to the Treaty, then, from the date of such Order, this Ordinance shall be repealed.

Ordinance to stand repealed if Order in Council is made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See section 2 (b).]

The following are the classes of pecuniary obligations referred to in the first paragraph of Article 248 of the Treaty:—

- (1) Debts payable before the war and due by a national of one of the Contracting Powers residing within its territory, to a national of an Opposing Power, residing within its territory;
- (2) Debts which become payable during the war to nationals of one Contracting Power residing within its territory and arose out of transactions or contracts with the nationals of an Opposing Power, resident within its territory, of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the existence of a state of war;
- (3) Interest which has accrued due before and during the war to a national of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued or taken over by an Opposing Power, provided that the payment of interest on such securities to the nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war;
- (4) Capital sums which have become payable before and during the war to nationals of one of the Contracting Powers in respect of securities issued or taken over by one of the Opposing Powers, provided that the payment of such capital sums to nationals of that Power or to neutrals has not been suspended during the war.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

WAR.

Simla, the 30th July 1920.

No. 805.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3, 4, 5 and 6, of sub-sections (4) (5) (6), (7) and (8) of section 7, and section 9 of the said Act shall come into force in the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, on and with effect from the 1st August 1920.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th July 1920.

No. 2186 I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 3510 I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913, as subsequently amended, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely :—

In the first schedule, after entry No. 115-A., the following shall be inserted namely :—

116. The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918).

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 31st July 1920, are republished for general information.

H. I. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 31st July 1920.

No. 4614.—Mr. C. H. Joseph, M.B.E., Senior Superintendent in the Calcutta Custom House, is appointed to act as an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Calcutta, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1920, until further orders.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 31st July 1920.

No. 4721.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 1st July 1920, is published for general information :—

Imports and Exports Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st July 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

Lists A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Urgent orders.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" will, in future, be amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. Additional copies will be supplied at the rate of 2d. a copy per month.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing postal orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade, Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

LISTS A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.

- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- Corn Offals, *see* Offals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives, except the following:—
Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, and Rex Powder.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—tinned preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported (without licence) to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.	Maypole dyes.

- (A) Flax, raw.
 Flour, *see* Wheat.
 Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
 Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
 - (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water,
 the following :—
 Pineapples.
 - (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup,
 except Cherries.
 - (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 - (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
 Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- (A) Husk meal.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
 Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.
 Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Manures, compound containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
 Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
 Meals, *see* Husk, Wheat.
- (A) Meat, home produce, fresh and frozen, of all kinds except offals, turtle meat, horse flesh, suet and marrow fat.
 Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
 Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
 * Notes of the Bank of France.
 Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
 - (A) Bran.
 - (A) Middlings.
 - (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 - (A) Pollard.
 - (A) Sharps.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
 Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
 Pistols, *see* Firearms.
 Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
 Bird seed.
 Cake mixture.
 Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
 Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
 Cotarnine Phthalate.
 Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
 Gloy.
 Marmite.
 Mince meat and mince pies.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
 "Phosto" animal food.
 Puddings.
 Restorine.
 Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
 Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.

Controller's Representative.

All Scottish ports	... Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 12, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melandri, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General License has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to

which therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

- (1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)
- (2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.
- (3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFTS, &C.

An Open General License has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be called for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 3rd August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 3rd August 1920.

No. 4827.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall, with effect from the 4th August 1920, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 122 of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—

"For every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof ... Annas 2."

C. A. INNES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 29th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th July, 1920.

No. 529 G.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that on July 29th, 1920, the following provisions of the said Act shall come into operation, namely:—

- (i) section 35; and
- (ii) section 45 and Parts I and II of the Second Schedule so far as these provisions give effect to such amendments in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, as incorporate or are consequential on or arise out of the provisions of section 35.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th August 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. Roy,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 3rd August 1920.

No. 1339.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Justice Sir E. E. Fletcher, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 15th November 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th August 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 3rd August 1920.

No. 682.—Major R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S., officiating Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Imperial Serologist, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties. He will continue to hold, in addition, his present officiating appointment until further orders.

POLICE.

The 6th August 1920.

No. 1475.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

- (1) In sub-rule (1) of Rule 43 of the said rules, after the words "impressed stamps" the words "or in cash, as the local Government may direct" shall be inserted.
- (2) In the Forms in Schedule VII to the said rules, the words "in stamp," wherever they occur, shall be omitted.

PUBLIC.

The 5th August 1920.

No. 2053.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit any duty in excess of rupees 15 chargeable under the said Act on any instruments executed before the 31st December 1921, in a form approved by the Governor General in Council, by which any property which was formerly held for the purposes of any Missionary Society or Trading Society connected therewith and which has under the provisions of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, been vested in a Custodian of Enemy Property appointed under the Enemy Trading Act, 1915, is transferred.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th August 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 7th August 1920.

No. 4825.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlets entitled "The Day of the Martyr" and "The Present Time" in the vernacular issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.

No. 4883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the following publications:—

- (1) Leaflet by Edward Gammons entitled "India in Revolt," issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California.
- (2) Leaflet entitled "India—A Graveyard," published by the India Labour Union of America, New York.
- (3) Book by Hyndman entitled "The Awakening of Asia," whether published by Boni and Liveright, New York, or by any other publisher.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th August 1920.

No. 4804.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

- (1) In rule 27 of the said rules—
 - (i) in sub-rule (1), the words “ and silver coin or bullion ” shall be omitted;
 - (ii) in sub-rule (2), for the words “ gold coin or gold bullion ” the words “ gold or silver coin or bullion ” shall be substituted; and
 - (iii) in sub-rule (5), for the words “ Pearls or gold coin or bullion ” the words “ Pearls or gold or silver coin or bullion ” shall be substituted.
- (2) In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules after the word “ gold ” the words “ or silver ” shall be inserted.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th August 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REWARDS.

Simla, the 6th August 1920.

No. 1588.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon Lieutenant John William Clarke, 22nd Bengal and North-Western Railway Battalion, Indian Defence Force.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1593.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 18th June, 1920, pages 6702 and 6703.

*War Office,**June, 1920.*

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, by a Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual dated 29th January, 1856, did create a Naval and Military Decoration to be styled and designated “ The Victoria Cross,” and did express Her desire that this decoration should be highly prized and eagerly sought after by the Officers and Men of Her Naval and Military Services.

AND WHEREAS by divers subsequent Warrants other Officers and Men were admitted to and made eligible for the decoration, and certain amendments were made to the Rules and Ordinances attaching thereto.

AND WHEREAS We deem it expedient that the said Warrant and subsequent Warrants before referred to, as also the Rules and Ordinances affecting the same, shall be consolidated, varied and extended.

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare that the said Warrants, and the Rules and Ordinances heretofore in force for the Government of the said Decoration, shall for that purpose be amended, varied, modified and extended; and in substitution thereof We by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following Rules and Ordinances for the Government of the same which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly, it is ordained that the distinction shall as heretofore be styled and designated “The Victoria Cross,” and shall consist of a Maltese Cross of bronze with our Royal Crest in the centre and underneath it an escroll bearing this inscription: “For Valour.”

Secondly, it is ordained that the Cross shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband, and on those occasions when only the riband is worn a replica of the Cross in miniature shall be affixed to the centre of the riband.

Thirdly, it is ordained that the Cross shall only be awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice or extreme devotion to duty in the presence of the enemy.

Fourthly, it is ordained that the Cross may be awarded posthumously.

Fifthly, it is ordained that the names of all those persons upon or on account of whom We may be pleased to confer or present the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a Registry thereof kept in the Office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly, it is ordained that:—

- (1) Officers, Warrant Officers and subordinate Officers hereinafter referred to as Officers, Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers hereinafter referred to as Petty Officers, men and boys hereinafter referred to as seamen, serving in—(a) our Navy or in ships of any description for the time being under Naval Command; (b) our Indian Marine Service; (c) Navies and Marine Services of our Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies or Protectorates; and (d) our Mercantile Marine whilst serving under Naval or Military Authority, or who in the course of their duties may become subject to enemy action;
- (2) Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, men and boys hereinafter referred to as Marines, serving in our Marines;
- (3) Officers, Warrant Officers (Classes I and II), Non-Commissioned Officers, men and boys hereinafter referred to as Privates, of all ranks serving in our Army, our Army Reserve, our Territorial or other Forces, and the Forces of our Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies or Protectorates;
- (4) Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Airmen in the ranks of our Air Force, or the Air Forces of our Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies or Protectorates;
- (5) British and Indian Officers, and men of all ranks of our Indian Army, the Imperial Service Troops of Native States of India, or any other Forces there serving under the command, guidance, or direction of any British or Indian Officer, or of a Political Officer attached to such Forces on Our behalf, and

- (6) Matrons, Sisters, nurses and the staff of the Nursing Services and other Services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and Civilians of either sex serving regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of any of the above mentioned Forces;

shall be eligible for the decoration of the Cross.

Seventhly, it is ordained that if any recipient of the Cross shall again perform such an act of bravery, as would have made him or her eligible to receive the Cross, such further act of bravery shall be recorded by a Bar to be attached to the Riband by which the Cross is suspended, and for every such additional act of bravery, an additional Bar shall be added, and any such Bar or Bars may be awarded posthumously. For every Bar awarded a replica of the Cross in miniature shall be added to the riband when worn alone.

Eighthly, it is ordained that every recommendation for the award of the decoration of the Cross shall be made and reported through the usual channel to the Senior Naval, Military or Air Force Officers Commanding the Force, who shall call for such description, conclusive proof, as far as the circumstances of the case will allow, and attestation of the act as he may think requisite, and if he approve he shall recommend the grant of the decoration to Our Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Our Secretary of State for War and the Royal Air Force as the case may be, who shall submit to Us the names of every one so recommended whom they shall consider worthy: in the case of there being no British or Indian Officer, then the Political Officer attached to the Force shall, after obtaining conclusive proof of the act of bravery as far as is possible, if he approve, submit the recommendation to Us through the proper channels.

Ninthly, it is ordained that in the event of any unit of our Naval, Military or Air Forces, consisting in the case of our Navy of a squadron, flotilla or ship's company, or of a detached body of seamen or marines; or in the case of our Army of a regiment, squadron, battery or company, or of a detached body of soldiers; or in the case of our Air Force of a squadron or other body of airmen, having distinguished itself collectively by the performance of an act of heroic gallantry or daring in the presence of the enemy in such a way that the Admiral, General or other Officer in Command of the Force to which such an unit belongs, is unable to single out any individual as specially pre-eminent in gallantry or daring, then one or more of the officers warrant officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, marines, private soldiers or airmen in the ranks comprising the unit shall be selected to be recommended to Us for the award of the Victoria Cross in the following manner:—

- (a) When the total personnel of the unit does not exceed 100, then one officer shall be selected for the decoration by the officers engaged; and in like manner one warrant officer or petty officer or non-commissioned officer of the unit shall be selected by the warrant officers, petty officers or non-commissioned officers engaged, and one seaman, marine, private soldier or airman in the ranks shall be selected by the seamen, marines, private soldiers or airmen in the ranks engaged.
- (b) When the total personnel of the unit exceeds 100 but does not exceed 200, then the number of seamen, marines, private soldiers or airmen in the ranks to be selected in the manner described in (a) shall be increased to two.

- (c) When the total personnel of the unit exceeds 200 in number, the number of Crosses to be awarded in accordance with these provisions shall be the subject of special consideration by Our Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty or by one of Our Secretaries of State for submission to Us.
- (d) The selection to be by a secret ballot in such manner as shall be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions by the Officer directing the selection to be made.
- (e) The death of any person engaged shall not be a bar to his selection.
- (f) The names of the persons recommended in accordance with these provisions shall be submitted to Us in the manner laid down in Rule 8.

Tenthly, it is ordained that every recipient of the Cross, not being nor ranking as a Commissioned Officer nor in the case of our Navy, being or ranking with a warrant officer, nor coming within Rule 11, shall from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained, be entitled to a special pension of ten pounds a year, and each additional Bar conferred under Rule 7 on such recipient shall carry with it an additional pension of five pounds per annum.

Eleventhly, every Indian Officer of Our Indian Army of rank junior to that of Second Lieutenant who shall have received the Cross shall, from the date of the act by which such decoration has been gained, be entitled to a special pension of five hundred and twenty-five rupees a year, and each additional Bar conferred on such Indian Officer shall carry with it an additional pension of one hundred and fifty rupees a year. In the case of a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier of Our Indian Army aforesaid We ordain and award a special pension of one hundred and fifty rupees, with seventy-five rupees additional for each additional Bar. On the death of these recipients of the Cross these pensions shall be continued to his widow until her death or remarriage.

Twelfthly, in order to make such additional provision as shall effectually maintain pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred be convicted of treason, cowardice, felony, or of any infamous crime, or if he or she be accused of any such offence and doth not after a reasonable time surrender himself or herself to be tried for the same, his or her name shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred and the pension conferred under Rules 10 and 11 shall cease and determine from the date of such Warrant. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover, We shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled, both to the enjoyment of the decoration and pension, and notice thereof of expulsion or restoration in every case shall be published in the *London Gazette*.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 22nd day of May, in the eleventh year of Our reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

By His Majesty's Command,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

A. H. BINGLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 7th August 1920.

No. M-135-16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914:—

1. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, the words "to the District authority" shall be omitted and after the words "the reasons for it" the words "to the District authority, or if the license was granted by a Sub-Divisional or other Magistrate, to such Magistrate" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words "the District authority" the words "or any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules:—

- (i) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E., and
- (ii) in the note to the heading of Form F. after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be inserted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 17th July 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July 1920.

No. 49.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour examinations in the Tibetan language, published with the Department of Education notification No. 203, dated the 20th November 1914, as subsequently amended by this Department Notification No. 58, dated the 26th February 1915:—

- (i) In rule VI, text-book No. (6), substitute "She-Rab-Dong-bu" by Major W. L. Campbell, C.I.E., I.A. (published by the University of Calcutta), for "She-Rab-Dong-bu" the whole—(published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

Add the following as a text-book " (8) 'A Grammar of the Tibetan Language, Literary and Colloquial' by H. B. Hannah [published by the University of Calcutta (1912)]. (Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Company, Calcutta)."

(ii) In Rule VII—

- (a) text-book No. (2), *substitute* "Pag-Sam-Thishing, Chapters LXIV and LXV, Volume II, Fascicules IV and V (published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series)" *for* "Appendix to the Pag-Sam-Thishing, Fascicule III, Chapters LXIV and LXV (published in the Bibliotheca Indica Series);"
- (b) text-book No. (4), for the words "the death of Buddha" *substitute* "an account of certain incidents preceding and following the death of Buddha;"
- (c) text-book No. (5), for the "(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta)" *substitute* "(This book has been edited and translated by Professor Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana and published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It is available at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta);"
- (d) text-book No. (6), for the words "(Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta)" *substitute* "(Edited by Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana and translated by Kazi Dawa Sain dup. Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta);"
- (e) text-book No. (7). *substitute* "Buddhastotrasanghra, Volume I, edited and translated by Dr. Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana (published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal)" *for* "Rgyal rab-Bon Kyi Jung-nas—History of the Bon Kings of Tibet. (This book has been edited by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur and published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta)"

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th August 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. Roy,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 11th August 1920.

No. 1387.—The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law, took his William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 2nd August 1920. seat as an acting Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort

H. McPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd August 1920.

No. 51.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages, published with the Department of Education Notification No. 80, dated the 6th June 1914.—

In line 1, sub-paragraph 4 of rule 1, omit the following words:—"The Indian Agricultural Service."

Add the following as the last sub-paragraph of rule 1:—

“ Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service are eligible for rewards for passing the Proficiency and High Proficiency Examinations and also, for the reward prescribed for passing the Degree of Honour Examination in any vernacular language of the province in which they are serving, subject in the case of the Degree of Honour Examination to the proviso that each case is treated on its merits, and that the local Government or Administration concerned, against whose revenues the cost of the reward will be charged, is prepared to meet the expenditure involved, and is satisfied that it is in the interest of the public service that the officer applying for permission to take the examination should be allowed to do so.”

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th August 1920, are republished for general information.

H. I. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla, the 14th August 1920.

No. 5184.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 6 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, namely:—

In rule 2 (1), in the definitions of the words “ export ” and “ import,” for the word “ aircraft ” substitute the word “ air.”

To rule 58, add the following:—

“ For the purposes of this Rule, the word ‘ goods ’ shall be deemed to include aircraft imported by flight in so far as the provisions of the Rule are applicable thereto.”

POST OFFICE.

The 14th August 1920.

No. 5110.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st September 1920, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

1. In rule 69 of the said rules, for the words “ Registered and non-registered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage and fully prepaid unregistered book-packets ” the words “ Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets,” shall be substituted.
2. In rule 70 of the said rules, for the names of countries and the entries against them the following shall be substituted, namely:—
United Kingdom.—Registered parcels.
Ceylon, Portuguese India, the Seychelles, the Somaliland Protectorate and the Straits Settlements.—Registered parcels, registered letters and registered book-packets.
3. In the second sentence of sub-rule (1) of rule 72 of the said rules, the words “ or if it is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book-

- packet or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage " shall be omitted.
4. In rule 74 of the said rules, for the words " in the case of registered parcels (other than those received from the United Kingdom), registered letters and registered book-packets," the words " in the case of all articles other than parcels received from the United Kingdom," shall be substituted.
 5. In rules 79, 81 and 82 of the said rules, the word " registered " shall be omitted.
 6. In sub-rule 1 of rule 158 of the said rules, for item (ii) of condition (b), the following shall be substituted, namely:—
 (ii) In the case of unregistered $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \text{ anna for every six articles} \\ \text{parcels posted by the same} \\ \text{person at one time.} \end{array} \right. \text{ or for any less number.}$

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 14th August 1920.

No. 5102.—In pursuance of section 1 (i) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a Local Clearing Office for the settlement of debts and claims between subjects of the British Empire and German nationals, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, shall be established at Calcutta under the control and management of Mr. B. S. Kisch, I.C.S., with effect from the 2nd August 1920.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 14th August 1920.

No. 5212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 393D., dated the 29th November 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from any place in British India other than Burma the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

Schedule III—Export Tariff.

No.	Name of Article.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
3	Raw Hides and Skins—		Rs. A. P.	
	(1) Arsonicate and air dried hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Framed} \\ \text{Unframed} \end{array} \right.$	lb.	0 11 0	15 per cent.
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Framed} \\ \text{Unframed} \end{array} \right.$	"	0 5 6	"
	(2) Drysalted hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 6 0	"
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 3 0	"
	(3) Wetsalted hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 5 6	"
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 2 6	"
	(4) Goat and kid skins	piece	2 0 0	"
	(5) Sheep Skins	"	0 12 0	"

No. 5213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 395 D., dated the 29th November 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix for the articles specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed when the same are exported from Burma the tariff values stated in column 4 of the Schedule.

Schedule III—Export Tariff.

No.	Name of Article.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. A. P.	
3	Raw hides and skins—			
	(1) Arsenicated and air-dried hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	lb.	0 7 0	15 per cent.
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 4 0	"
	(2) Drysalted hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 6 0	"
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 3 0	"
	(3) Wetsalted hides—			
	(a) Cows (including calf skins)	"	0 5 6	"
	(b) Buffaloes (including calf skins)	"	0 2 6	"
	(4) Goat and kid skins	piece	2 0 0	"
	(5) Sheep skins	"	0 12 0	"

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th August 1920, are republished for general information.

H. I. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th August 1920.

No. 1344 F.E.—In modification of the orders contained in the notification by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1012 F.E., dated the 17th June 1920, the following changes are notified:—

The services of Mr. H. F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S. (on deputation in the India Office as Controller of Finance), have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 5th May 1920, instead of the 10th June 1920, as previously notified.

* * * * *

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

The 4th August, 1920.

No. 1281 F.E.—In modification of the orders promulgated by notification No. 975 F.E., dated the 1st July 1920, it is hereby notified that, with effect from the 1st September 1920, contributions to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta on London on the 20th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1920.

No. 108.—Under sub-rule (2) of rule 9 and rule 13 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the regulations framed under sub-rule (2) of rule 9 and sub-rule (1) of rule 13 of the Bengal Electoral Rules in order to adapt them for the purpose of elections from the Presidency of Bengal to the Council of State, and further to direct that the said regulations, as so modified, may be construed with such further alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them for the said purpose:—

1. For Regulation II, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ II. The electoral roll of each constituency shall be prepared by such officer (hereinafter referred to as the “ registering authority ”) as the local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint. ”

2. For Regulation VI, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ VI. The electoral roll of every constituency specified below shall be published by the registering authority in the manner noted under each:—

(1) A Muhammadan or non-Muhammadan constituency:—

- (a) so much of the roll as relates to each district at the office of the Magistrate of the district;
- (b) so much of the roll as relates to Calcutta at the office of the Chairman, Calcutta Corporation;
- (c) a complete copy of the roll at the office of the registering authority.

(2) The Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency:—

a complete copy of the roll at the office of the registering authority. ”

3. For Regulations XX to XXXV, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ XX. The local Government shall appoint, and shall notify in such manner as it thinks fit, the date on which and the hours within which the votes in any constituency or class of constituency shall be recorded.

XXI. On or before such date as may be appointed by the local Government in this behalf, the returning officer shall send by registered post to each elector a ballot paper in Form II annexed to these regulations, together with an intimation of the date appointed by him for the counting of votes, and shall note on the counterfoil of each ballot paper the name of the elector to whom the ballot paper is sent. The ballot paper, together with such intimation, shall be sent to the address of the elector as shown in the electoral roll.

XXII. On or before such date as may be appointed by the local Government in this behalf, but not later than 5 P.M., on that date, each elector desirous of recording his vote shall sign the declaration on the back of the ballot paper in the presence of an attesting officer, and the attesting officer shall thereupon attest his signature.

XXIII. The elector shall then proceed to a place set apart for that purpose by the attesting officer, and there shall record his vote on the ballot paper in accordance with the instructions therein, and after placing the ballot paper in an envelope, and closing the same, shall deliver it to the attesting officer.

XXIV. If an elector is unable to read or write, or by reason of some physical defect is incapacitated from recording his vote, the attesting officer shall assist him in such manner as may be necessary to mark the ballot paper and to sign the declaration thereon.

XXV. The attesting officer shall, at the close of the day appointed as the latest date for the attestation of ballot papers, despatch all the envelopes so delivered to him to the returning officer by registered post in a packet securely sealed with his official seal, and shall also enclose a list, in Form III annexed to these regulations, of the electors whose ballot papers he has attested.

XXVI. A ballot paper that is not duly attested, or marked, or on which more than one cross is placed against any candidate's name, or on which votes are given to more candidates than there are members to be elected, or on which a cross (or mark) is placed in such a manner as to render it doubtful to which candidate it has been given, shall be invalid.

XXVII. On the day appointed for the counting of votes, the returning officer shall fold the lower portion of every ballot paper along the dotted line on the back, so as to conceal the names of the elector and of the attesting officer, and shall seal down the portion thus folded with his official seal, and thereafter shall—

- (a) after scrutiny, separate the ballot papers which he deems valid from those which he rejects, endorsing on the latter the word 'Rejected' and the ground of rejection.
- (b) count or cause to be counted the votes given to each candidate, and declare the election of those candidates who have obtained the largest number of valid votes;
- (c) upon the completion of the counting, seal up in separate packets the counted and rejected ballot papers and prepare and certify a return setting forth —

- (1) the names of the persons for whom the valid votes were given;

- (2) the number of valid votes given for each candidate;

- (3) the name of the person elected;

- (4) the number of votes declared invalid;

- (d) permit any candidate or his agent to take a copy of, or an extract from, the return.

XXVIII. The local Government shall appoint and notify, in such manner as it thinks fit, the date referred to in Regulation XXI for sending ballot papers to electors, and the date referred to in Regulation XXII for the attestation of ballot papers."

4. Regulations XXXVI to XL shall be renumbered XXIX to XXXIII, respectively.

5. In the heading before Regulation XXXII, as renumbered, for the words "University and Commerce and Industry constituencies," the words "the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency" shall be substituted.

6. For Regulation XXXII, as renumbered, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"XXXII. In the case of the election for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency, Regulations XXI to XXVIII shall not be applicable, and the following regulations shall be substituted therefor and shall apply."

7. For paragraphs 2 and 3 of Regulation XXXIII, as renumbered, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The ballot paper, together with such intimation, shall be sent to the latest known address of the elector as registered in the office of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The form of the ballot paper shall be in Form IV annexed to these regulations."

8. Regulation XLI shall be omitted, and Regulations XLII to XLV shall be renumbered XXXIV to XXXVII, respectively.

9. For Regulation XXXV, as renumbered, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“ XXXV. Any ballot paper which is not duly marked, or on which more than one cross is placed against any candidate's name, or on which votes are given to more than one candidate, or on which a cross (or mark) is placed in such a manner as to make it doubtful to which candidate it has been given, shall be invalid. ”

10. In Regulation XXXVI, as renumbered, in sub-clause (3) of clause (c) for the words “ names of the persons ” the words “ name of the person ” shall be substituted.

11. In Regulation XXXVII, as renumbered, for the figure “ XL ” the figure “ XXXIII ” shall be substituted.

12. Regulations XLVI to LXIX shall be omitted.

13. Forms II, III, V and VIII shall be omitted, and Forms VI, and VII shall be renumbered II and III, respectively.

14. In Form II, as renumbered, for the word and figure “ Regulation XLVII ” the word and figure “ Regulation XXI ” shall be substituted; and on the back of the form for the words “ of landholders ” the words “ of the Council of State ” shall be substituted.

15. In Form III, as renumbered, for the word and figure “ Regulation LI ” the word and figure “ Regulation XXV ” shall be substituted.

16. In Form IV, for the word and figure “ Regulation XL ” the word and figure “ Regulation XXXIII ” shall be substituted.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifloatlons by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. RAY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 18th August 1920.

No. 1444.—Mr. S. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for four months, with effect from the 16th November 1920.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

The 20th August, 1920.

No. 1582.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exclude from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 14 and 15 of the said Act any arm belonging to a commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Forces for the time being serving beyond the limits of British India.

H. McPHERSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 21st August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 20th August 1920.

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st (Cossipore) Brigade Mobile Artillery.

No. 1665.— Second Lieutenant John Adamson Ogg is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 7th May 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 28th August 1920.

No. 5534.— Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., Chairman, Assam Labour Board, is granted ordinary privilege leave for three months and additional privilege leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the 1st November 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. Colonel Kennedy's services are replaced at the disposal of the Assam Administration, with effect from the date succeeding that on which his privilege leave expires.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th August 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 28th August 1920.

No. 115.—The following Statute is published for general information:—

**TREATIES OF PEACE (AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA) ACT, 1920,
(10 GEO. 5, CH. 6).**

**AN ACT TO CARRY INTO EFFECT TREATIES OF PEACE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY
AND CERTAIN OTHER POWERS.**

[27th April 1920.]

Whereas, at St. Germain-en-Laye, on the tenth day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace with Austria, including protocols and declarations annexed thereto, was signed on behalf of His Majesty:

And whereas at Neuilly-sur-Seine, on the twenty-seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria, including a protocol annexed thereto, was signed on behalf of His Majesty:

And whereas copies of the said Treaties have been laid before each House of Parliament, and it is expedient that His Majesty should have power to do such things as may be proper and expedient for giving effect to the said Treaties:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) His Majesty may make such appointments, establish such offices, make such Orders in Council, and do such things as appear to him to be necessary for carrying out the said Treaties, and for giving effect to any of the provisions of the said Treaties.

Power of His Majesty to give effect to Peace Treaties.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this Act may provide for the imposition, by summary process or otherwise, of penalties in respect of breaches of the provisions thereof, and shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, but may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council, and shall not be deemed to be a statutory rule within the meaning of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893:

§ 87
Act,
66.

Provided that, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next twenty-one days on which that House has sat after any Order in Council made under this Act has been laid before it praying that the Order or any part thereof may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the Order or such part thereof, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

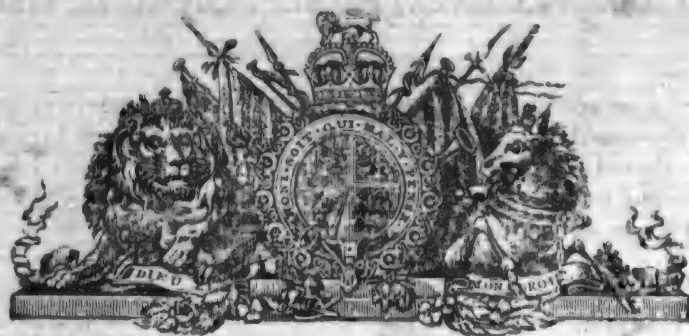
(3) Any expenses incurred in carrying out the said Treaties shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Treaties of Peace (Austria and Bulgaria) Act, 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 4th September 1920.

No. 5753.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the undermentioned articles used for Printing and Lithographing purposes, namely:—

Galley Presses.
Proof Presses.
Arming Presses.
Copper Plate Printing Presses.
Ruling Machines.
Ruling Pen Making Machines.
Lead and Rule Cutters.
Type Casting Machines.

Type Setting and Casting
Machines.
Rule Bending Machines.
Rule Mitreing Machines.
Bronzing Machines.
Leads.
Wooden and Metal Quoins.
Shooting sticks.
Galleys.

from so much of the import duty leviable thereon under Schedule II, Part IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as is in excess of a duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No 5799.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the leaflet entitled "British Barbarities in India" published by the "Young India" in New York.

No. 5802.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended:—

Delete the entries—

- (A) Camels.
- (A) Uniforms.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 4th September 1920.

No. 5820.—In pursuance of the Notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate the Collector of Customs, Valletta, as the person by whom the certificates required by the said Notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to Malta.

No. 5825.—In pursuance of the Notification in this Department No. 650, dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to designate the Superintendent of Imports and Exports as the person by whom the certificates required by the said Notification should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to Hong Kong.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

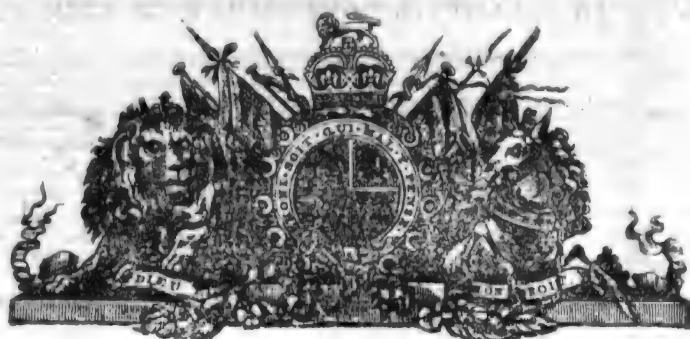
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 2nd September 1920.

No. M-409-2.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the Defence of India (Wolfram) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1920, are republished for general information.

G. N. Roy,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 7th September 1920.

No. 1556.—Mr. B. L. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th November 1920.

No. 1577.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Majid are replaced at the disposal of the Assam Administration, with effect from the 3rd September 1920.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 10th September 1920.

No. 1575.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd September 1920:—

Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S.

Mr. A. H. Cuming, I.C.S.

MEDICAL.

The 7th September, 1920.

No. 780.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B Ch. (Edin) I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the date he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

The 9th September, 1920.

No. 785.—The services of Major R. Knowles, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date he was relieved of his duties at the Medical College, Calcutta.

POLICE.

The 10th September 1920.

No. 1757.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, as subsequently amended, namely:—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the said rules, after the words “ in the case of Aden the Assistant Political Resident ” the words “ in the case of the suburbs of Calcutta, as defined in the Government of Bengal Notification dated the 21st September 1880, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,” shall be inserted.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th September 1920.

No. 1921-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don Pedro A. Pacheco as Consul-General for Chile at Calcutta.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 8th September 1920.

No. 2988-I.-B.—The following amendments in the rules, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2267-E.C., dated the 21st June 1907, for observance by all persons, other than those who by nationality are either Indians or Tibetans, who are now, or may be hereafter, in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, which have been drawn up with the consent of His Highness the

Maharaja, and have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, are published for information :—

(a) For rule I the following should be substituted :—

“ I. (1) Military or civil officers of the British Government may at any time visit and reside in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, subject to such limit*

° At present there is no limit. in number as the Government of India, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja, may prescribe, and subject also, in the case of military officers and other ranks, to the military regulations or orders for the time being in force.

(2) All other persons, who are not by nationality Indians or Tibetans, wishing to visit or reside in the said territories.

† At present there is no limit. may do so subject to such limit† in number as the Government of India with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja may prescribe.

(3) In the case of British Warrant Officers, non-commissioned officers and men desiring to visit Kashmir, the permission of the Resident should be obtained by the Officer Commanding the unit or head of Department concerned. ”

(b) The form of pass is cancelled.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Simla, the 11th September 1920.

No. 6011—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 1st August, 1920, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st August, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports.

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries.

Urgent Orders.

This consolidated “ List of Export Prohibited Goods ” is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee 2s. 6d. Additional copies will be supplied at the rate of 2d. a copy per month.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixture containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.

(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.

Corn offals, *see* Offals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.
Fairy dyes.

Drummer dyes.
Dainty dyes.

Diamond dyes.
Dol's household dyes.

Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

- (A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators^a Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, and Rex Powder.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
- (A) Salmon, tinned^a.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—
 - (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pineapples.
 - (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
 - (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 - (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
- (A) Game, dead.
- (A) Gold, Coin and bullion.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine Guns.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, Cattle.
- (A) Husk meal.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Linseed.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Husk, Wheat.
- (A) Meat home produce, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet, and marrow fat.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
 - (A) Bran.
 - (A) Middlings.
 - (A) Mill dust and screenings.
 - (A) Pollard.
 - (A) Sharps.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.

^a Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, dead.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

- Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
- Bird seed.
- Cake mixture.
- Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
- Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
- Cotarnine Phthalate.
- Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
- Gloy.
- Marmite.
- Mincemeat and mince pies.
- Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

"Phosto" animal food.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough, inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melandri, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Croy's Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Island of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4th, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia Germany, Hungary, Austria Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1, and

73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export license implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Arce to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed “c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople” (or Smyrna), and parcels must be called for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to “Derestim, London.” They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W.-1.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Simla, the 11th September 1920.

No. 6034.—The following extract from the Board of Trade Journal, dated the 29th July 1920, is republished for general information with reference to the Notification in this Department No. 2652, dated the 5th June 1920:—

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT RESTRICTION REGIME.

By a French Presidential Decree dated 22nd July, and published in the “Journal Officiel” of the 25th July, the import prohibitions imposed in April last (see pages 627 to 630 of the issue of this “Journal” for the 6th May) have been withdrawn except in respect of a very limited number of goods. Various goods of classes formerly prohibited to be imported are now subject to increased Customs duties (the “co-efficients of increase” for such goods having been augmented by the present Decree) and others can now be

imported freely, on payment of Customs duties and the "co-efficients" established in July last.

Detailed particulars of the present Decree are given below :—

MINISTERIAL REPORT PREFIXED TO THE DECREE.

Prefixed to the Decree is a Report to the President of the French Republic from the Ministers submitting the Decree for signature. The Report is as follows :—

To the President of the French Republic—

On the 23rd April last you signed a Decree prohibiting the importation into France and Algeria of a large number of goods which were either "articles of luxury" or products which were not indispensable. The Government regarded this measure as a purely provisional one which should be amended as soon as the situation had improved.

The advantages which it was hoped would follow from this measure were in fact soon realised; in particular, the price of foreign credits became less almost immediately, as the result of an appreciable improvement in our Exchange, and this has had very good effects upon the general prices of goods.

The purposes in view having been obtained, the restrictions should now disappear, except in the case of certain articles which for special reasons cannot yet be freed; the maintenance of the restrictions would, in fact, impede the development of French industrial activity, and might do away with the favourable result already obtained.

For these reasons the Government has decided to re-establish, as far as possible, freedom as regards imports; and the statements to this effect which the Government have recently made have been unanimously approved by Parliament.

On the other hand, the Government consider that it is necessary, in so far as concerns articles of luxury in respect of which the prohibition is withdrawn, to revise the schedule of "co-efficients of increase of Customs duties" resulting from the Decree of 8th July, 1919, in such a way as to re-establish for such goods the same *ad valorem* incidence of duty as existed before the war. In no case are the new co-efficients to be greater than the relation between present values and those of 1913. It is only a question (this fact must be emphasised) of a readjustment, and not of an effective increase, of Customs duties.

The Government consider that they are following the best interests of the nation in adopting these measures. They hope that traders and consumers will do their utmost not to abuse the freedom of importation which is now restored, but that under the new arrangements they will take all necessary steps and make all necessary efforts to improve the economic situation of France by the constant lowering of the cost of living and, what is more important still, by the development of exports.

We have, therefore, the honour, to submit herewith the annexed Decree, and hope you will be good enough, should you approve, to affix your signature.

TRANSLATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

The following is a translation of the Presidential Decree, which is dated 22nd July—

Article 1.—The Decree of 23rd April, 1920, is abrogated.

Article 2.—Subject to the execution of special International Agreements, the importation into France of the goods specified in Schedule A annexed to the present Decree, coming from or originating in foreign countries, is prohibited.

Article 3.—Goods imported in order to be re-exported either under the normal "temporary importation" regime or under the special "temporary importation" regime set up by the Decree of 16th April, 1919, are excepted from the prohibition.

Article 4.—Goods coming under the special “ temporary importation ” regime pay the duties laid down in the Customs Tariff, but are exempt from any “ co-efficient of increase ” which may be applicable to such goods under the Decree of 8th July, 1919, and subsequent Decrees.

Article 5.—By way of exception, derogations from the prohibition of import may be authorised by the Minister of Finance on the advice of the Ministerial Departments concerned.

Article 6.—The list of “ co-efficients of increase ” established by the Decree of 8th July, 1919, and subsequent Decrees, is completed and modified in conformity with the provisions of Schedule B annexed to the present Decree.

Article 7.—Goods which are proved to have been sent direct to France before the publication of the present Decree shall be admitted under the conditions previously in force, if such conditions are more favourable for such goods.

Article 8.—The present Decree is applicable to Algeria.

Article 9.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Interior, and the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, are charged with the execution of the present Decree in so far as each is concerned therewith.

SCHEDULE A, TO DECREE OF 22ND JULY. LIST OF GOODS STILL PROHIBITED TO BE IMPORTED.

Tariff No.

57	Fine pearls.
<i>ex 84</i>	Wine grapes and grape residues; wine must.
87 <i>bis</i>	Figs, raisins and dates, destined exclusively for distilling or for the manufacture of wine.
<i>ex 170 bis</i>	Cut flowers.
170 <i>ter</i>	Mistelas or must of fresh grapes, fermentation of which has been stopped by means of alcohol (<i>mutes à l'alcool</i>).
<i>ex 171</i>	Full bodied wines, including vermouth.
<i>ex 173</i>	Wine of raisins, and all other fermented beverages not specified in the Tariff (not including ordinary wine, vinegar, beer, cider, perry, or mead).
<i>ex 175 ter</i>	Precious stones (<i>pierres gemmes</i>) and scientific stones, cut, except stones for industrial use.
459 <i>bis</i>	Embroideries.
497 to 503 <i>bis</i>	Watchmaker's wares (<i>horlogerie petit-volume</i>).
<i>ex 509</i>	Watch fittings.
580	Regulation portable arms of war, and arms of war employed abroad (rifles and carbines).
581	Old arms for collections, and arms of all descriptions for trophies, “ <i>armes de commerce</i> .”
582	Guns and gun carriages.
<i>ex 586</i>	Cartridges for war purposes, empty.
587	Projectiles.

NOTE.—In addition to the above prohibitions the special prohibitions or restrictions on the importation of various articles (under the Customs Law, etc.), remain in force. The list of goods affected by these special measures is the same as that given in Schedule B of the Decree of 23rd April (*see* p. 630 of the “ Journal ” for 6th May) with the *deletion* of “ meat preserved by refrigerating process ” (*ex* No. 16) and *addition* of:—

Tariff No.	
<i>ex 168</i>	Cellulose pulp for the manufacture of newsprint paper. (Decree of 16th June 1920).
<i>ex 461</i>	Newsprint paper (Decree of 16th June 1920).
<i>ex 171</i>	Sour, putrid, musty or damaged wine, unfit for consumption. (Decree of 12th June, 1920).

SCHEDULE B.—CO-EFFICIENTS OF INCREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTY APPLICABLE TO THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS.

[NOTE.—The “co-efficients” of increase previously in force are shown for purposes of comparison. Particulars as to the rates of duty (under the “Minimum” Tariff) to which the co-efficients are applied are given in the White Paper, “France and Algeria—Increase of Customs Duties”—Cmd. 273.)]

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	Co-EFFICIENT OF INCREASE.	
		Former.	New.
18 <i>ter</i>	Truffled poultry (“Minimum” rate of duty, 60 frs. per 100 kilogs.)	...	3
19 <i>ter</i>	Pates de foie gras, in tins, pots, pastry or other forms (“Minimum” rate of duty, 60 fr. per 100 kilogs.)	...	5
<i>ex</i> 26	Ornamental feathers prepared or mounted*	...	3
<i>ex</i> 84	Forced grapes and fruit (“Minimum” rate of duty, 150 frs. per 100 kilogs.)	...	1.6
159	Truffles, fresh, dried or pickled (“Minimum” rate of duty 200 frs. per 100 kilogs.)	...	5
311	Perfumery :		
	Soap, other than transparent	2.4	3.6
	Transparent soap	1.2	3
	Other alcoholic perfumery	2.6	4.2
	Other non-alcoholic perfumery	2.1	3.1
<i>ex</i> 391	Lace of linen, hemp or ramie, hand-made	1.7	3.7
420 <i>bis</i> & 411	Cotton lace, hand-made	1.5	3.7
<i>ex</i> 422	Carpets, made with knotted or ‘wisted pile, of any origin, and imitations thereof	3	4
<i>ex</i> 459	lace of silk or floss silk	1.1	3.2
	Hosiery of silk or floss silk :		
	Gloves	1.6	3.4
	Other articles of all kinds :		
	All articles, other than fabrics in piece, including clothing made up or not	2.4	5.1
	All articles (other than gloves) of knitted material, embroidered by hand or machine, or decorated with lace or trimmings	2	4
	Fabrics of all kinds of artificial silk, including hosiery made up or not, <i>excepting</i> tabular bands for the manufacture of incandescent mantles	2.7	3.5
494	Peltries, worked or made up :		
	Common (“Minimum” rate of duty—200 frs. per 100 kilogs.)	...	2.4
	Other	1.2	5.2
495	Jewellery and goldsmiths’ wares	1.6	3.1
573	“Objects d’art” and ornamental wares of copper or bronze, and imitations thereof (zinc and lead, pure and alloyed)	1.8	2
589	Fireworks	1.3	1.6
	Furniture and parts of furniture :—		
<i>ex</i> 591, <i>ex</i> 592 & <i>ex</i> 592 <i>bis</i>	Furniture, carved, inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, lacquered	2	2
<i>ex</i> 593	The same, covered, upholstered	1.6	2
<i>ex</i> 615	Pleasure yachts and craft for the sea. (“Minimum” rate of duty, 2 frs. per ton burden)	...	5.9
618 <i>bis</i>	Pleasure yachts and crafts for the river :—		
	Of wood	3	5
	Of iron or steel	3	6
618 <i>ter</i>	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor	1.2	1.6

*“Minimum” rate of duty—1,000 frs. per 100 kilogs, for ostrich, macarou, birds of Paradise, heron’s originals and aigrettes, and 760 frs. per 100 kilogs. for others.

No. in Customs Tariff.	Articles.	CO-EFFICIENT OF INCREASE.	
		Former.	New.
630	Articles of real meerschaum, not mounted or mounted with real or imitation amber or any other material, with or without metallic fittings, in cases or not ...	1.3	5
	Articles of imitation meerschaum, copal, stealite, petroid, diolite or asbestos :		
630 bis	Mounted with real or imitation amber, rubber, celluloid, horn, bone, with or without metallic fittings, in cases or not ...	1.3	3
630 ter	Not mounted, or mounted with glass, with or without metallic fittings, in cases or not ...	1.3	1.5
	Small wares (<i>tabletterie</i>) of ivory, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, amber or amberoid :		
638 ter	Combs ...	1.7	4.6
639	Billiard balls and countersunk beads of a greater diameter than 3 cm. ...	2.1	3.7
640 bis	Tobacco pipes and stems of native or exotic woods, mounted with amberoid, amber, ivory, tortoiseshell, or mother-of-pearl ...	1.8	3.4
640 tr	Cigar or cigarette holders, with or without mountings ...	2.2	4
640 quater	Other smallwares of these materials (not including keys for keyboards, scrapings, plates, slabs, tubes, beads less than 3 cm., and ends)	2.2	4
ex 643	Fans : Of ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl ... Of precious metal (same co-efficient as for wares of gold and silver—No. 495). Other ...	2 3	4 7.1
ex 644	Fine brushmakers' wares : Mounted with tortoise-shell, ivory or mother-of-pearl ... Mounted with precious metals ...	2.7 2.7	6.6 6.6
646 & 646 bis	Toymakers' wares (<i>bimbeloterie</i>) and their component parts ...	2.3	2.8
650	Articles of fashion (<i>Ouvrages de modes</i>) ...	3	6
651	Artificial flowers, foliage and fruit ...	1.2	4
651 bis	Plants and flowers naturalised, sterilised, painted or prepared ...	3	

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 11th September

No. 6026.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the following pamphlets :—

- (1) "British Terror in India," issued by the Hindustan Gadar Party of San Francisco, California;
- (2) "The Labour Revolt in India," issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York; and
- (3) "Excusable Massacres and Atrocities," a reprint from the "Gaelic American" of July 3rd, 1920.

No. 6101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the Speech, in whatever form it is issued, on "India and Ireland" made by E. De Valera at a meeting of the "Friends of Freedom for India," New York, on the 28th February 1920.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 3rd September 1920.

No. 327.—The Reverend William Ernest Napier Munn, a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 1st October 1920.

No. 328.—The Reverend C. Vethecan is appointed to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 1st October 1920. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 3rd September 1920.

No. 56.—The following amendment is made in the rules for the High Proficiency and Degree of Honour Examinations in the Tibetan language, published with the Department of Education notification No. 203, dated the 20th November 1914:—

In rule VI, text-book No. (1), *substitute* the following for the existing entry:—

For the current language, "Grammar of Colloquial Tibetan" and "English Tibetan Colloquial Dictionary" by Mr. C. A. Bell, C.M.G., C.I.E., (published at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta).

H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 10th September 1920

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1840.—Lieutenant-Colonel (honorary Colonel) Rupert Skeltor Hawkins, V. D., resigns his commission and is permitted to retain his honorary rank and to wear the uniform of the corps on retirement. Dated 31st March 1917.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Reforms.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 11th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

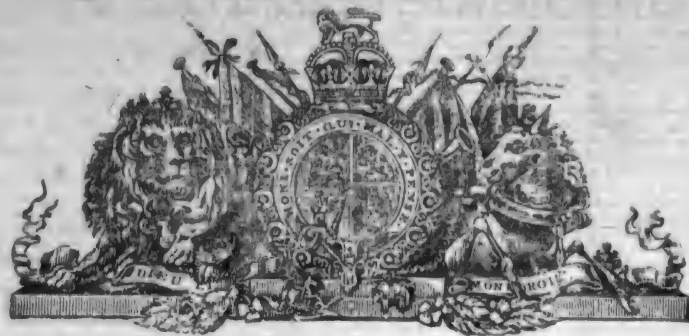
Simla, the 9th September, 1920.

No. 614 G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 134 and 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Non-official (Definition) Rules.
(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.
2. The holder of any office in the Civil or Military service of the Crown, if the office is one which does not involve both of the following incidents, namely, that the incumbent—
 - (a) is a whole-time servant of Government, and
 - (b) is remunerated either by salary or fees,shall not be treated as an official for any of the purposes of the Government of India Act.
3. If any question arises, whether any officer is or is not a whole-time servant of Government for the purposes of Rule 2, the decision of the Governor-General in Council shall be final.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

OPIMUM.

Simla, the 10th September 1920.

No. 1535 F.E.—It is hereby notified that in the calendar year 1921, not more than 2,500 uncertified chests of Benares opium will be offered for sale by auction at Calcutta. The Government of India reserve to themselves the right, at any time, without previous notice to reduce the quantity or alter the class of opium to be offered for sale.

M. M. S. GUBBAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 18th September 1920.

No. 6226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled 'Hindustan and Ireland,' in whatever language it may be printed, issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Part of San Francisco, California.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 16th September 1920.

No. 6279.—Mr. S. C. Satyawadi, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 23rd August 1920.

• EMIGRATION.

The 18th September 1920.

No. 6183.—In pursuance of section 116 A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 30th June 1920, of the election of Mr. R. T. Fraser of the Sathgao Tea Estate to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. J. Wedderspoon, resigned.

C. A. INNES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th September 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th August 1920.

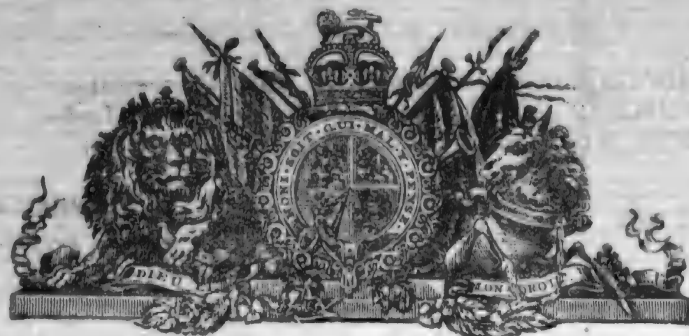
No. 60.—The services of Lieutenant W. F. Parrott, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for employment on the Eastern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 15th July 1920.

The 13th August 1920.

No. 61.—The services of 4th Class Assistant Surgeon C. C. Mahoney, I.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for civil employment, with effect from the 13th July 1920.

W. R. EDWARDS, MAJOR-GENERAL, I.M.S.,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1920.

No. 119.—Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave under articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th October 1920 till the 5th November 1920.

No. 120.—The services of Mr. H. P. Duval, I.C.S., are replaced at the the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th November 1920.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 25th September 1920.

No. 6429.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled the "Moslim Outlook" published by the Islamic Information Bureau, London.

C. A. INNES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Simla, the 24th September 1920.

RESIGNATION.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1926.—Honorary Captain and Paymaster Fredrick Arthur Wearing resigns his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 31st March 1917.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd October 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 27th September, 1920.

No. 1650.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, clause (b), of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), and in supersession of the Home Department notification No 62, dated the 4th April 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify the offences under the enactments and rules mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said enactments and rules with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of, or attempt to commit which, juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

SCHEDULE.

GENERAL ACTS.

1. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), section 34.
2. The Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), sections 4, 13 and 15.
3. The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), section 24.
4. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), section 70, clauses (1) and (2).
5. The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), section 9.
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), sections 25, 32 and 62 and rules made under section 41, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
7. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23.
8. The Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), sections 9 and 10.
9. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), sections 24 and 25.
10. The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), sections 126, 127, 128 and 129.

11. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), sections 3, 4 and 5.
12. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), section 42.
13. The Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), sections 45, 46, 48, 49 and 51.
14. The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897), sections 4 and 5.
15. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897 (VIII of 1897), sections 27 and 28.
16. The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), sections 61, 62 and 68.
17. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), section 16.
18. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), section 40.
19. The Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), section 22 (i).
20. The Cantonment Code, 1912, section 67 (i).

LOCAL ACTS.

Madras.

1. The Madras District Police Act, 1859 (XXIV of 1859), section 47.
2. The Madras Forest Act, 1882 (Madras Act V of 1882), sections 21, 28 and 50 and rules made under sections 26 and 35, for the infringement of which imprisonment is prescribed as a penalty.
3. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886 (Madras Act I of 1886), sections 55 and 58.
4. The Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888), sections 46, 53, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 72 and 75.
5. The Towns Nuisances Act, 1889 (Madras Act III of 1889), sections 3, 5 and 7.
6. The Madras Salt Act, 1889 (Madras Act IV of 1889), section 74.

Bombay.

1. The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bombay Act V of 1878), sections 43 and 48.
2. The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (Bombay Act IV of 1887), sections 5 and 12.
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bombay Act IV of 1890), sections 62, 70 and 71.
4. The City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay Act IV of 1902), section 122.

Bengal.

1. The Howrah Offences Act, 1857 (XXI of 1857), section 20.
2. The Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act II of 1866), section 41.
3. The Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), section 68.
4. The Bengal Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Bengal Act II of 1867), sections 4, 11 and 13.
5. The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 (Bengal Act III of 1876), section 93.
6. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), section 77.
7. The Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909), sections 46 and 52.

United Provinces.

1. The United Provinces Excise Act, 1910 (United Provinces Act IV of 1910), sections 60, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) and 63.

Punjab.

1. The Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (Punjab Act II of 1900), section 19.
2. The Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (c), and sub-section (2), clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Burma.

1. The Burma Gambling Act, 1899 (Burma Act I of 1899), sections 10, 11, 12 and 13.
2. The Rangoon Police Act, 1899 (Burma Act IV of 1899), sections 30, 31 and 42.
3. The Burma Forest Act, 1902 (Burma Act IV of 1902), section 55, clause (b).
4. The Burma Salt Act, 1917 (Burma Act II of 1917), sections 9, 10, 13 and 15.
5. The Burma Excise Act, 1917 (Burma Act V of 1917), sections, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

Bihar and Orissa.

1. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1855 (XXXII of 1855), sections 10 and 17.
2. The Bengal Embankment Act, 1882 (Bengal Act II of 1882), section 77.
3. The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915 (Bihar and Orissa Act II of 1915), sections 47 and 55.

Central Provinces.

1. The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915 (Central Provinces Act II of 1915), sections 34, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (g), (h) and 36.

Delhi.

1. Section 61, sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (c) and sub-section (2), clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 (Punjab Act I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province by Government of India notifications No. 324639, dated the 2nd May 1914, and No. 16272, dated the 30th October 1915.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd October 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2603-F.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 1st October 1920.

THE rate at which the sovereign and the half-sovereign are legal tender in India has been altered from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 per sovereign by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act No. XXXVI of 1920. Also the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act No. XLV of 1920 authorises the issue of currency notes against sovereigns and half sovereigns at the new rate of Rs. 10 per sovereign and against gold bullion at the corresponding rate of Rupee one for 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold. The Government of India have accordingly decided that, with effect from the 1st October 1920, sovereigns and half-sovereigns shall be valued at the rate of Rs. 10 per sovereign and gold bullion at Rupee one for 11·30016 grains troy of fine gold in all Government accounts inclusive of the accounts of the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves.

2. Gold mohurs will however continue to be valued at Rs. 15 each in all Government accounts except those of the Paper Currency Reserve. Mohurs can now be held in that Reserve at their bullion value only, and when it becomes necessary to place mohurs in the Reserve hereafter, the difference between their equivalent at the 15 rupees rate and the value at which they can be held in the Reserve will be treated as an item of expenditure of Government.

3. All gold and securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve on the 1st October 1920 will be revalued in accordance with the provisions of the Paper Currency (Amendment) Act No. XLV of 1920, and the deficiency in the Reserve resulting from the re-valuation will be made up by twelve months' Treasury Bills of the Government of India issued by the Controller of the Currency to the Reserve.

ORDERED.—That a copy be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, all local Governments and Administrations; the Financial Adviser, Military Finance; the Comptroller and Auditor General; the Controller of Currency; the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; all Accountants General and Comptroller, Assam; the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services; the Examiner of Press Accounts; the Examiner, Customs Accounts; all Chief Auditors and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; and the Audit Officer, Delhi Province.

ORDERED.—Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd October 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th September 1920.

No. 2037-G.—With reference to notification No. 428-G., dated the 11th February 1919, Mr. G. D. Lys, Acting Consul for Uruguay at Calcutta resumed charge of his office on the 20th January 1920.

H. R. C. DOBBS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd October 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 2nd October 1920.

No. 6527.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1913, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the newspaper entitled "The Sinn Feiner" published by the Sinn Fein Publishing Company, New York.

No. 6551.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the weekly newspaper entitled "Soviet Russia" published in New York and of the newspaper entitled the "Daily Herald" published in London.

No. 6573.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the payment of import duty leviable under Parts III and IV of Schedule II to the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following agricultural implements when so constructed as to be worked by power, other than manual or animal, namely:—

Winnowers.
Threshers.
Mowing and reaping machines.
Elevators.
Seed-crushers.
Chaff-cutters.
Root-cutters.

Ploughs.
Cultivators.
Scarifiers.
Harrows.
Clod-crushers.
Seed-drills.
Hay-tedders and rakes.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 2nd October 1920.

No. 6558.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 1st September 1920, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st September 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports.

Notes regarding Export to certain countries.

Urgent Orders.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them can do so on payment at the rate of 2d. a copy per month, prepaid to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Stamps or Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licencing Section,

Board of Trade,

Gt. George Street,

S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts together with accessories and articles, suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.

(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) *Dyes and Dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosive, except the following:—

Blasting Gelatine, Gellignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, and Rex Powder.

(A) Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.	Maypole dyes.

- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—
 - (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pineapples.
 - (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except cherries.
 - (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 - (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of all munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Linseed.
- (A) Machine-guns, mountings for machine-guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Wheat.
- (A) Meat, home produced, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horse-flesh, suet, and marrow fat.
- (A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
† Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, dead, except imported frozen poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Seeds, *see* Linseed; Wheat.
- (A) Semolina.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal, except wheat offals.
- (A) Whisky.
- (A) Yeast.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited in all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the import and export licensing section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorp Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant Powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Minced meat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

And open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine samples purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and Manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infirmary, New-castle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melandri, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note overleaf*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note overleaf*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are :—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of

the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—
“Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kind, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.”

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, informations regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcels post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed “c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople” (or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to “Derestim, London.” They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The 2nd October 1920.

No. 6634.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 13th day of August 1920.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section thirty-five of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is enacted that His Majesty by Order in Council may make provision for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and for the pay, pension, powers, duties, and conditions of employment of the High Commissioner and of his Assistants and provide for delegating to the High Commissioner any of the powers previously exercised by the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council in relation to making contracts and prescribe the conditions under which he shall act on behalf of the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government;

AND WHEREAS it has seemed to His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council to be expedient to make provision forthwith for the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom and to make such provision as hereinafter appears for the other matters mentioned or referred to in the above recited enactment;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power in this behalf by the above recited enactment in Him vested, is pleased, by and with advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India* with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council appoint some person to be High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, and may with the like sanction and in like manner remove or suspend any such person and appoint another in his stead.

2. The person appointed to be High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom (hereinafter referred to as the High Commissioner) shall hold office for a period not exceeding five years from the date of his appointment, and shall be eligible for the reappointment. The Governor-General in Council may at any time grant leave of absence to the High Commissioner, and appoint some person to discharge his duties in his absence.

3. The salary of the High Commissioner shall be three thousand pounds a year payable out of the revenues of India. No pension shall be payable in respect of services rendered as High Commissioner:

Provided that if a person in the Civil Service of the Crown in India is appointed High Commissioner, he may reckon his period of service as High Commissioner for the purpose of earning any pension for which he may be eligible as a member of the Civil Service of the Crown in India.

4. In the exercise of his powers and performance of his duties the High Commissioner shall be subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act the High Commissioner shall—

- (a) act as agent of the Governor-General in Council in the United Kingdom;
- (b) act on behalf of local Governments in India for such purposes and in such cases as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe;
- (c) conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted in the office of the Secretary of State by or under the direction of the Secretary of State in Council or the Council of India which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State in Council, provided that no assignment of business under this Order shall be such as to restrict the powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council under the Government of India Act or otherwise.

6. So far as may be necessary for exercising the powers or performing the duties of his office, the High Commissioner shall have power to make and sign, and where necessary seal, contracts in the name and on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, and to vary and discharge contracts made on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, whether before or after the date of this Order.

The benefit and liability of every contract made in pursuance of this provision shall pass to the Secretary of State in Council for the time being.

7. The High Commissioner may from time to time appoint such officers, clerk and servants as are required to assist him in the performance of his duties. Such appointments shall be made in accordance with general or special orders to be issued in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and the orders shall prescribe the terms as to pay, pension and leave of absence and conditions of service generally, on which such appointments may be made.

8. If any person on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council is appointed to be an officer, clerk or servant on the establishment of the High Commissioner, such person shall have a right of appeal to the Secretary of State in Council against any order of the High Commissioner, removing or suspending him from employment or affecting his pay, promotion or conditions of employment, and shall for the purposes of superannuation or retiring allowance or additional allowance or gratuity, and his legal personal representatives shall for the purpose of gratuity be in the same position as if he had remained on the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council.

9. The High Commissioner shall lay before the Auditor of the accounts of the Secretary of State in Council, accounts of the receipt, expenditure and disposal in the United Kingdom of all money, stores and property by the High Commissioner, accompanied by proper vouchers for their support, and submit to the inspection of the Auditor all books, papers and writings having relation thereto, and supply any information which may be required by the Auditor in connection therewith, and shall, as soon as may be, transmit to the Governor-General in Council a copy of any report made by the Auditor on such accounts.

10. The High Commissioner shall not without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council during his tenure of office be or act as Director or Agent of or hold any office in any company or other association or firm whether incorporated or unincorporated or hold any other employment or engage in any business whether within or without the United Kingdom.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 6636.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by clause 1 of the order of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council dated the 13th August 1920, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to appoint Sir William Stevenson Meyer, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., as High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom with effect from the 1st October 1920.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

The 2nd October 1920.

No. 6621.—In pursuance of the notification in this Department No. 5650 dated the 3rd April 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to designate Mr. C. Suntheram, Customs Department, as the person by whom the certificates required by the said notification, should be granted in the case of raw hides or skins exported to Ceylon.

C. A. INNES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd October 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PART B.

Dated Simla, the 1st October 1920.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 1978.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to constitute the following Corps and Units, namely :—

1. *The Auxiliary Officers Corps.*

2. *Cavalry.*—

The Bihar Light Horse.
The Surma Valley Light Horse.
The Calcutta Light Horse.
The Bombay Light Horse.
The Punjab Light Horse.
The Assam Valley Light Horse.
The United Provinces Horse (Southern Regiment).
The United Provinces Horse (Northern Regiment).
The Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.
The Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

3. *Artillery.*—

The Calcutta Port Defence Garrison Artillery.
The Madras Garrison Artillery "The Duke's Own."
The Rangoon Port Defence Garrison Artillery.
The Bombay Garrison Artillery.
The Kirkee Battery.
The Cossipore Artillery.
The Lucknow Garrison Artillery.

4. *Engineers.*—

No. 1 (Calcutta) Electrical Engineer Company.
No. 2 (Rangoon) Electrical Engineer Company.
No. 3 (Bombay) Electrical Engineer Company.
No. 4 (Karachi) Electrical Engineer Company.
No. 5 (Madras) Electrical Engineer Company.

5. *Machine Gun Corps.*—

The Karachi Company.
The 59th Light Motor Company.

6. *Railway Corps.*—

The East Indian Railway Regiment.
The Eastern Bengal Railway Battalion.
The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment.
The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Regiment.
The Burma Railways Battalion.
The Bengal and North-Western Railway Battalion.
The North-Western Railway Regiment.
The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Battalion.
The South Indian Railway Battalion.
The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.
The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Regiment.
The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.

7. *Infantry.*—

The Madras Guards.
The Nagpur Rifles.
The Punjab Rifles.
The Simla Rifles.
The Calcutta Battalion.
The Bangalore, Coorg and Mysore Battalion.
The Allahabad Rifles.
The Mussoorie Battalion.
The Naini Tal Company.
The Tenasserim Battalion.
The Bombay Battalion.
The Cawnpore Rifles.
The Rangoon Battalion.
The Agra Company.
The Nilgiri Malabar Battalion.
The Sind Battalion.
The Hyderabad Rifles.
The Baluchistan Company.
The South Andamans Company.
The Upper Burma Battalion.
The Poona Battalion.
The Calcutta Presidency Battalion.
The East Coast Battalion.
The Chota Nagpur Regiment.
The Eastern Bengal Company.
The Kolar Gold Fields Battalion.
The Calcutta Scottish.

8. *The Auxiliary Signal Corps.*

RULES UNDER THE AUXILIARY FORCE ACT, 1920.

No. 1979.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Short title.

1. These rules may be called the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "the Act" means the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920;
- (b) "day" means a day as defined in section 15;
- (c) "section" means a section of the Act;
- (d) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules.

Military Areas.

Military Areas.

3. The areas specified in Schedule I shall be military areas for the purposes of the Act.

4. (1) For the purposes of the Act, the Local Government shall, in the case of military areas beyond the limits of British India, be deemed to be,—

Local Government and District Magistrates

- (a) in States in India within the political charge of a Local Government, that Local Government;
- (b) in States in Central India and Rajputana, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India or the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, as the case may be.
- (c) in any other States in India, the Resident or Political Officer in political relations with the State; and
- (d) in any military area which is a railway area, the Railway Board;

and the Railway Board shall perform the functions of the Local Government under the Act in the case of any railway area or part thereof which is situate within British India.

(2) For the like purposes, the functions of the District Magistrate may be performed,—

- (a) in a State in India or any part thereof which is not an administered area, by any officer who has been appointed under the Indian Foreign Jurisdiction Order in Council, 1902, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State; and
- (b) in any administered area, by the officer appointed as the District Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to that area.

Enrolling officers.

5. For the purposes of the Act,—

- (a) every officer commanding a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force India;
- (b) every officer commanding a detachment of a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India; and
- (c) every Adjutant of a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India,

shall be an enrolling officer.

Conditions of enrollment of European British subjects and other persons.

6. (1) Every person offering himself for enrolment shall be required to satisfy the enrolling officer—

- (a) that he is eligible for enrolment under section 4;
- (b) that he has attained the age of sixteen years and is not a member of His Majesty's regular naval, military or air forces, or of His Majesty's Royal Indian Marine;
- (c) that he is of good moral character; and
- (d) that he is physically fit to undergo military training and to perform military service.

(2) A person who is not a British subject shall not be eligible for enrolment unless his application for enrolment has been approved by the competent military authority on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

(3) If a person applies for enrolment in a particular corps or unit, he shall not be enrolled without the concurrence of the officer commanding that corps or unit.

(4) An enrolling officer may, in his discretion, reject any application for enrolment: provided that the competent military authority shall have power to review any case of rejection and may thereupon order the enrolment of the applicant.

7. (1) Every person accepted for enrolment shall be required to fill up a copy of the form set out in Schedule II and to sign the declaration annexed thereto.

Method of enrolment.

(2) If the enrolling officer is satisfied that the applicant for enrolment understands the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service, he shall sign a certificate to that effect on the said form and such person shall thereupon be deemed to be enrolled.

Attestation.

8. (1) Every enrolled person shall be attested in the presence of an attesting officer who shall be either—

- (a) a District Magistrate, or a Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or a Political Agent; or
- (b) an officer commanding a military station; or
- (c) an officer commanding a unit of the regular forces; or
- (d) an officer commanding a unit of the Auxiliary Force, India.

(2) When any person is to be attested, an oath or solemn affirmation shall be administered to him in one of the forms specified in Schedule II or in such other form to the same purport as the attesting officer ascertains to be in accordance with the religion of the person to be attested or otherwise binding on his conscience.

(3) An entry of the fact that an enrolled person has taken the oath or affirmation directed by this rule shall be endorsed on the enrolment form signed by him and shall be authenticated by the signature of the attesting officer.

Discharge.

9. (1) Every application for discharge from the Auxiliary Force, India, shall be made in writing to the officer commanding the corps or unit to which the applicant has for the time being been appointed.

Discharge.

(2) If the applicant for discharge has not attained the age of forty-five years or has not completed four years' service from the date of enrolment he shall state, for the information of the Advisory Committee, the grounds on which he seeks discharge. In such cases the commanding officer shall forward the application with his remarks to the competent military authority who shall submit the application to the Advisory Committee with his recommendation thereon.

(3) If the applicant for discharge has attained the age of forty-five years or has completed four years' service from the date of enrolment or is recommended for discharge by the Advisory Committee, the commanding officer shall grant the discharge as soon as he has satisfied himself that the applicant has returned any public property in his possession as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India, and has discharged all dues that may be outstanding against him.

Advisory Committees.

Appointment of president and procedure.

10. (1) Each Advisory Committee shall elect one of its members to be president.

(2) The president so elected shall hold office for one year: provided that if any vacancy occurs before the expiration of that term the Advisory Committee shall elect another member to be president for the remainder of the year.

(3) If in any case the Advisory Committee fails to elect a president under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), or if two members secure an equality of votes, the Local Government shall appoint a president from among the members of the Committee.

(4) In any question on which there is an equality of votes the president shall have a second or casting vote.

(5) A record shall be kept of all proceedings of the Advisory Committee, and one copy of each such record shall be forwarded to the competent military authority.

11. (1) An Advisory Committee may, in relation to that portion of the Auxiliary Force, India, which is located within the military area, or the part of a military area, for which it is constituted, make recommendations to the competent military authority—

Powers and duties.

- (a) either on application made to it in this behalf or of its own motion, regarding variations of training under section 13;
- (b) on applications forwarded to it by the competent military authority, regarding the discharge of enrolled persons;
- (c) on application made to it in this behalf, for the exemption for any period not exceeding two years at one time of any named person, or for the exemption for any period of the holder of any office, from liability to be called out or embodied under section 18;
- (d) as to the period or periods in which the specified training is to be carried out in the training year by each unit;
- (e) that the annual training or any part of the annual training of any unit shall be undergone in camp: provided that no such recommendation shall be made for a period of training in camp exceeding, in the case of the Active Class, ten days or, in the case of the First (A) Class of the Reserve, six days;
- (f) as to the medical officers to be approved for the purposes of section 14; and
- (g) regarding any matter relating to the Auxiliary Force, India, on which the competent military authority may desire the advice of the Advisory Committee.

(2) Any recommendation made under any of the clauses (a) to (f) of sub-rule (1) shall be carried into effect by the competent military authority: provided that if he disagrees with any such recommendation he may refer the matter to the local Government whose orders thereon shall be final.

Pay, bonus and allowances.

12. (1) Officers and men of the Auxiliary Force, India, are entitled to pay at the rates laid down in Schedule III for every day of military training completed.

Rates of pay and bonus.

(2) Any non-commissioned officer or private who completes in a training year the training specified in Schedule I to the Act for the Active Class shall receive a bonus equivalent to pay for sixteen days in the case of the infantry branch and twenty days in the case of other branches.

(3) Any non-commissioned officer or private of the First (A) or the Second (B) Class of the Reserve who completes in a training year the training specified in Schedule I to the Act for the First (A) Class of the Reserve shall receive a bonus equivalent to pay for six days in the case of the infantry branch and ten days in the case of other branches.

13. No pay or bonus shall be admissible to any enrolled person save on the certificate of the officer commanding the corps or unit to which the person in question belongs that the training on account of which such pay or bonus is claimed has been actually undergone.

Qualifying performance of duty to be certified

14. All ranks when called out or embodied under section 18 will draw pay and allowances at the rates in force for the time being for corresponding ranks in British units of the regular forces for every day of twenty-four hours or portion of such a day during which they are called out or embodied, and when attached, under the orders of the competent military authority, to any regular forces.

Pay and allowances of officers and other ranks when subject to military law.

Summary and minor punishments.

15. An officer commanding a corps or unit of the Auxiliary Force, India, or a detachment of a corps or unit shall, after investigation held of a charge made against an enrolled person under his command of any offence specified in section 24 or of the breach of any regulation, if he does not dismiss the charge or take steps for bringing the offender to trial, deal with the case summarily: provided that no officer commanding a detachment shall so deal with any charge against any non-commissioned officer of higher rank than that of corporal, unless empowered in this behalf by general or special order of the officer commanding the corps or unit.

16. An officer commanding a corps or unit when dealing summarily with an offence under rule 15 may, as a summary punishment,—

- (a) order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 50; or
- (b) order stoppages of pay and allowances until any proved damage or loss occasioned by the offence of which he is charged is made good; or
- (c) order, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, forfeiture of seniority of rank; or
- (d) order, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks, or
- (e) order dismissal from the Auxiliary Force, India, with or without forfeiture of all or any arrears of pay and allowances and other public money due to the offender at the time of such dismissal; or
- (f) reprimand or severely reprimand the offender; or
- (g) admonish the offender.

17. (1) An officer commanding a detachment when dealing summarily with an offence under rule 15 may inflict any one of the punishments specified in clauses (f) and (g) of rule 16, or may inflict a summary punishment of fine not exceeding Rs. 20 or order stoppages of pay and allowances to an amount not exceeding Rs. 20 if he has been specially empowered by the officer commanding the corps or unit to inflict such punishment: provided that no officer commanding a detachment shall inflict upon a non-commissioned officer any punishment other than reprimand (not being severe reprimand) or admonition.

(2) If an officer commanding a detachment when dealing summarily with an offence under rule 16 is of opinion that the offender is guilty and that he ought to receive a punishment different in kind from or more severe than such officer is empowered to inflict, he shall refer the case to the officer commanding the corps or unit who shall either dismiss it or take steps for bringing the offender to trial or himself deal with the case summarily.

18. A fine imposed under these rules may be recovered in the following manner, that is to say :—

- (i) the officer imposing the fine may send a certified copy of the sentence to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction in the area in which the fine has been inflicted, and
- (ii) on receipt of the copy, the District Magistrate shall recover the fine in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as if it had been imposed by him, and remit the amount recovered to the officer concerned.

19. Subject to any reduction which may be ordered by the competent military authority persons liable to military training under section 6 but not to military service under section 7 shall be required to undergo training for sixteen days in each training year, in addition to the annual musketry course as laid down in the regulations for this class of enrolled persons.

SCHEDULE I.

(See rule 3.)

MILITARY AREAS.

(a) *General Areas.*

(N.B.—These areas shall not be deemed to include any territories comprised in any railway area.)

1. The Madras Presidency Area, namely, all districts of that Presidency other than those comprised in the Nilgiris and West Coast Areas, and the States of Sandur, Banganapalle and Pudukottai.
2. The Nilgiris and West Coast Area, namely, the districts of Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore, and the States of Travancore and Cochin and the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangasseri.
3. The Hyderabad Area, namely, the territories of the Hyderabad State including the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 582-I-B., dated the 22nd March 1913.
4. The Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) Area, namely, the area within a radius of five miles from the Bangalore Station Church.
5. The Kolar Gold Fields Area, namely, the area within a radius of five miles from the Taylor Shaft of the Nundydroog Mine.
6. The Croog and Mysore Area, namely, Croog and the Mysore State, excluding the Bangalore (Civil and Military Station) and the Kalar Gold Fields Areas.
7. The Bombay Presidency Area, namely, the town and Island of Bombay and the Island of Salsette.
8. The Ahmedabad Area, namely, the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, the Indian States within the political charge of the Commissioner of that Division, the States of Baroda and Cutch and the Kathiawar Agency.
9. The Poona Area, namely, the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency, the Indian States within the political charge of the Commissioners of those Divisions, and Kolhapur and the Southern Maharatta States.
10. The Karachi Area, namely, Sind and the Khairpur State.
11. The Calcutta Area, namely, Calcutta and the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions excluding the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district.
12. The Dacca Area, namely, the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and the State of Hill Tippera.
13. The Jalpaiguri Area, namely, the Rajshahi Division and the State of Cooch Behar.
14. The Gauhati area, namely, the Assam Valley Districts Division, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District (including the Khasi Hill States), and the Sadiya and the Balipara Frontier Tracts.
15. The Silchar Area, namely, the Surma Valley and the Hill Districts Division, excluding the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District and the Khasi Hill States, but including the British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 533-I.B., dated the 12th March 1909.
16. The Bankipur Area, namely, the Patna, Muzafferpore and Bhagalpur Divisions.
17. The Ranchi Area, namely, Chota Nagpur, the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district and Orissa, including the Feudatory States.
18. The Lucknow area, namely, Oudh and the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, and the Benares State.
19. The Jhansi Area, namely, the Jhansi Division.
20. The Meerut Area, namely, the Rohilkhand, Kumaun, Meerut and Agra Divisions, and the States of Rampur and Tehri.

21. The Nowgong Area, namely, the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and Gwalior Agencies, and portions of the Administered Areas in Central India, namely, the Cantonments of Nowgong, Agar and Guna, the Gwalior Residency Area, the Civil Lines of Nowgong and the Sutna Agency.

22. The Mhow Area, namely, the rest of the Central India Agency, namely, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Sehore and the Indore Residency Bazar.

23. The Ajmer Area, namely, Ajmer-Merwara, the Rajputana Agency, and the District of Abu as described in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2221-I.B., dated the 1st October 1917.

24. The Delhi Area, namely, the Delhi Province.

25. The Ambala Area, namely, the Ambala and Jullundur Divisions and the States of Patiala, Faridkot, Jind, Maler Kotla, Nabha, Kapurthala, Sirmoor, Suket, Mandi, Dujana, Kalsia, Loharu, Pataudi and the Simla Hill States.

26. The Lahore Area, namely, the Lahore and Multan Divisions and the Bahawalpur and Chamba States.

27. The Rawalpindi Area, namely, the Rawalpindi Division and the States of Kashmir and Jammu.

28. The Peshawar Area, namely, the North-West Frontier Province and Political Agency Areas.

29. The Quetta Area, namely, British Baluchistan and the Baluchistan Agency Territories.

30. The Nagpur Area, namely, the Central Provinces and Berar, and the Feudatory States in the Central Provinces.

31. The Rangoon Area, namely, the Divisions of Rangoon and Akyab and the Andaman Islands.

32. The Mandalay Area, namely, the Divisions of Mandalay and Sagaing.

(b) Railway Areas.

33. The East Indian Railway Area, namely, the East Indian Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

34. The Eastern Bengal Railway Area, namely, the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the Bengal Dooars Railway, and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

35. The Assam-Bengal Railway Area, namely, the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, the Jorhat State Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

36. The Bengal and North-Western Railway Area, namely, the Bengal and North-Western Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

37. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Area, namely, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

38. The North-Western Railway Area, namely, the North-Western Railway, the Kalka-Simla Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

39. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Area, namely, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

40. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Area, namely, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

41. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Area, namely, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

42. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Area, namely, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

43. The South Indian Railway Area, namely, the South Indian Railway and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

44. The Burma Railway Area, namely, the Burma Railways and the Railway Lands appertaining thereto.

SCHEDULE II.

ENROLMENT FORM.

NOTES.—Names should be hand-printed.

No. _____

Subject.	Particulars to be filled in by the person enrolling.
Name in full ... { Surname ... Christian Name ...	
Present address, also permanent address if away from home.	
Date of birth	
Father's name and nationality	
If a naturalised British subject, date of naturalization.	
Trade or profession to which apprenticed or trained.	
Firm or company (if any) with which at present employed and designation of appointment therein; or Government Department in which serving with designation of appointment therein.	
Present trade or profession (if with a firm or company, state department in which employed).	
Location of present employment ...	
Particulars of any military training or war service previous to enrolment.	
Particular branch, corps or unit (if any) for service in which enrolment is desired.	

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ENROLMENT.

1. Are you willing to be enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920?
2. Are you willing to undergo military training and to perform military service as specified in the Act?
3. Are you willing to serve until discharged as provided in the Act?

I solemnly declare that the entries made by me in this form and the answers I have made to the questions in this form are true and that no part of them is false, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

*Signature*_____

Certified that the applicant understands and agrees to the conditions of enrolment.

*Signature of Enrolling Officer*_____

FORM OF OATH.

I _____ do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Auxiliary Force, India, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officers set over me even to the peril of my life, so help me God.

FORM OF AFFIRMATION.

I _____ solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King-Emperor, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in the Auxiliary Force, India, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life.

Duly ^{sworn}_{affirmed} before me.

*Signature of Attesting Officer*_____

*Designation*_____

*Date*_____

SCHEDULE III.

(See rule 12.)

Rank.	Pay.	Staff pay.
		Rs. A. P.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	As for corresponding ranks in British units	13 5 4 per day.
Major ...		6 10 8 per day.
Captain ...		6 10 8 per day.
Lieutenant ...		3 5 4 per day.
Second-Lieutenant ...		3 5 4 per day.
Sergeant ...	of the Regular Army*	4 0 0 per day.
Corporal or Bombardier ...		3 0 0 per day.
Private or Gunner ...		2 0 0 per day.

* In calculating pay in a monthly rate, pay for one day shall be deemed to be one-thirtieth of that rate.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 27th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 24th September 1920.

No. 121.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council may appoint;

And whereas the said Act confers powers for the making of rules thereunder for regulating the course of business in the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly; and for matters incidental and consequential thereto;

And whereas it is necessary, for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act in respect of such Council and Assembly on such date as may hereafter be appointed, to make such rules prior to the date on which these provisions will be brought into operation;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them with certain modifications and additions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the rule-making powers under the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Legislative Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Assembly” means the Legislative Assembly;

“Chamber” means a Chamber of the Indian Legislature;

“Council” means the Council of State;

“Finance Member” means the member of the Assembly appointed by the Governor General to perform the functions assigned to the Finance Member under these rules;

“Gazette” means the Gazette of India;

“member” means a member of either Chamber;

“member of the Government” means a member of the Governor General's Executive Council, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

“resolution” means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

“standing order” means a standing order of either Chamber;

“Secretary” means the Secretary to either Chamber, and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the President shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Temporary Chairman of Legislative Assembly.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Assembly and any person appointed by the Governor General to preside over the Council in the absence of the President shall, when presiding over the Assembly or the Council, as the

Power of persons presiding.

case may be, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in these rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor General considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor General and shall hold office during his pleasure.

6. The Governor General, after considering the state of business of the Chamber, shall, at the commencement of each Session of that Chamber, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in that Chamber, and may, from time to time during the Session, alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence.

7. The President may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and, if he does so, the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed:

Provided that no question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects, namely:—

- (i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor General in Council, with any foreign State;
- (ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief, or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and
- (iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) If any doubt arises whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) the Governor General shall decide the point and his decision shall be final.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State or a Local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

12. The right to move the adjournment of either Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

- (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
- (ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- (iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session;
- (iv) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given; and
- (v) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

13. In the case of the Council the presence of at least fifteen members, and in the case of the Assembly the presence of at least twenty-five members, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council or of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers.

14. The business of the Indian legislature shall be transacted in English provided that the President may permit any member unacquainted with English to address the Council in a vernacular.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Chamber to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Chamber, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same Session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Chamber for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Chamber, suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him.

18. The Governor General may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the Governor General, and his decision on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be one month or, if the Governor General so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

21. If the Governor General certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof and directs that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down on the list of business, it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President

shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Chamber of the Governor General's action and the Chamber shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business.

22. (1) The Governor General may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor General in Council, and if he does so, the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.

Power to disallow resolution.

(2) The Governor General may disallow on grounds as aforesaid any motion for adjournment under rule 11, notwithstanding the consent of the President, and if he does so the adjournment shall not be permitted by the President and no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Governor General in Council, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

- (i) Any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Governor General or the Governor General in Council, with any foreign State ;
- (ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief ; and
- (iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor General on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by either Chamber shall be forwarded to the Governor General in Council, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Governor General in Council.

Copy to Government.

25. Every Bill which has been passed by the originating Chamber shall be sent to the other Chamber, and copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber.

Bills which have passed originating Chamber.

26. At any time after copies have been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Notice.

27. On the day on which the motion is set down in the list of business which shall, unless the President otherwise directs, be not less than three days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Motion for consideration.

28. On the day on which such motion is made or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Discussion.

29. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the originating Chamber or to a Joint Committee of both Chambers, but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the standing orders regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Chamber shall then apply.

Reference to Select Committee.

30. If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the standing orders of the Chamber regarding consideration of amendments to Bills and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.

Consideration and passing.

31. If the Bill is passed without amendment and the originating Chamber is the Legislative Assembly, a message shall be sent to the Legislative Assembly intimating that the Council of State have agreed to the Bill without any amendments. If the originating Chamber is the Council of State, the Bill with a message to the effect that the Legislative Assembly have agreed to the Bill without any amendments shall be sent to the Council of State.

32. If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the originating Chamber to the amendments.

33. When a Bill which has been amended in the other Chamber is returned to the originating Chamber, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at the next following meeting of that Chamber.

34. After an amended Bill has been laid on the table, any member acting on behalf of Government in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member after giving three days' notice or with the consent of the President without notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

35. (1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the President shall put the amendments to the Chamber in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(2) Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the other Chamber may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the other Chamber.

36. (1) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments made by the other Chamber, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(2) If the Chamber disagrees with the amendments made by the other Chamber or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreement shall be sent to that Chamber.

(3) If the Chamber agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the other Chamber, the Bill as further amended with a message to that effect shall be sent to the other Chamber.

(4) The other Chamber may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the originating Chamber or as further amended by that Chamber, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the originating Chamber has disagreed.

(5) If a Bill is returned with a message intimating that the other Chamber insists on amendments to which the originating Chamber is unable to agree, that Chamber may either—

(i) report the fact of the disagreement to the Governor General, or

(ii) allow the Bill to lapse.

37. A joint sitting of both Chambers shall be convened by the Governor General by notification in the Gazette.

Convening of joint sitting.

38. The President of the Council shall preside at a joint sitting and the procedure of the Council shall, so far as practicable, apply.

President and procedure.

39. The members present at a joint sitting may deliberate and shall vote together upon the Bill as last proposed by the originating Chamber and upon amendments, if

Effect of joint sitting,

any, which have been made therein by one Chamber and not agreed to by the other, and any such amendments which are affirmed by a majority of the total members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting shall be taken to have been carried; and if the Bill with the amendments, if any, is affirmed by a majority of the members of the Council and the Assembly present at such sitting, it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by both Chambers.

40. (1) If both Chambers agree to a meeting of members for the purpose of discussing a difference of opinion which has arisen between the two Chambers a conference shall be held.

Conferences.

(2) At a conference each Chamber shall be represented by an equal number of members.

(3) The Conference shall determine its own procedure.

(4) The time and place of the Conference shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

41. Messages between one Chamber and the other Chamber shall be conveyed by the Secretary of the one Chamber to the Secretary of the other, or in such other manner as the Chambers may agree.

42. (1) If a resolution is passed in the originating Chamber recommending that a Bill should be committed to a joint committee of both Chambers a message shall be sent to the other Chamber to inform it of the resolution and to desire its concurrence in the resolution.

(2) If the other Chamber agrees, a motion shall be made in each Chamber nominating the members of that Chamber who are to serve on the Committee. On a joint committee equal numbers of members of each Chamber must be nominated.

(3) The Chairman of the committee shall be elected by the committee. He shall have only a single vote, and, if the votes are equal, the question shall be decided in the negative.

(4) The time and place of the meeting of the committee shall be fixed by the President of the Council.

43. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget" shall be presented to each Chamber on such day or days as the Governor General may appoint.

44. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Assembly.

45. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely :—

Stages of the Budget debate.

(i) a general discussion ; and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

46. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor General subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor General may allot for this purpose, the assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

47. (1) Not more than fifteen days shall be allotted by the Governor General for the discussion of the demands of the Governor General in Council for grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor General to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at five o'clock, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

48. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor General communicated to the Assembly.

Motions at this stage.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

49. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Assembly by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if it were a demand for a grant.

Excess grants.

50. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Assembly for a supplementary or additional grant when—

Supplementary or additional grants.

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Assembly is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Assembly as if they were demands for grants.

51. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor General in Council and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of not more than twelve members including the Chairman, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Assembly according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor General.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting vote.

52. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Governor General in Council, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Assembly has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Assembly.

Control of Committee on Public Accounts.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Assembly—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant ;

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Finance Department ; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Assembly.

No. 124.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council may appoint ;

And whereas the said Act confers powers for the making of rules thereunder for regulating the course of business in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal ; and for matters incidental and consequential thereto ;

And whereas it is necessary for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act in respect of such Council on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the date on which these provisions will be brought into operation ;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them with certain modifications and additions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the rule-making powers under the said Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Bengal Legislative Council Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council.

2. In these rules—

“Council” means the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bengal;

Definitions.

“Finance Member” means the member of the Council appointed by the Governor to perform the functions of the Finance Member under these rules;

“Gazette” means the Calcutta Gazette;

“member” means a member of the Council;

“member of the Government” means a member of the Executive Council or a minister, and includes any member to whom such member may delegate any function assigned to him under these rules;

“Resolution” means a motion for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest;

“Standing order” means a standing order of the Council; and

“Secretary” means a Secretary to the Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary.

3. At the commencement of every Session, the President shall nominate from amongst the members of the Council a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Council in the absence of the President and Deputy President, when so requested by the President or, in his absence, by the Deputy President.

Temporary Chairman.

4. The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Council shall, when presiding over the Council, have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in the rules and standing orders shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

Power of persons presiding.

5. The Secretary and such assistants of the Secretary as the Governor considers to be necessary shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during his pleasure.

Appointment of the Secretary.

6. The Governor, after considering the state of business of the Council, shall, at the commencement of each Session, allot as many days as are in his opinion compatible with the public interests for the business of non-official members in the Council, and may from time to time during the Session alter such allotment, and on these days such business shall have precedence. At all other times Government business shall have precedence.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business

7. The President may within the period of notice disallow any question or any part of a question on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, and if he does so the question or part of the question shall not be placed on the list of questions.

Power to disallow questions.

8. (1) A question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognisance of the member to whom it is addressed:

Subject-matter of questions.

Provided that no question shall be asked in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

- (i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State;
- (ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief; and
- (iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) If any doubt arises whether any question is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1), the Governor shall decide the point and his decision shall be final.

9. In matters which are or have been the subject of controversy between the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State and the local Government, no question shall be asked except as to matters of fact and the answer shall be confined to a statement of facts.

Questions regarding controversy with higher authorities.

10. Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given:

Supplementary questions.

Provided that the President shall disallow any supplementary question if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules as to the subject-matter of questions.

11. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the President.

Motions for adjournments.

12. The right to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

Restrictions on power to make motion.

- (i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;
- (ii) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion, and the motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;
- (iii) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same Session;
- (iv) the motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given; and
- (v) the motion must not deal with a matter on which a resolution could not be moved.

13. The presence of at least twenty-five members shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Council for the exercise of its powers.

Quorum.

14. The business of the Council shall be transacted in English, but any member who is not fluent in English may address the Council in any recognised vernacular of the Province, provided that the President may call on any member to speak in any language in which he is known to be proficient.

Language of the Council.

15. (1) The President shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

Decision on points of order.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the President, but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

16. The President, after having called the attention of the Council to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Irrelevance or repetition.

17. (1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the Session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspended any sitting for a time to be named by him.

18. The Governor may order the publication of any Bill (together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it) in the Gazette, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill, and if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

19. (1) Any member, other than a member of the Government, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice of his intention, and shall, together with the notice, submit copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(2) If the Bill is a Bill which under the Government of India Act requires sanction, the member shall annex to the notice a copy of such sanction, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is or is not a Bill which requires sanction under the Government of India Act, the question shall be referred to the authority which would have power to grant the sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of the authority on the question shall be final.

(4) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this rule shall be as follows, namely :—

(a) if the Bill relates to a transferred subject—fifteen days.

(b) if the Bill relates to a reserved subject—one month or, if the Governor so directs, a further period not exceeding in all two months.

20. As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

21. If the Governor certifies that a Bill or any clause of a Bill or any amendment to a Bill affects the safety or tranquillity of a Province or any part thereof, and directs that no proceedings or no further proceeding shall be taken thereon, all notices of motions in connection with the subject-matter of the certificate shall lapse, and if any such motion has not already been set down on the list of business it shall not be so set down. If any such motion has been set down on the list of business, the President shall, when the motion is reached, inform the Council of the Governor's action, and the Council shall forthwith without debate proceed to the next item of business.

22. (1) The Governor may within the period of notice disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution, on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest, or in the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government, and if he does so the resolution or part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.

(2) The Governor may disallow on grounds as aforesaid any motion for adjournment under rule 11, notwithstanding the consent of the President, and if he does so the adjournment shall not be permitted by the President and no further discussion of the motion shall take place.

23. (1) Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government, and no resolution shall be moved in regard to any of the following subjects, namely :—

Restrictions on subjects for discussion.

(i) any matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of India, or of the Governor or the Governor in Council, with any foreign State ;

(ii) any matter affecting the relations of any of the foregoing authorities with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or relating to the affairs of any such Prince or Chief or to the administration of the territory of any such Prince or Chief ; and

(iii) any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

(2) The decision of the Governor on the point whether any resolution is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) shall be final.

24. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to the Government, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government.

Copy to Government.

25. A statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Council on such day as the Governor may appoint.

The Budget.

26. (1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Department of the Government, provided that the Finance Member may in his discretion included in one demand grants proposed for two or more Departments, or make a demand in respect of expenditure, such as Famine Relief and Insurance and Interest, which cannot readily be classified under particular Departments. Demands affecting reserved and transferred subject shall, so far as may be possible, be kept distinct.

Demands for grants.

(2) Each demand shall contain, first, a statement of the total grant proposed, and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) Subject to these rules, the Budget shall be presented in such a form as the Finance Member may consider best fitted for its consideration by the Council.

27. The Budget shall be dealt with by the Council in two stages, namely :—

Stages of the Budget debate.

(i) a general discussion ; and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

28. (1) On a day to be appointed by the Governor subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Governor may allot for this purpose, the Council shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Council.

General discussions.

(2) The Finance Member shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The President may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

29. (1) Not more than twelve days shall be allotted by the Governor for the discussion of the demands of the local Government for grants.

Voting of grants.

(2) Of the days so allotted, not more than two days shall be allotted by the Governor to the discussion of any one demand. As soon as the maximum limit of time for discussion is reached, the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of the demand under discussion.

(3) On the last day of the allotted days at 5 o'clock the President shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

30. (1) No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.

Motions at this stage.

(2) Motions may be moved at this stage to omit or reduce any grant or any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.

(3) When several motions relating to the same demand are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

(4) No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.

31. When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in

Excess grants.

excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.

32. (1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when—

(i) the amount voted in the Budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

Supplementary or additional grants.

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the Budget for that year.

(2) Supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if they were demands for grants.

33. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be

Constitution of Committee on Public Accounts.

constituted for the purpose of dealing with the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province, and such other matters as the Finance Department may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of such number of members as the Governor may direct, of whom not less than two-thirds shall be elected by the non-official members of the Council according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote. The remaining members shall be nominated by the Governor.

(3) The Finance Member shall be Chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes on any matter, shall have a second or casting-vote.

34. (1) In scrutinising the audit and appropriation accounts of the Province, it shall be the duty of the Committee

Control of Committee on Public Accounts.

to satisfy itself that the money voted by the Council has been spent within the scope of the demand granted by the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Committee to bring to the notice of the Council—

(i) every re-appropriation from one grant to another grant:

(ii) every re-appropriation within a grant which is not made in accordance with the rules regulating the functions of the Finance Department, or which has the effect of increasing the expenditure on an item the provision for which has been specifically reduced by a vote of the Council; and

(iii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Council.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 27th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th September 1920.

No 879-F.—*Corrigendum*.—The following corrections in the Government of India, Reforms Office Notification No. 767-F., dated the 27th July 1920, are published for general information:—

1. Council of State Electoral Rules.—

- (i) in rule 6 (1), for “situated”, wherever it occurs read “situate”;
- (ii) in the last paragraph of rule 13:—
 - (a) omit “notwithstanding anything in these rules,” “means of” and “to that end”;
 - (b) for “Council” read “Council of State”;
 - (c) for “for any plural member constituencies introduce” read “introduce for any plural member constituencies”; and
 - (d) for “that purpose” read “the purpose”;
- (iii) in rule 16 (1), for “by a writing” read “in a writing”;
- (iv) in rule 18 (1) (b), for “description” read “descriptions”;
- (v) in paragraph 5 (b) of Part III of Schedule II, for “during” read “in”; and
- (vi) in the Explanation to paragraph 5 of Part V of Schedule II, for “a person” read “any person”.

2. Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules.—

- (i) in rule 6 (1), for “Delhi” read “the Delhi constituency”;
- (ii) in the last paragraph of rule 13:—
 - (a) omit “notwithstanding anything in these rules,” “means of” and “to that end”;
 - (b) for “Assembly” read “Legislative Assembly”;
 - (c) for “for any plural member constituencies introduce” read “introduce for any plural member constituencies”; and
 - (d) for “that purpose” read “the purpose”;
- (iii) in rule 16 (1), for “by a writing” read “in a writing”;
- (iv) in rule 18 (1) (b) for “description” read “descriptions”;
- (v) in Part V of Schedule II:—
 - (a) in the Explanation to paragraph 5 for “a person” read “any person”; and
 - (b) in the marginal title of paragraph 6 for “Constituencies” read “Constituency”;
- (vi) before paragraph 5 of Part VI of Schedule II, insert the heading “Special constituency”;
- (vii) in Part X of Schedule II:—
 - (a) in paragraph 2, for the words “family dwelling house”, in both places where they occur, read “residential house”;
 - (b) for the marginal title to paragraph 5, substitute “The constituency”; and
 - (c) in clause (d) of paragraph 5, after “Crown land” insert “in the constituency”.

5. *Bengal Electoral Rules.*—

- (i) in rule 16 (1), for “by a writing” read “in a writing”;
- (ii) in rule 18 (1) (b), for “description” read “descriptions”;
- (iii) in Schedule I—

(a) in the first column, for the entry “24-Parganas Municipal North (Muhammadian)” read “Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadian)”, and for the entry “24-Parganas Municipal (South) Muhammadian” read “24-Parganas Municipal Muhammadian”, and

(b) in the third column, at the end of the entry relating to the Dacca East Rural (Muhammadian) constituency, insert “excluding the Dacca Municipality”; and

- (iv) in paragraph 2 (1) of Part I of Schedule IV, for “connivance of a candidate” read “connivance of the candidate.”

No. 880-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 72A and 129A of the Government of India Act the Governor General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Electoral Rules for provincial Legislative Councils published with the Government of India, Reforms Office, Notification No. 767-F., dated the 27th July 1920, namely :—

- (c) in clause (iii) (f) of Rule 8 (1) of the Bengal Electoral Rules, and

for the words “receipt of a military pension” the words “military service” shall be substituted.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Reforms Office, Government of India, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 2nd October 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th September 1920.

No. 648-G.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the Non-official (Definition) Rules, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to appoint the 1st October 1920 as the date on which the said rules will come into force.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th October 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 8th October 1920.

No. 873.—The services of Captain T. L. Bomford, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 28th June 1920.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 9th October 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 9th October 1920.

No. 6790.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 46 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 121 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

- "121. (1) The amount for which a single foreign rupee money-order may be issued, or the total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money-orders in one day, shall not exceed Rs. 600. In the event of foreign rupee money-orders exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such money-order or money-orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money-order or money-orders shall be repaid to the remitter, who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission paid by him in respect of such money-orders. No foreign rupee money-order shall include any fraction of an anna.
- (2) The amount for which a single foreign sterling money-order may be issued shall be limited to £40 except in cases where a lower limit has been specially notified by the Director-General in the Post Office Guide. The total amount for which a single remitter may obtain such money-orders in one day shall not exceed £40. In the event of foreign sterling money-orders exceeding £40 in the aggregate being accepted by any post office or offices in British India from a single remitter in one day, only such money-order or money-orders as do not exceed that limit shall be advised to destination and the value of the remaining money-order or money-orders as actually paid in Indian currency at the time of issue shall be repaid to the remitter who shall not, however, be granted a refund of the commission paid by him in respect of such money-orders. No foreign sterling money-order shall include any fraction of a penny.
- (3) The amount of a foreign sterling money-order shall be paid to the Post Office in rupee currency at such rate of exchange as the Director-General shall, from time to time, direct."

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Simla, the 9th October 1920.

No. 6783.—The following Notice to Importers in Great Britain and Ireland and to Exporters in British Overseas Dominions on the subject of preferential duties of Customs in Great Britain and Ireland on goods consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire issued by His Majesty's Board of Customs and Excise is published for general information in continuation of this Department Notification No. 7386, dated the 20th September 1920:—

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND and to

EXPORTERS IN BRITISH OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

Preferential Duties of Customs in Great Britain and Ireland on Goods Consigned from and Grown, Produced, or Manufactured in the British Empire.

1. With a view to conferring a preference in the case of Empire products, the duties of customs on the goods specified in Appendix A are charged at the reduced rates shown in the second column of that Appendix, provided the goods are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been (1) consigned from, and (2) grown, produced, or manufactured in, the British Empire. The "British Empire" for this purpose means all British Dominions outside Great Britain and Ireland, including British India and Indian Native States, and all British Protectorates. Any territories which may hereafter come under His Majesty's Protection, or in respect of which a Mandate of the League of Nations may be exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, may be included by Order in Council.

2. Goods are not deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless such proportion of their value as is prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade (printed as Appendix B) is the result of labour within the British Empire. This proportion has for the present been fixed at 25 per cent. of the factory or works cost to the manufacturer for all manufactured articles except manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses, and extracts from sugar, for which the proportion is fixed at 5 per cent. (but see paragraph 3).

Each article is to be considered separately in applying the percentage test. The factors which may be taken into account in arriving at the total value and the proportion of Empire labour are laid down in Regulations 4 and 5 (Appendix B).

When manufactured goods are not liable to duty in themselves, but only in respect of the dutiable ingredient or ingredients they contain, preference can only be granted in respect of such of the ingredients as themselves satisfy the requisite conditions (see paragraphs 8-10 below).

3. Where the Board of Trade is satisfied as respects any class of goods to which the preferential rates apply that those articles are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire from material which is not wholly grown or produced in the Empire, the Board may by order direct that the preferential rate shall be charged only in respect of such proportion of those goods as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture which is shown to have been grown or produced in the Empire.

This provision has been applied by Order of the Board of Trade (Appendix C) to manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar, *e.g.* syrup. It is in view of this limitation that the percentage under paragraph 2 has been fixed as low as 5 per cent. for these articles, the combined effect of the two rules being to allow preference where any of these articles are the result of an appreciable amount of Empire labour, but to confine it to the extent to which the finished article is the result of Empire material.

4. The dutiable articles which for the purpose of charging the preferential rate are considered as manufactured articles are:—

Refined sugar.

Glucose.

Molasses and extracts from sugar (*e.g.*, syrup).

Saccharin.

Manufactured tobacco.

Cinematograph films.

Motor cars, parts, accessories, etc.

Musical instruments, parts, accessories, etc.

Clocks, watches, etc.

All other dutiable goods are regarded as growth or produce. The term refined sugar means sugar which has passed through a refinery.

5. Where goods are manufactured in a bonded factory in Great Britain or Ireland from dutiable material shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from, and grown or produced in, the British Empire, the duty on the manufactured goods shall, to the extent to which they are shown to have been manufactured out of such material, be charged at the preferential rate.

This provision applies to sugar refiners and tobacco manufacturers who work in bond.

6. The preferential rate of duty must be claimed by the importer at the time of making entry. He is required in every case to substantiate the declarations on the entry that the goods were (1) consigned to the United Kingdom from, and (2) the growth, produce or manufacture of, a part of the British Empire, by means of a certificate of origin in the approved form. He must also, if called upon to do so by the Collector of Customs and Excise, produce any other evidence of origin, such as the supplier's invoice, bill of lading, etc.

7. Certificates of origin are in three prescribed forms, illustrated in Appendices D, E and F to this Notice. Each form comprises two separate certificates, viz.—

- (i) A certificate that the dutiable articles in respect of which preference is claimed are the growth or produce (Appendix D) or the manufacture or refining (Appendices E and F) of a specified country in the British Empire. This certificate must be given as regards Appendix D, by the overseas grower, producer or supplier,* and as regards Appendix E by the overseas manufacturer. In the case of refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar, or manufactured tobacco, the amplified certificate (Appendix F), giving also the proportion of Empire-produced dutiable material, must be given by the overseas manufacturer or refiner.

Where, owing to local trade conditions, it is impracticable for certificates of origin in Form D to be signed by the up-country grower or producer, there is no objection to the certificates being signed by their accredited agents in the country of origin having the necessary knowledge of the facts, provided that (1) the certificate clearly shows that the agent is authorized to sign on behalf of the grower or producer, and (2) the certificate is a personal one signed by a responsible member of the issuing firm. This concession does not extend to agents for *suppliers*, nor to agents acting merely as carrying agents.

- (ii) A supplementary certificate to be given by the actual exporter in cases where the grower, producer, manufacturer, refiner or supplier, who furnishes Certificates D, E or F, is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter and is not in a position to give the particulars of shipment, destination and consignee required to render the main certificate complete. This supplementary certificate is not however required to be given on Forms D, E and F, when the latter are given in conjunction only with Form FF (*see* paragraph 8), in which case its place is taken by a similar supplementary certificate on Form FF.

8. An additional form of certificate (Appendix FF) is required in conjunction with Forms D, E or F where the dutiable article in respect of which preference is claimed is an ingredient only of a complete composite article, and the latter therefore is liable to duty only by reason of containing the dutiable ingredient. This additional certificate is to be given by the overseas manufacturer of the composite goods, as evidence that the dutiable articles, in respect of which preference is claimed and certificate D, E or F has been furnished by the grower, etc., have been used in the manufacture of the composite goods. Certificate E is not required from the manufacturer of the composite goods, as they are not dutiable nor entitled to preference in themselves but only by virtue of the dutiable ingredients they contain. The following examples are given by way of illustration. Manufactured cocoa powder is chargeable to duty in respect of the raw cocoa it contains, and Certificate FF should be given by the manufacturer, supported by Certificate D given by the grower, producer or supplier of the raw cocoa. Chocolate confectionery is chargeable in respect of the raw cocoa and the refined sugar it contains, and certificate FF should be given by the chocolate maker, supported by certificate D from the grower, producer or supplier of the raw cocoa, and Certificate F from the sugar refiner (either or both, according as preference is claimed for either the cocoa, the sugar or both). Jam and condensed milk (sweetened) are chargeable by reference to the sugar they contain, and Certificate FF should be given by the manufacturer, supported by Certificate F from the sugar refiner.

Form FF also contains a supplementary certificate to be given by the actual exporter where the manufacturer of the composite goods who furnishes Certificate FF is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to give the particulars of shipment, destination and

* By the term "supplier" is meant any person who, though not being the grower or producer, is the actual overseas owner of the goods at the time of export to the United Kingdom, provided he has the requisite knowledge of the facts. Such person should be careful to describe themselves on the certificate as "suppliers" and not as "exporters" merely.

consignee required to render the Certificate FF complete. Where this supplementary certificate is given on Form FF it is not to be given on the Form D, E or F relating to the dutiable ingredients.

9. It is to be noted that Certificates D, E and F in all cases apply solely to the dutiable articles themselves (whether imported by themselves or as an ingredient), and that the title of any dutiable article to preference depends solely upon its fulfilling the conditions of Empire consignment and growth, production or manufacture in itself, and without reference to any other ingredients with which it may be associated in composite goods.

10. If composite goods contain more than one dutiable ingredient (*e.g.*, cocoa and sugar in chocolates and confectionery) the appropriate Certificates D, E or F must be given separately in respect of each dutiable ingredient for which preference is claimed, but one Certificate FF may be given to cover all dutiable ingredients contained in one description of composite goods, provided the whole quantity of each such ingredient used in the composite goods is covered by a certificate D, E or F. If however any one dutiable ingredient comprises a proportion covered by a certificate D, E or F and entitled to preference and a portion not so covered or entitled, a separate certificate FF must be given for such ingredient, showing the percentage thereof covered by the certificate D, E or F. The preferential reduction of duty will be regulated accordingly.

For example, if the raw cocoa used in the manufacture of imported Canadian chocolate confectionery is 60 per cent. of Trinidad growth and 40 per cent. of Venezuelan growth, separate certificates on Form FF must be given for the sugar and raw cocoa ingredients, and in the case of the latter the percentage covered by Certificate D must be stated. Preference in the proportion of 60 per cent. will then be allowable as regards the portion of the duty charge attributable to cocoa.

11. If the Collector is satisfied by the production of the certificate or certificates he will forthwith admit the goods to entry as entitled to the preferential rate. The Collector may in any case of doubt or of an incomplete or informal certificate, call for the production of invoices, bills of lading, or any such further evidence as he may require, but pending the production of such evidence he may, unless he has reason to suspect an attempt at fraud, allow delivery of the goods on deposit of the full rate of duty, subject to adjustment, provided satisfactory evidence of the title to the preferential rate is produced without undue delay. In the case of goods entered to be warehoused, the Collector may allow the goods to be deposited in warehouse pending settlement of the rate of duty to which they may be decided to be liable.

12. The preferential rates apply in the case of dutiable goods entered for warehousing, or already in bond, before the 1st September 1919 (in the case of tea before 2nd June 1919), and the particulars of consignment and origin as recorded in the official accounts are usually accepted. The same rule is applied in respect of Empire and non-Empire goods blended or put together in bond before the 1st September 1919. In the case of blends, duty will be charged at preferential rates on the proportion of Empire goods shown to be contained therein. It must be understood that where the official records are not sufficient to establish Empire consignment and origin the onus of proof in all cases rests by law on the importer.

13. In the case of Empire goods consigned to the United Kingdom which have been transhipped *en route* or have been shipped from a foreign port after overland transit from the Empire country of origin, the importer at the time of making entry will be required to produce the through bill of lading or railway consignment note from the country of production to the United Kingdom in support of the certificate of origin. Where a through bill of lading or consignment note is not available, the invoice, local bill of lading or consignment note from the original point of origin and certificate of arrival or landing at, and exportation from, the port of transhipment will be required. Such certificates are to be signed by the proper Colonial or Foreign Customs Officer at the port of transhipment, and in the case of the latter the signature must be visaed by the British Consular Authority. It is essential to prove that the goods were consigned from a part of the Empire to the United Kingdom, and not to a foreign country from which they were subsequently re-consigned to the United Kingdom.

14. In the case of post parcels arriving from a part of the Empire, if the contents are not merchandise for sale and do not exceed £10 in value for

any one addressee, the following short form of certificate will, in the absence of ground for suspicion, be accepted as satisfactory evidence of origin for charging the preferential rate of duty, except in the case of manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar:—

“The contents of this package are not merchandise for sale, and every dutiable article herein is the growth or produce, or, if a manufactured article, is to the extent of at least one-fourth of its present value *bona fide* the manufacture of (Empire country of origin).”

All other post parcels, including all parcels containing manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar, etc., will be subject to the ordinary rules of evidence of origin applicable to merchandise generally as set out in the earlier part of this Notice.

15. The prescribed forms of Certificate of Origin are printed as Customs Sale Forms (Nos. 119 to 122), and may be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office direct or through the usual agents.

16. Copies of this Notice may be obtained at any Custom House or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in Great Britain or Ireland.

Custom House, London, E.C. 3.

23rd August 1920.

Sec. 42003
1920.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SCHEDULE OF PREFERENTIAL RATES.

Goods.	Rate of Duty.
Tea	Five-sixths of the full rate.
Cocoa	
Coffee	
Chicory	
Currants	
Dried or preserved fruit (figs and fig cake, plums commonly called French plums and prunelloes, prunes, all other dried or preserved plums and raisins).	
Sugar	
Glucose	
Molasses	
Saccharin	
Motor spirit*	Five-sixths of the full rate per lb. and two-thirds of the additional <i>ad valorem</i> duty.
Tobacco other than cigars	
Cigars	Two-thirds of the full rate.
Articles chargeable with the new import duties imposed by S 12 of the Finance (No. 2) Act 1915, viz.— Motor cars, etc., and parts thereof, musical instruments and parts thereof, clocks, watches and parts thereof, and cinematograph films.	

* Under the Finance Act, 1920, the Customs duty on imported motor spirit will cease to be chargeable as from 1st January 1921.

Goods	Rate of Duty.
Wine—	
Not exceeding 30° of proof spirit ...	Sixty per cent. of the full rate.
Exceeding 30° of proof spirit ...	Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the full rate.
Additional duty on Sparkling wine in bottle,	Seventy per cent. of the full rate per gallon and two-thirds of the additional <i>ad valorem</i> duty.
Additional duty on Still wine in bottle.	Fifty per cent. of the full rate.

	PREFERENTIAL RATE.		FULL RATES.	
	In cask.	In bottle.	In cask.	In bottle.
Spirits—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every gallon computed at proof of—				
Brandy or rum ...	3 12 10	3 13 10	3 15 4	3 16 4
Imitation rum or geneva ...	3 12 11	3 13 11	3 15 5	3 16 5
Unsweetened spirits other than those already enumerated ...	3 12 11	3 12 11	3 15 5	3 15 5
For every gallon of perfumed spirits ...	5 16 0	5 17 0	6 0 0	6 1 0
For every gallon of liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations in bottle entered in such manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested ...	...	4 19 1	...	5 2 5
For every gallon computed at proof of spirits of any description not heretofore mentioned, including naphtha and methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirit ...	3 12 11	3 13 11	3 15 5	3 16 5
For every gallon of sweetened spirits including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations containing spirits, if tested ...	3 13 10½	3 14 10½	3 16 6½	3 17 6½

The above rates refer to spirits warehoused for 3 years or more. In the case of spirits warehoused for a shorter period small additional duties are leviable. These are not affected by Preference and are set out in full in the Imperial Customs Tariff.

APPENDIX B.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PROPORTION OF VALUE RESULTING FROM LABOUR
WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In pursuance of section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, the Board of Trade hereby make the following regulations:—

- (1) Save as hereinafter provided, goods shall not be deemed, for the purposes of section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 25 per cent. of their total value is the result of labour within the British Empire.
- (2) In the case of those classes of goods in respect of which an Order has been made by the Board of Trade under section 8, subsection (2) of the Finance Act, 1919, no part of the goods shall be deemed to have been manufactured in the British Empire unless at least 5 per cent. of the total value of the goods is the result of labour within the British Empire.
- (3) Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.
- (4) For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit of the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.
- (5) In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article [including the interior packing specified in Regulation (4)], the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

(6) Any question arising on the interpretation of these regulations shall be referred to the Board of Trade whose decision shall be final.

Dated this 6th day of August 1919.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade.

S. J. Chapman,
Assistant Secretary.

Board of Trade,
London, S. W. 1

APPENDIX C.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1919.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

ORDER RELATING TO SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

In pursuance of section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, the Board of Trade, being satisfied that Refined Sugar, Molasses and Extracts from Sugar, and Manufactured Tobacco, are to a considerable extent manufactured in the British Empire, from material not wholly grown or produced within the Empire, hereby order that the preferential rates of Customs Duty shall, in the case of Refined Sugar, Molasses and Extracts from Sugar, and Manufactured Tobacco, be charged only in respect of such proportion of those goods as corresponds to the proportion of dutiable material used in their manufacture which is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been grown or produced in the Empire.

Dated this 6th day of August 1919.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade.

S. J. Chapman,
Assistant Secretary.

Board of Trade,
London, S. W. 1.

APPENDIX D.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN of goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the growth or produce of the British Empire.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Insert the word grower, producer or supplier, as the case may be.

(3) Country of origin.

(4) The words in brackets may be omitted when the grower, producer or supplier is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.

(5) Port of ultimate destination.

(6) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(7) Address.

(8) To be filled up when the certificate is not given by the actual grower or producer.

I.....hereby certify that I am

(⁽¹⁾).....of.....)

the (⁽²⁾).....of the articles included in this

certificate (⁽¹⁾) and that I am duly authorised to make and

sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify

that the merchandise designated below is of (⁽³⁾).....

.....growth or produce (⁽⁴⁾) (which merchandise is to

be shipped to (⁽⁵⁾).....*via* (⁽⁶⁾).....consigned

to.....merchant at (⁽⁷⁾).....).

(⁽⁴⁾) (Port of Shipment.....)

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.	(6) Name of Grower or Producer.

.....Signature.

Dated at..... this.....day of.....19...

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the grower, producer or supplier of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter and is not in a position to furnish the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note 4 to main certificate).

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Country of origin.

(3) Delete inappropriate word.

(4) Port of ultimate destination.

(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(6) Address.

I.....hereby certify that I am ((⁽¹⁾).....of.....) the exporter(s) of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (⁽²⁾).....growth or produce (⁽³⁾), and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (⁽⁴⁾).....via (⁽⁵⁾).....consigned to.....at (⁽⁶⁾).....

Port of Shipment.....

.....Signature.

Dated at.....this.....

day of.....19.....

APPENDIX E.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN for goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the manufacture of the British Empire.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Country of manufacture.

(3) The words in brackets may be omitted where the manufacturer is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.

(4) Port of ultimate destination.

(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(6) Address

(7) For Regulations, see back hereof

I.....hereby certify that I am (1).....of.....the manufacturer(s) of the articles included in this certificate (and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said manufacturer(s)).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise designated below is of (2).....manufacture, (3) (which merchandise is to be shipped to (4).....via (5).....consigned to.....merchant at (6).....). Further, I have the means of knowing and I do hereby certify that of the total value of each and every manufactured article covered by this certificate in its finished condition not less than 25 per cent. is the result of labour within British Empire, the proportion being calculated in accordance with the regulations (7) appearing on the back of this certificate.

(3) (Port of Shipment.....)

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

.....Signature.
Dated at.....this.....day of.....19...

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the manufacturer of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to give the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note 3 to main certificate).

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.

(2) Country of manufacture

(3) Port of ultimate destination.

(4) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(5) Address.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1).....of.....the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2).....manufacture, and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (3).....via (4).....consigned to.....at (5).....

Port of Shipment.....

.....Signature.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19...

(Back of Certificate E.)

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE CERTIFICATE ON THE FACE HEREOF.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works, and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of Empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export, and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

APPENDIX F.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN for manufactured goods in respect of which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff only in respect of the proportion of dutiable materials of Empire origin which have entered into their manufacture, *i.e.*, manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, molasses and extracts from sugar.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.

(2) Insert the word Manufacturers or Refiners as the case may be.

(3) Insert the word Factory or Refinery as the case may be.

(4) Country of manufacture or refining.

(5) Delete inappropriate word.

(6) The words in brackets to be deleted where the information is not available, provided the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon is given.

(7) Port of ultimate destination.

(8) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(9) Address.

(10) For Regulations see back.

I.....hereby certify that I am ⁽¹⁾.....
.....of.....the ⁽²⁾.....
of the articles included in this certificate, and that I am
employed by them in their ⁽³⁾.....at....., and
that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate
on behalf of the said.....

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify,
in respect of the merchandise designated in the Schedule
below, which merchandise is of ⁽⁴⁾.....
manufacture or refining ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ (and is to be shipped
to ⁽⁷⁾.....*via* ⁽⁸⁾.....consigned to.....
merchant at ⁽⁹⁾.....), that of its total
value in its finished condition not less than 5 per cent. is
the result of labour within the British Empire, the proportion
being calculated in accordance with the regulations
⁽¹⁰⁾ appearing on the back of this certificate; also that there
has entered into the manufacture of such merchandise
dutiable material of Empire origin to the extent therein
specified.

⁽⁶⁾ (Name and address of exporter.....)
(Port of shipment.....)

No. and description of packages.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value.	Contents.	Dutiable materials of Empire origin used in manufacture.		
					Description.	Country or countries of origin.	Proportion of Empire dutiable materials to total dutiable materials.

.....Signature.
Dated at.....this.....day of.....19.....

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the manufacturer or refiner of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to furnish the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note 6 to main certificate).

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.

(2) Country of manufacture or refining as the case may be.

(3) Delete inappropriate word.

(4) Port of ultimate destination.

(5) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(6) Address.

I.....hereby certify that I am (1).....of.....the exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the said.....

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify that the merchandise referred to is of (2).....manufacture or refining (3) and that such merchandise is to be shipped to (4)via (5)consigned toat (6).....

Port of Shipment.....

.....Signature.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19...

(Back of Certificate F.)

REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE CERTIFICATE ON THE FACE HEREOF.

Where a number of separate articles are included in one parcel or shipment, each and every article shall be considered separately for the purpose of calculating the proportion of value due to labour within the Empire.

For the purposes of these regulations the total value of an article shall be its cost to the manufacturer at the factory or works and shall include the value of containers and other forms of interior packing ordinarily sold with the article when it is sold retail, but shall not include the manufacturer's or exporter's profit or the cost of exterior packing, carriage to port and other charges incidental to the export of the goods subsequent to their manufacture.

In calculating the proportion of value which is the result of labour within the British Empire there may be included under the head of the labour the cost to the manufacturer of any materials of purely Empire origin entering into the composition of the article (including the interior packing specified in the foregoing paragraph), the cost of manufacture including wages, proportion of fuel, supervision and other factory expenses, and the cost of the labour of packing for retail sale.

The following may not be included in the proportion of value which is the result of Empire labour, namely, any materials or interior packings not entirely of empire origin, manufacturer's profit or the profit or remuneration of any trader, agent, broker or other person dealing in the article in its finished condition, the expenses of placing the goods in outside packages for export and the cost of such packages, transportation charges, insurance and any other charges for services after the goods leave the place of production or manufacture.

APPENDIX FF.

FORM OF ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE to be given by the manufacturer of composite goods in respect of the dutiable ingredient or ingredients of

which a reduction of duty is claimed under the Imperial Customs Tariff as being the growth, produce or manufacture of the British Empire.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be, unless the person giving the certificate is the sole proprietor of the business, when the words in brackets may be omitted.

(2) Specify the dutiable ingredient or ingredients in respect of which preference is claimed.

(3) Country of manufacture.

(4) The words in brackets may be omitted where the manufacturer is not the actual exporter, provided that in such a case the exporter gives the supplementary certificate endorsed hereon.

(5) Port of ultimate destination.

(6) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

(7) Address.

(8) If any dutiable ingredient is not wholly covered by a Certificate D, E or F, and is therefore not entitled to preference on its whole quantity, a separate Certificate FF is to be used for that ingredient, the word "wholly" being deleted, and the words "as to — %" inserted, the percentage covered by the Certificate D, E or F being stated.

(9) Attach Certificate(s) of origin in form D, E or F, to be given by the grower, producer or manufacturer of the dutiable ingredient or ingredients in respect of which preference is claimed. The supplementary exporters' certificate on Form D, E or F need not be given, but the necessary export particulars must be given on this Form, either by the manufacturer himself or the actual exporter (see Note (4) above).

I.....hereby certify that I am (⁽¹⁾).....
.....of.....) the manufacturer(s) of the
article included in this certificate (and that I am duly
authorised to make and sign this certificate on behalf of the
said manufacturer(s)).

I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify
that the dutiable ingredient(s) viz. (⁽²⁾).....used
in the manufacture of the merchandise designated below,
which merchandise is of (⁽³⁾).....manufacture(⁽⁴⁾) (and
which is to be shipped to(⁽⁵⁾).....via(⁽⁶⁾)
consigned to.....merchant at (⁽⁷⁾).....), consist(s)
wholly(⁽⁸⁾) of goods included in the attached(⁽⁹⁾) certificate(s) of
Empire origin, given by the grower(s) producer(s) or
manufacturer(s)).

(⁽⁴⁾) (Port of Shipment.....)

Number and Description of Packages.	Marks and Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

.....Signature

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19.....

SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE to be given by the exporter in cases where the manufacturer of the goods above specified is not himself or by his agent the actual exporter, and is not in a position to furnish the particulars of shipment, etc. (see Note (4) to main certificate).

To be endorsed on the main certificate.

(1) Insert the word Partner, Manager, Chief Clerk or Principal Official, giving rank, as the case may be.

(2) Country of manufacture.

(3) Port of ultimate destination.

(4) Delete in case of goods shipped direct.

I hereby certify that I am ⁽¹⁾.....
..... of the
exporters of the merchandise specified in the foregoing
certificate, and that I am duly authorised to make and sign
this certificate on behalf of the said.....
I have the means of knowing, and I do hereby certify
that the merchandise referred to is of ⁽²⁾.....
manufacture and that such merchandise is to be shipped to ⁽³⁾
..... via ⁽⁴⁾..... consigned to.....
..... at ⁽⁵⁾.....

(5) Address.

Port of Shipment.....

.....Signature

Dated at.....this.....
day of.....19 ...

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 11th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

No. M.-36.

Mining and Geological Education.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 11th September 1920.

The provision of facilities in India for high grade instruction in mining and geology has for some years past engaged the attention of the Government of India and of the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. In 1913 the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee under the Presidency of Sir Duncan McPherson to consider the question of mining education in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. In 1914-15 another small Committee consisting of mining experts, after examining the system of mining education in England, submitted a report which was in general agreement with the proposals of the McPherson Committee. The Indian Industrial Commission devoted considerable attention to the subject of mining and metallurgical education and dealt with it in detail in Chapter X of their Report. The subject was further examined by the Calcutta University Commission who have embodied their recommendations with regard to mining education in Chapter XLVI, Volume V. of their Report. The Government of India have also had the question under consideration in connexion with recruitment for the Indian Mines Department.

2. The existing provision in India for high grade instruction in geology is even less satisfactory than in the case of mining. The Public Services Commission recommended the early establishment in India of a School of Geology which would rank with similar institutions in Great Britain and give equal opportunities for the scientific study of the subject. The Government of India are aware that the demand for highly trained geologists in India though small is steadily increasing with the growing sense on the part of the educated classes of the opportunities available to them of taking a share in the utilisation of the raw materials of the country. The Secretary of State has recently approved of the view enunciated by the Government of India that the true solution (of the problem of the recruitment of Indians to the Geological Survey of India) is in the early creation of means of instruction such as will enable Indians to attain the necessary qualifications in India. He has further expressed the hope that necessary arrangements will be made without avoidable delay.

3. Under the Reform Scheme only central agencies and institutions for research and for professional or technical training, or, for the promotion of special studies will be under the administration of the Government of India and it is only for such agencies and institutions that funds can be allotted from imperial revenues. The provision of high class instruction in geology will obviously fall within this definition. With regard to mining education, it is true that the scheme formulated by the McPherson Committee had for its main object the supply of trained men for the industry in coal mining which is at present largely confined in India to the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. It must, however, be recognised that coal mines, as well as metalliferous mines are now being developed in other provinces in India. The Government of India consider that the proposed School of Mines although spoken of as a "school" on the analogy of the terminology long ago adopted and perpetuated in the Royal School of Mines, London, should really be an institution of collegiate rank in which the highest form of teaching in the art of mining and its accessory sciences should be undertaken. It may, therefore, be assumed that there will be no other school like it in India in the near, or probably even distant future. Moreover on account of its unique nature as a high class specialised institution it should be available for students from all parts of the country. The improvement of the mineral supplies of the country is an imperial requirement affecting the general advancement of the country as a whole. In view of these considerations the Government of India have decided that the proposed School of Mines should be an imperial institution.

4. The location of the School of Mines was discussed by the Indian Industrial Commission in paragraphs 169 to 171 of their report. The Commission came to the conclusion that, in view of the great desirability of keeping the mining industry in the closest possible relation with mining education, the school, as recommended by the McPherson Committee, should be established at Dhanbad in the province of Bihar and Orissa. The Calcutta University Commission have enumerated in paragraph 28 of Chapter XLVI of their report the many advantages that Calcutta possesses as the site for an advanced school of mining. The Government of India are inclined to think that the Calcutta University Commission did not fully realize the difficulties that are likely to be experienced by the staff of an institution in Calcutta in keeping touch with the industry of the coal-fields or with the scattered metalliferous mines of India and Burma.

5. There are obvious advantages in the establishment of a combined school of mines and geology. In a school of mines, geology must necessarily be one of the prominent subjects and can be developed on a full scale for geologists, whilst the junior courses will be used by those who will specialise in mining. All students will naturally take the junior courses in the foundation sciences, including geology, but they will be allowed to specialise finally in either mining or in geology. It is believed that at the outset the number of students in either course will be limited, and a combined school will be much less expensive than separate schools of mining and geology. The status and efficiency of the entire institution will be enhanced by the combination.

6. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to locate the proposed School of Mining and Geology at Dhanbad. As already stated the school will be imperial and consequently the Government of India will be responsible

for its maintenance and administration. The school will be open to students from all parts of British India and facilities will be provided for the training of youths from Indian States. It is hoped that provincial Governments as well as associations representing industries that will benefit from the teaching of the school will give liberal support in the way of scholarships, travelling fellowships and lectureships. The Government of India desire to make full provision for the adequate representation of provincial Governments and associations interested in the mining industry on the governing body of the school.

7. The following paragraphs represent the tentative views of the Government of India with regard to various details connected with the scope of the proposed school. They will be glad to receive the views thereon of Local Governments and of the Governing Body when it is constituted.

- (a) As already stated, one of the main objects of the school on the mining side will be to supply trained officials for the coal-mining industry, but instruction in metalliferous mining should also receive due attention.
- (b) In paragraphs 22 *et seq* of their report the McPherson Committee made recommendations for lower-grade instruction in coal-mining. The Government of India feel that institutions for lower-grade teaching, either in coal or in metalliferous mining, will receive due care from provincial Governments. Close contact is, however, desirable between the teachers of the evening classes in the coal-fields and the staff of the Imperial School in order that the former may be able to keep themselves *au courant* with the latest developments of their profession and to receive advice and information on technical matters.
- (c) In their report the McPherson Committee dealt with the instruction of mine surveyors. In Europe mine surveyors constitute an important branch of the mining profession and considerable training as well as technical skill is demanded of them. The Government of India feel doubtful whether a one-session course as recommended in the McPherson Committee's report will be sufficient for the adequate training of mine surveyors. At the same time it is open to question whether the requisite training can be usefully imparted at an institution devoted mainly to high grade instruction in mining and geology. This is a point on which the Government of India will await the considered opinion of the governing body of the Dhanbad School as soon as it is constituted.
- (d) The Government of India are separately considering the recommendation made in the report of the Indian Industrial Commission for the establishment of a metallurgical research institute at Sakehi or Jamshedpur. No definite decision has yet been reached, but they are of the opinion that, should an institution be eventually established there, it will have an entirely separate object and constitution from those of the Dhanbad School. Arrangements may then be made, if necessary, for the interchange of facilities between the two institutions for specialised research and advanced training.

8. The Indian Industrial Commission examined in paragraph 160 of their report the relations that should subsist between an institution like the proposed school at Dhanbad and the Universities. This point was also considered by the Calcutta University Commission in their report. In view of the fact that expert opinion is much divided on the question of the affiliation of specialized institutions of this type to Universities, specially to Universities whose centres are situated at a distance from the institutions, the Government of India do not think that it is necessary at least in the initial stages, to affiliate the school at Dhanbad to any University. The Dhanbad institution must, however, maintain contact with the highest form of educational thought, methods and standards. The Government of India, therefore, think it desirable that the Universities of Calcutta and Patna

should be represented on the governing body of the Dhanbad School. They are also of the opinion that, in order that a diploma of the school may carry sufficient value and that its standard may be maintained at a high level, it is essential that, for the purposes of both theoretical and practical examinations in the school, external as well as internal examiners should be employed. There should be specific provision for this purpose in the regulations framed for the school.

9. After careful consideration the Government of India are of the opinion that the governing body of the school should be constituted as below:—

- (1) Director, Geological Survey of India. (President.)
- (2) Chief Inspector of Mines.
- (3) Principal of the College (*ex-officio* Secretary).
- (4) One official appointed by the Government of Bengal.
- (5) One official appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.
- (6) One representative of the Calcutta University.
- (7) One representative of the Patna University.
- (8) One representative of the Indian Mining Association.
- (9) One representative of the Indian Mining Federation.
- (10) One representative of the Mining and Geological Institute of India.
- (11) One representative of Burma Mining industry to be nominated for the present by the Government of Burma.
- (12) One representative of Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.
- One representative of the South India mining industry to be nominated by the Government of Madras.
- (13) and (14) Two non-officials to be nominated by the Government of India.

Alternately for three years.

10. The Government of India are anxious that no time should now be lost in establishing the school on a working basis and they will be glad if provincial Governments and the different bodies referred to in the previous paragraph will kindly indicate their nominations to the governing body at an early date. The Government of India have already applied to the Secretary of State for an early recruitment of a Principal. The Government of India desire that the governing body, as soon as it is constituted, should formulate proposals for—

- (a) buildings and equipment including class-rooms, laboratories, library, museum, hostels, residences for staff, out-houses, play grounds, etc.

It may be stated that steps are already being taken for the acquisition of a suitable area of land in Dhanbad.

- (b) Staff and the procedure for its recruitment.
- (c) Courses of study, examinations, diplomas.
- (d) Rules of admission, number in each class, fees, scholarships, etc.
- (e) The constitution of a Council of the staff and regulations providing for the respective powers of the Principal, the staff, the council and the governing body, including any sub-committees which they consider to be necessary for administrative purposes.

The Government of India also desire that the governing body should prepare as early as possible an estimate of the cost of the school both initial and recurring.

ORDERED that the Resolution be communicated to all the Local Governments and Administrations, to the Education Department and the Financial Adviser (Industries), to the Director, Geological Survey of India, to the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, to the Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta and the Patna Universities, to the Indian Mining Association, to the Indian Mining Federation, to the Mining and Geological Institute of India, and to the Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, dated the 25th September 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. M.-5-17.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 25th September 1920.

The Orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India have now been received on the question of the reorganization of the Geological Survey of India in consequence of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. The pay of all officers has been considerably improved and the strength of the department has been increased by 10 additional officers.

The Government of India have now decided to publish for general information full details of the revised rules regulating the admission of officers to the Geological Survey of India. A copy of these rules is annexed to this resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the Director, Geological Survey of India, and the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, for information, and that it be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

Conditions for Indian Geological Survey Appointments.

1. Applications for appointment should be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.-1. Appointments are made as occasion may require by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of a Committee including one or more geologists. Candidates must, if required, attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview. Every candidate must be a British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must have since continued to be, a British subject; but power is reserved to the Secretary of State to make exceptions in special cases.

2. The age of candidates should ordinarily not exceed 25, but this rule may be relaxed in exceptional cases. Every candidate must be in sound bodily health, and will be required to satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of his physical fitness in all respects to perform the duties of the Geological Survey, which involve considerable fatigue and exposure. Unmarried candidates are preferred.

3. Preference will be given to candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war. Completed years of combatant service will, subject to a maximum of four years, count for pay and promotion, but not for leave, while, as to pension, officers retiring after 20 and less than 25 years' service will be allowed to count a maximum of two years and those retiring after 25 years' service a maximum of three years.

4. Besides a good general education, a sound education in geology is essential; a University degree and a knowledge of French or German will be regarded as important qualifications; and certificates of good character will be required. Candidates must also have had one or two years' practical training in mines or in technical laboratories, as may be required by the Government of India.

5. The sanctioned establishment and pay of the Geological Survey Department are as follows :—

	Year of service.	Scale.	Overseas allowance.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Twenty-two Assistant Superintendents and Chemist.	1	400	150	550
	2	450	150	600
	3	500	150	650
	4	550	150	700
	5	550	200	750
	6	600	200	800
	7	650	200	850
	8	700	200	900
	9	700	250	950
	10	750	250	1,000
	11	800	250	1,050
	12	850	250	1,100
	13	900	250	1,150
	14	950	250	1,200
	15	1,000	250	1,250
	16	1,050	250	1,300
	17	1,100	250	1,350
	18	1,150	250	1,400
	19	1,200	250	1,450
Six Superintendents	—	1,500	—	1,500
	—	1,600	—	1,600
	—	1,700	—	1,700
Director	—	1,800	—	1,800
	—	1,900	—	1,900
	—	2,000	—	2,000
	—	3,000	—	3,000

The overseas allowance is admissible only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

A local allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem is granted to the officer doing the work of Palæontologist at headquarters. The officer holding the appointment of Museum Curator receives special Presidency house-rent allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem.

No allowance of the nature of exchange compensation is given.

6. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India. Travelling allowances regulated by the rules applicable to the Department are allowed at a rate calculated to cover actual expenses of tentage and locomotion.

7. A first-class passage to India is given subject to the condition that its cost shall be refunded in the event of an officer resigning the service on grounds other than certified ill-health before the expiry of the period of probation.

8. First appointments are probationary for two years, at the end of which time the probationer, if found qualified and retained in the Department, will reckon his service for leave and pension from the date of arrival in India. If, on the expiry of the period of probation, the officer's service is determined, or if he is compelled by certified ill-health to resign the service before such expiry, he will be provided with a free first-class passage back to England.

9. Under ordinary circumstances all Assistants, unless they have special claims from previous training and experience elsewhere, will enter the Department in the lowest class. The first increase of pay takes effect from the date on which the Assistant shall be declared to have passed the ordinary examination in the language of the country by the first or lower standard, according to the general rules provided for such examinations.

This annual increase will in all cases be granted only on the certificate of the Head, of the Department that the Assistants so recommended have fully deserved it by the intelligence and zeal with which their duties have been performed.

10. Promotion to the grade of Superintendent will depend on qualifications and merit and on the existence of vacancies in that grade. While local experience and training must always hold a very prominent place in estimating the position or the promotion of Assistants, it must be distinctly understood that mere seniority of service, unaccompanied by proved ability and steady devotion to duty, gives no claim to promotion into the higher grades of the staff of the Survey.

11. The leave, leave allowances, and pensions of officers of the Department are governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable thereto. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time. A copy of an abstract of them may be obtained from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.-W.-1.

INDIA OFFICE,

February 1920.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.**Form to be filled up by Candidates for Appointment.**

1	Name in full, surname first in capitals.
2	Present address in full. (<i>Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.</i>)
3	Exact date of Birth, and age last birthday. (<i>A Birth Certificate will be required in the event of the candidate's selection; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.</i>)
4	Place of Birth.
5	Nationality at Birth.
6	Whether married or single. If married, number and ages of children, if any.
7	Father's place of Birth, nationality at Birth, and present nationality.
8	Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9	Mother's place of Birth and nationality at Birth.
10	Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
11	University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other diplomas or distinctions. Name of College and College Tutor.
12	Particulars of any experience or training in Geology, or of special qualifications, theoretical or practical.

13	<p>Record of service during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions.</p> <p>Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete means of identification.</p> <p>Name and address of superior officer or other suitable referee as to services.</p>
14	<p>Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.</p>
15	<p>Whether candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so, when and for what appointment.</p>
16	<p>Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the Institution at which the candidate has last studied), who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. (References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.) The name and address of a former Commanding Officer should be given to whom reference may be made regarding conduct and capacity. (N.B.—This should on no account be omitted.)</p>
17	<p>Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.</p>
18	<p>Particulars of any examinations by Medical Boards as a result of wounds, injuries, illness or the like, giving dates and places.</p>
19	<p>Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.</p>
20	<p>Enclose a photograph of yourself.</p>

Signature of candidate _____

Date _____ 1920.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th October 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

The 8th October 1920.

No. 4337.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Rouble Note Act, 1920 (XXX of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize all District Magistrates and, in the case of Presidency towns, Commissioners of Police, to issue licenses under the said section permitting the withdrawal of rouble notes deposited in treasuries and currency offices within their respective jurisdictions.

No. 4338.—In pursuance of section 5 of the Rouble Note Act, 1920 (XXX of 1920), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that all rouble notes confiscated under the said section shall be deposited in the nearest treasury or currency office pending further orders.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 23rd October 1920, is republished for information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

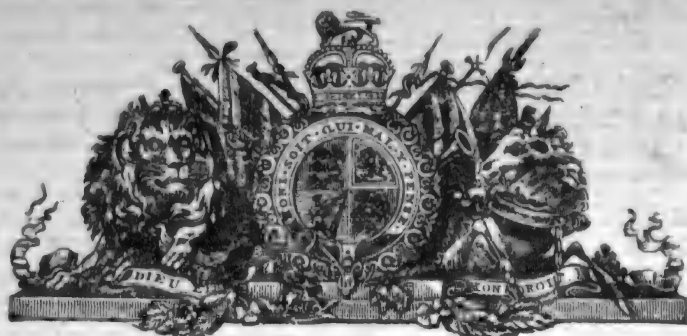
NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd October 1920.

No. 7181.—Mr. J. R. Blair, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted, with effect from the 21st August 1920, such privilege leave as was due to him on that date combined with furlough on medical certificate for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

C. A. INNES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th October 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 29th October 1920.

No. 1771-F.E.—With reference to rule XIII of the Rules promulgated with the Finance Department Resolution No. 1251-F.E., dated the 30th September 1914, published on pages 1643-1645 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, date the 10th October 1914 (a copy of which, as amended by subsequent resolutions, up-to-date, is subjoined below), it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Allahabad in December 1920, for the selection of probationers to fill six vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only those candidates will be entitled to compete at the examination who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department, in accordance with the rules quoted above.

No. 1251-F.E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND FINANCE OFFICERS.

RESOLUTION.

(CORRECTED UP TO THE 1ST JUNE 1920.)

Simla, the 30th September 1914.

In supersession of the Resolution in this Department No. 281-F.-E, dated the 17th January 1911, the following revised rules are prescribed for the examination of candidates in India for admission to the General List of the Indian Finance Department:—

I.—A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated by the Government of India from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete.

II.—Names will ordinarily be entered in the register only on the recommendation of a Local Government.

III.—On or before the 1st of May in each year Local Governments will send to the Government of India the names of any persons whom they desire to recommend for entry in the register. The list should be accompanied by a statement containing, in respect of each such person,—

- (1) A duly verified statement of age.
- (2) Copies of certificates of character and education.
- (3) A statement, duly supported, showing the mathematical reading which the candidate has done, and the examinations involving mathematics, which he has passed.
- (4) Information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents or family.
- (5) A statement of the two optional subjects, in which he will, if nominated, offer himself for examination.

*The words "Native of India" shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only.

Before being recommended by a Local Government, each applicant must give satisfactory proof that he is a native of India, within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, section 6*.

NOTE.—Subjects of Native States are eligible for registration under rule II.

IV.—The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing, a business familiarity with the English language, a good knowledge of arithmetic and an elementary knowledge of algebra are indispensable.

V.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion, not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates, but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not, in any way, imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

VI.—The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has failed in two examinations. It will also be liable to be struck off if he has been twice nominated and has failed to appear at the examination unless on one or both occasions.

VII.—A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

VIII.—The age of a candidate, on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held, must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty-five years. A candidate, who has been continuously in Government employ since before the age of 25, may, however, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed to compete at the examination up to the age of 30, provided that he is satisfactorily recommended by the Head of his Department.

IX.—A nominated candidate, before appearing at the examination, must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station. A candidate, who obtains a second nomination, must produce a fresh Medical Certificate.

CERTIFICATE.

"I do hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for employment in the Indian Finance Department, and that I can not discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

X.—Such candidate must also, before appearing for examination, produce a certificate of age from the officer in charge of the district in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the district officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be, by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or solemn affirmation.

XI.—Nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the schedule attached to this Resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserve the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

XII.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council from time to time directs.

XIII.—Some months before an examination is to be held, its date and place, and the conditions of examination, will be notified in the *Gazette of India*, and the number of vacancies which the Government expect to fill on the results of the examination, will, at the same time, be stated.

XIV.—Subject to the above conditions, candidates will be appointed to the posts thrown open to competition according to their order of merit at the examination.

Ordered that the Resolution be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations with the request that it may be communicated to Directors of Public Instruction and all heads of colleges and schools in their respective provinces; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to the Controller of Currency; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to all Chief Examiners and Government Examiners of Railway Accounts; to the Examiner of Press Accounts; to the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge Works; to the Audit Officer, Delhi Province; and to the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SCHEDULE.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Compulsory.				Marks.
Writing and Composition	...	...	...	300
Optional.				
Any two of—				
(a) Political Economy and Economic History	...	...	...	} 400 each.
(b) Mathematics (pure and mixed)	...	...	...
(c) Physics	...	...	...
(d) Chemistry	...	...	...
(e) History—Questions will be set in—				
(i) Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th century A. D.				
(ii) English History from 1485 A.D. to 1880 A.D.				
The Examination in History will be of the widest scope and will include questions on social and literary developments. A wide choice of questions will be allowed.				
(f) One classical language with its literature, viz., Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.				
Total				1,100

In the optional subjects the papers set will be approximately of the standard required for the B. A. Honours degree in any Indian University where these subjects are prescribed.

It is intended to publish the papers set in all subjects from the examination to be held in December 1916, and onwards. The papers will be available on sale, at the office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. The price of each collection will be 8 annas a copy.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th October 1920, are republished for information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Simla, the 30th October, 1920.

No. 7380.—The services of Mr. H. P. V. Townend, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his current duties of Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

No. 7506.—The services of Mr. L. B. Burrows, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal Provincial Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his current duties of Assistant to the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 30th October 1920.

No. 7565.—The following Board of Trade List, dated the 1st October 1920, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION, BOARD OF TRADE, GT. GEORGE STREET, S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st October, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports.

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries.

Urgent Orders.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them can do so on payment at the rate of 2d. a copy per month, prepaid to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Stamps or Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Bread.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- Coin, *see* Gold ; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) *Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Explosives, except the following :—
 - Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, and Rex Powder.
- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
- (A) Salmon, tinned,
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

*The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.	Maypole dyes.

- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
 - (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—
Pineapples.
 - (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
 - (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 - (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard : except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit, preserved.
Meals, *see* Wheat.
- (A) Meat, home produced, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horse-flesh, suet, and marrow fat.
- (A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon ; Carriages.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, dead, except imported frozen poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Seeds, *see* Wheat.
- (A) Semolina.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions ; Potatoes.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
- (A) Wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal, except wheat offals.
- (A) Whisky.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.
Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the import and export licencing section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.

Bird seed.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened, in tins.

Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Cotarnine Phthalate.

Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

"Phosto" animal food.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough, inclusive.	Captain H. E. Gilroy, Old Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. A. Howarth, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Barry Port to Newport, inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &C.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—
"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING
MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import Licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed c-o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W.-1.

INTOXICATING DRUGS.

The 30th October 1920.

No. 7483.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of charas from British India to Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Mesopotamia.

POST OFFICE.

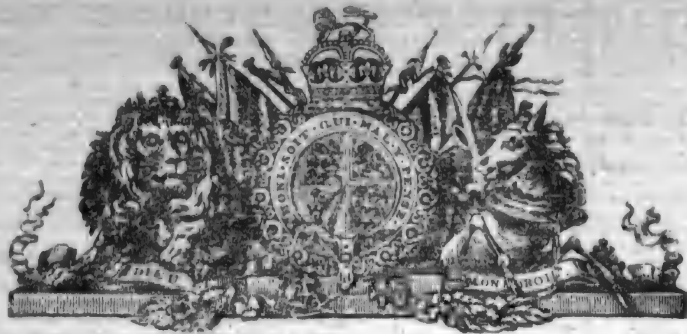
The 30th October 1920.

No. 7508.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in rule 164 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

- (1) In sub-clause (i) of condition (a), for the words “and Lahore” the words “Lahore, Aden and Karachi” shall be substituted, and
- (2) to condition (b), the following shall be added, namely :—
“This fee will in no case be refunded.”

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 30th October 1920.

No. 2165.—Mr. E. H. Corbett, Deputy Inspector-General of Police attached to the office of the Director, Central Intelligence, is granted privilege leave for six months, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Simla, the 4th November 1920.

No. 2204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

I.—In sub-rule (1) of rule 3 the word “and” at the end of proviso (b) shall be omitted and shall be inserted at the end of proviso (c), and after proviso (c) the following further proviso shall be added, namely:—

“(d) the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification.”

II.—In rule 28 of the said rules, and in Form XII in Schedule VII, for the word “firearms” wherever it occurs, the word “arms” shall be substituted.

III.—In rule 29 of the said rules—

(a) in sub-rule (1)—

(i) the word “or” at the end of clause (a) shall be omitted, and shall be inserted at the end of clause (b); and

(ii) the following shall be inserted as clause (c), namely:—

“(c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State”; and

(b) in sub-rule (2)—

- (i) the word “and” at the end of clause (c) shall be omitted, and shall be inserted at the end of clause (d); and
- (ii) the following shall be inserted as clause (e), namely:—

“(e) when granted by a Political Officer under clause (c) of that sub-rule, throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.”

IV.—In the second column of Schedule II to the said rules—

(a) in entry 1—

- (i) the figure “(i)” shall be omitted;
- (ii) for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely, “(b) firearms”; and
- (iii) for head (ii) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms shall not apply in the case of arms of these classes which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.”

(b) in entry 3—

- (i) in head (iv) for the words “in Burma, ornamental arms, and in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, ornamental arms other than firearms” the following shall be substituted, namely—

“in Burma and the Punjab, ornamental arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province ornamental arms other than firearms”; and

- (ii) for head (v) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(v) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.”

V.—In Schedule V to the said rules—

- (a) in the fourth column against entries (2), (3) and (4), for the words “For sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition only” the words “For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ‘303 or of ‘450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ‘303 or of ‘450 bore)” shall be substituted; and

- (b) after entry (2), the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2-A) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta	...	(i) Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; and (ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad. For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of ‘303 or of ‘450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of ‘303 or of ‘450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.”
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V.—In Schedule VII to the said rules, in sub-clause (c) (i) of the head-note to Form XIII, before the word “pistol” the word “breech-loading”, shall be inserted.

No. 2206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by proviso (d) to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) conferred by the said sub-rule on Jumma tenure holders in Coorg shall cease to extend to K. Somayya, a Jumma Coorg.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Simla, the 6th November 1920.

No. 7684.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the publications issued by the following Societies :—

- (1) all publications issued by the Friends of Freedom for India, New York ;
- (2) all publications issued by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Francisco, California ;
- (3) all publications issued by the Friends of Irish Freedom, New York ;
- (4) the publication entitled the “Workers’ Dreadnought” and all other publications issued by Communist Party (British Section of the Third International).

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 5th November 1920.

No. 743.—Mr. Jamini Mohan Mitra, M.A., Rai Bahadur, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Education Department, is appointed to officiate as Keeper of the Records of the Government of India with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON;

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

Simla, the 5th November 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st (Calcutta) Port Defence Group Garrison Artillery.

No. 2198.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Ernest Algernon Constable is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 30th September 1920.

1st (Cossipore) Brigade, Mobile Artillery.

No. 2199.—Major Alaric Simson is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission and to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement. Dated 8th September 1920.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th November 1920.

No. 1-Est. A.D.—Mr. W. A. C. Lothian, of the Political Department, is placed on special duty as Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, with effect from the 25th October 1920.

J. B. WOOD,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

INSURANCE.

Simla, the 5th November 1920.

No. 7792.—Rules 3 (a) and (b) of the Rules of the Postal Insurance Fund prescribe that no person admissible to its benefits may effect an insurance on his life, or purchase an endowment assurance policy, for a sum exceeding Rs. 4,000. There is a considerable volume of opinion among Government servants in India that the limit should be raised. The Government of India have examined the matter and consider that the limit is no longer suitable in view of the rise of prices and the general standard of living in this country. With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to increase from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 the maximum amount for which an insurance may be effected or an endowment assurance may be purchased under the rules of the Fund.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all heads of Departments subordinate to this Department and to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, for necessary action.

Ordered further that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. A. INNES,

Secy. to the Govt of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th November 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PART A.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

Delhi, the 12th November 1920.

No. 2239.—The undermentioned is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retain the rank of Captain on relinquishing his temporary commission, with effect from the date specified:—

Mithilesh Chandra Ghosh. Dated 6th May 1920.

PART B.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 2271.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

London Gazette, dated the 5th October 1920, pages 9695, 9696, 9697, 9698, 9699, 9700, 9701 and 9702.

India Office,

5th October 1920.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lt.-Col. F. N. Windsor, M.B., in consequence of ill-health. 15th August 1920.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th November, 1920.

No. 142.—Whereas by a resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September, 1872, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the Chittagong Hills from and after the 1st day of January 1873;

And whereas the said provisions were repealed and re-enacted by the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 61);

And whereas the Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following resolution, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor-General on the 9th day of November 1920 :

In pursuance of the direction contained in section 71 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, the said regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION No. IV of 1920.

A Regulation further to amend the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Chittagong Hill Tracts (Amendment) Regulation, 1920.
Short title and commencement.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, appoint.
2. In sections 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Regulation, 1900 (hereinafter referred to as the said Regulation), for the word "Superintendent", wherever it occurs, the words "Deputy Commissioner" shall be substituted.
Substitution of "Deputy Commissioner" for "Superintendent" in sections 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of Regulation I of 1900.
3. In section 5 of the said Regulation, for the words "Assistant Superintendents" the words "Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 5 of Regulation I of 1900.
4. In section 6 of the said Regulation, for the words "Assistant Superintendent" the words "Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector or Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 6 of Regulation I of 1900.
5. In sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Regulation, for the words "an Assistant Superintendent" the words "a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector" shall be substituted.
Amendment of section 17 of Regulation I of 1900.
6. The last entry in the fifth column of the Schedule to the said Regulation shall be omitted.
Amendment of Schedule to Regulation I of 1900.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th November 1920.

No. 959.—The services of Major N. H. Hume, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 20th May 1920.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Delhi, the 17th November 1920.

No. 974.—In supersession of the orders contained in the Home Department notification No. 1192, dated the 20th December 1911, and of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, which will be applicable to British India and Indian States, regarding the receipt by medical officers of Government of fees (including honoraria or presents which may be offered for services rendered) for professional services, whether for an ordinary visit, or consultation, or confinement, or a surgical operation, in certain cases:—

- (1) Whenever attendance on a Ruling Prince or Chief, or his family or dependents, or on an Indian of position who holds a hereditary title conferred or recognised by Government, of rank not below that of Raja or Nawab or his family or dependents, involves the absence of a medical officer from his station, he shall be permitted to demand or receive such fees as may be arranged between himself and the person employing him, in addition to his travelling expenses, but the provisions of rule (3) shall apply if the fees exceed Rs. 500 a day for the first three days and Rs. 250 a day thereafter, the full daily fee being given for every complete period of 24 hours' absence, with a proportionate fee for periods of less than 24 hours.
- (2) For similar attendance not involving absence from his headquarters a medical officer may demand or receive fees in accordance with the scale which he has fixed for his patients generally.
- (3) A medical officer who receives from a Ruling Prince or Chief, or Indian Gentleman of position as referred to in rule (1) a fee in excess of the rates laid down in rules (1) and (2) above shall report each case to the local Administrative Medical Officer, who may, if he considers necessary, obtain the orders of the local Government in the matter. When taking the orders of Government the Administrative Medical Officer will be careful not to disclose any of the medical particulars of the case.
- (4) Fees for operations and confinements may be accepted equal in amount to those current in similar circumstances in the profession in the United Kingdom.
- (5) The Administrative Medical Officer will report to the local Government all cases in which he considers that a medical officer is abusing the discretion allowed to him under these rules and the local Government will be at liberty to consult the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, or to refer any particular case for the orders of the Government of India.

C. W. GWYNNE,
for Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE. STAMPS.

Delhi, the 19th November 1920.

No. 2962F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the office of a returning officer appointed for the purposes of an election to a legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act is not a public office for the purposes of the said section.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th November 1920.

No. 4353 *Est. A.*—Mr. W. A. C. Lothian, of the Political Department, was placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India from 18th to 24th October 1920, inclusive.

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 25th November 1920.

No. 3676 *I.O.*—*Addendum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2893 *I.C.*, dated the 31st August 1920, add the following after rule 14 under heading "Medals" in Part B of the Regulations respecting Foreign Orders and Medals applicable to Persons NOT in the Service of the Crown:—

"General.

15. Ladies are subject to the Regulations in all respects in the same manner as men."

J. B. WOOD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 23rd October 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Simla, the 23rd October 1920.

No. 7243.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 117-C.A., dated the 14th February 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

- (1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—
 - (a) *Peshawar district*—an area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.
 - (b) *Derajat*—the country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.
 - (c) *Baluchistan*—a "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.
 - (d) *Sind*—the triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.
 - (e) *Mekran*—a "corridor" 20 miles wide along the Mekran coast.
- (2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the arsenal at Quetta.
- (3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light-house at Manora (near Karachi).
- (4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the arsenals at:—
 - (i) Rawalpindi.
 - (ii) Ferozepore.
- (5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.
- (6) All territory lying within a radius of one mile from the main gate of the Kirkee Arsenal.
- (7) The town and Island of Bombay including the docks and bulk oil installations.
- (8) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).
- (9) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).

- (10) The jetties (Calcutta).
- (11) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).
- (12) The petroleum depôt at Budge-Budge.
- (13) The powder magazine at Moyapore.
- (14) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).
- (15) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.
- (16) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).
- (17) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).
- (18) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).
- (19) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe district, bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singu to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

C. A. INNES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 27th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS

Delhi, the 27th November 1920.

No. 8157.—Mr. W. W. Nind, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted combined leave for eleven months, with effect from the 29th October 1920, viz., ordinary privilege leave for four months with furlough on average salary for four months and ordinary furlough for the remaining period.

C. A. INNES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE. STAMPS.

Delhi, the 19th November 1920.

No. 2962-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the office of a returning officer appointed for the purposes of an election to a legislative body constituted under the Government of India Act is not a public office for the purposes of the said section.

E. M. COOK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. A.-61.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Delhi, the 19th November 1920.

REPLACEMENT OF MR. ADAMS BY MR. D. B. MANN ON THE BOILER LAWS COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION.

In supersession of paragraph 6 of the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions Resolution No. A.-61, dated the 11th November 1920, it is notified that as Mr. Adams who is at present absent on leave will not be able to return to India in time to join the Boiler Laws Committee, the Government of India have decided to appoint Mr. D. B. Mann, M.B.E., Officiating Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal, to be a member of the said Committee in place of Mr. Adams.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, to the President and Members of the Committee, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secy., Board of Industries and Munitions.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 22nd November 1920.

No. 1886.—With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 769 dated the 21st April 1920, Sir Charles Kesteven, K.T., Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave up to the 31st January 1921.

No. 1890.—The Governor-General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th November 1920.

No. 1891.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. P. L. Buckland, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 16th November 1920, *vice* the Hon'ble Justice Sir E. E. Fletcher, K.T., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

The 25th November 1920.

No. 1924.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1903 (Act V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Civil Courts in Japan.

No. 1925.—Mr. H. G. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 16th November 1920.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2497.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 22nd November 1920.

ALLOTMENT OF CANDIDATES APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE UNDER THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service by nomination under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, are, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, allotted to the Provinces shown against their names:—

Mr. R. H. Hutchings.	} Bengal.
„ R. L. Walker.	
„ L. G. Pinnell.	
„ A. McD. Clark.	
„ H. S. E. Stevens.	
„ N. L. Hindley.	
„ N. V. H. Symons.	
„ H. G. Waight.	

2. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that on arrival at Bombay, these gentlemen shall ascertain from the Resident Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders as to their destinations await them. In the absence of any such orders, the gentlemen allotted to Bengal should proceed to Calcutta and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and Administration concerned for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th November 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 27th November 1920.

No. 8160.—The following draft of amendments which it is proposed to make in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, in exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911, is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st February 1921.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. In rule 20 of the said rules—
 - (a) the existing rules shall be renumbered 20 (1) and in that sub-rule as renumbered :—
 - (i) the word ‘ and ’ at the end of clause (b) shall be omitted and inserted at the end of clause (c) ; and
 - (ii) the following shall be inserted as clause (d), namely :—

“ (d) by a medical certificate granted not more than fourteen days previously to the date of the application by an officer of the Royal Air Force Medical Service or by a medical officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the *Gazette of India* ”, and
 - (b) the following shall be added as sub-rule (2) namely :—

“ (2) The certificates referred to in clause (d) of sub-rule (1) shall be granted only in such form as may be approved, and in accordance with such instructions regarding the nature of the medical examination or otherwise as may be issued, by the Governor General in Council by order in writing.”
2. In sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 21 and in rules 22 and 23 of the said rules, clause (a) and the letter “(b)” shall be omitted.
3. In rule 25 of the said rules—
 - (a) in sub-rule (1) for the words “ one year ” the words “ six months ” shall be substituted, and at the end of the sub-rule the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that no person to whom a licence has been granted under this Part shall fly, or assist in flying, any aircraft after suffering from an illness or an accident until he—

 - (a) has been medically re-examined and has obtained a certificate in a form approved by the Governor General in Council by order in writing and granted by an officer of the Royal Air Force Medical Service or by a medical officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, showing that he is medically fit to fly, or, as the case may be, assist in flying, aircrafts, or
 - (b) has been exempted from such re-examination by an order in writing of such medical officer on receipt of a report as to the nature and effects of such illness or accident from the medical practitioner who attended him ” ; and
 - (b) for sub-rule (2) the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (2) Any licence issued under this Part may be renewed for a further period of six months by the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant such licence, provided that—

 - (a) no licence shall be so renewed unless the person to be licenced produces a medical certificate in a form approved by the Governor General in Council by order in writing, and granted not more than fourteen days previously by an officer of the Royal Air Force Medical Service or a medical officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* ;
 - (b) the officer authorised under rule 19 to grant such licences may before renewing the licence require the person applying for renewal to undergo practical or theoretical tests.”

4. For rule 26 of the said rules the following shall be substituted¹ namely :—

“26. A fee of Rs. 64 shall be payable by every person submitting himself for medical examination for the purpose of obtaining a medical certificate as required by clause (d) of sub-rule (1) of rule 20 and a fee of Rs. 32 shall be payable by every person submitting himself for the purpose of obtaining a medical certificate as required by sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) of rule 25. This fee shall be payable to the medical officer making the examination.”

5. Schedule I shall be omitted.

6. In Schedule VI—

(a) Form E shall be omitted ; and

(b) for Form I the following Form shall be substituted, namely :—

“ FORM I.

(SEE RULE 25.)

Form of Licence for personnel.

No. _____ of 192 ____

(Full Name) _____

of (address) _____
hereby licensed to act as—

*(a) pilot of a private flying machine

*(b) pilot of a passenger or goods

Aeroplane	
Biplane	
Flying boat	

 of the following types—

(1) _____

(2) _____

*(c) navigator of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(d) engineer of any passenger or goods aircraft,

*(e) member of the crew of any passenger or goods aircraft,

* All but the appropriate entry to be struck out.

for a period of six months from the _____ day of _____ 192 __, subject to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920.

Dated _____

(Signature of officer.)



Photograph of holder.

This licence is renewed for a further period of six months from—
 the _____ day of _____ 19 . _____
 the _____ day of _____ 19 . _____
 the _____ day of _____ 19 . _____
 the _____ day of _____ 19 . _____
 the _____ day of _____ 19 . _____

} Signature of officer
renewing licence.

Date of original medical examination _____

Result of original medical examination _____

Date of subsequent medical
examination _____

Result of subsequent medical
examination _____

Note.—The form of licence for the pilot of an airship will be similar, with such modification as may be necessary.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 1st December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, December 1, 1920.

No. 772G.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that on December 1, 1920, the following provisions of the said Act shall come into operation, namely:—

- (i) sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27; and
- (ii) section 45 and Parts I, II and III of the Second Schedule so far as these provisions
 - (a) give effect to such amendments in the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, as incorporate or are consequential on or arise out of the provisions of sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 27; and
 - (b) otherwise amend sections 65 and 67 of that Act.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 4th December 1920.

No. 8480.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of shaving brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes and paint brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 4th December 1920.

No. 8437.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 1st November 1920, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION.

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET, S. W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 3840.

Telegrams: Derestim, London.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

1st November 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports.

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries.

Urgent Orders.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued monthly. Exporters who desire to have a copy of each list posted to them can do so on payment at the rate of 2d. a copy per month, prepaid to the end of the current year.

All payments made for the supply of lists for the year 1920 will expire on the 31st December next.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register for the year 1921 should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Stamps or Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

Gt. George Street, S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

LIST OF GOODS THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM BY ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS OR BY ORDER OF COUNCIL.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquified gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and short-gun cartridges.

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.

(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.

(G) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A)* Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, *see* Aeroplane.

(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses, Dynamite, Rex Powder, Fire-works, Fog Signals, Amorces and Bonbons.

(A) Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, cray-fish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon tinned.

Flour, *see* Wheat.

Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.

Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.

* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted.

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.	Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.	Maypole dyes.
Fairy dyes.	Dainty dyes.	Dol's household dyes.		

- (A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
 - (i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—
Pineapples.
 - (ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
 - (iii) Fruit Pulp.
 - (iv) Jam and Marmalade.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machineguns.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Wheat.
- (A) Meat, home produced, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horse-flesh, suet, and marrow fat.
- (A) Milk, sweetened condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
† Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (A) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry, dead, except imported frozen poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts, except Air-gun pellets.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Seeds, *see* Wheat.
- (A) Semolina.
- (A) Silver bullion, and British Silver coin.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal, except wheat offals.
- (A) Whisky.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on list C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

† Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.

Bird seed.

Cake mixture.

Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened, in tin.

Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Cotarnine Phthalate.

Disinfectant Powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Gloy.

Marmite.

Mincemeat and mince pies.

Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.

Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

"Phosto" animal food.

Puddings.

Restorine.

Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent. coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licence for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of the Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative to the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	... Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough inclusive.	Capt. H. E. Gilroy, Old Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive.)	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. A. Howarth, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cory's Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 51° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &C.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

NOTES REGARDING EXPORT TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia (except Dalmatia), Lettland (Latvia), Lithuania, Poland.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Russia (European)—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c-o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (or Smyrna) and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S. W. 1.

C. A. INNES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1920.

No. 1006.—Major J. A. Shorten, M.B., I.M.S., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for six months and in continuation furlough on full average salary for one month, with effect from the 1st December 1920, or any subsequent date from which he avails himself of it.

No. 1007.—Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Banerji, Assistant Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Major J. A. Shorten, I.M.S., with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, or until further orders.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1920 is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PART A.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1920.

No. 2390.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Needham Windsor, M.B., has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th August 1920.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 4th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi the 26th November 1920.

No. A-33.—The following order of His Majesty in Council applying to British India the provisions of section 91 of the United Kingdom Patents

and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919, so far as relates to Patents and Designs, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 13th day of October, 1920.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section 91 of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919 (7 Edw. 7, c. 29, and 9 and 10 Geo. 5, c. 80), it is in regard to International and Colonial Arrangements relating to the registration of Patents and Designs, provided, *inter alia*, as follows :—

- “(5) Where it is made to appear to His Majesty that the Legislature of any British Possession has made satisfactory provision for the protection of Inventions, Designs of Trade Marks, patented or registered in this country, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by order in Council, to apply the provisions of this section to that Possession, with such variations or additions, if any, as may be stated in the order” :

And whereas it is made to appear to His Majesty that the Legislature of British India has made satisfactory provision for the protection of Inventions and Designs patented or registered in the United Kingdom :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by virtue and in pursuance of the provision of the above-recited sub-section, and of every other power Him thereunto enabling, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the provisions of section 91 of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919, so far as relates to Patents and Designs, shall apply to British India.

This order shall take effect from the 2nd September 1920.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1920.

No. 2377.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry Branch.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Arthur Edward Frances Wood. Dated 14th May 1919.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 4th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2559.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ORGANIZATION AND RECRUITMENT FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Delhi, the 1st December 1920.

RESOLUTION.

The orders of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India relating to the pay and pension of the Indian Civil Service have already been announced by the Government of India in previous Resolutions, namely:—

- (1) Resolution No. 1918, dated the 20th November 1919.
- (2) Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920 (as modified by Resolution No. 919, dated the 4th May 1920).
- (3) Resolution No. 1260, dated the 24th June 1920.

The decisions which have been taken on certain other proposals relating to the Indian Civil Service are set forth below.

2. *Organization.*—It has been decided, as recommended by the Public Services Commission, to maintain the existing organization of the civil services. The division into an Imperial service and a Provincial service is based on the work for the performance of which the two services are recruited and not on any artificial distinction. The evidence recorded by the Commission disclosed no desire for any change. In future the Imperial branch will be known as the Indian Civil Service and the Provincial branch will bear the name of the province in which its members are serving, *e.g.*, Bengal Civil Service.

3. The recruitment of military officers to fill Civil Service posts in Burma will cease from the date of the present Resolution.

4. A revised list of superior appointments is annexed to the Resolution.*

* See Appendix I. It has been approved by the Secretary of State, but it has been compiled primarily for recruitment purposes and does not purport to be final in any way.

5. *Methods of recruitment.*—Recruitment for the Indian Civil Service (including appointments to posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service) will in future be effected by five methods:—

- (1) open competitive examination in London,
- (2) separate competitive examination in India,
- (3) nomination in India,
- (4) promotion from the Provincial Civil Service,
- (5) appointment from the Bar.

6. *Open competitive examination in London.*—This examination will be the main channel of entry to the service and will be open to all as heretofore subject to the reservation that in future Indians successful in this examination will not be allotted to Burma nor successful Burmans to India. The exact conditions of future examinations cannot at present be announced as the details of the syllabus are still under consideration, but the Secretary of State has been in consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners and with the Universities in the United Kingdom with regard to the age of entry and the period of probation, and has arrived at the conclusion that it is in the best interests of India that the age limits for admission to the examination shall be 21 to 23 (reckoned from 1st August in the year in which the examination is held) and that the period of probation shall be

two years. Before arriving at this decision the Secretary of State in Council carefully considered other possible alternatives and in particular:—

- (a) the proposal of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India that the age limits should be 17 to 19 on the 1st January followed by three years' probation, and
- (b) a proposal that the age limits should be 17 to 20, followed by two years' probation.

The reasons for and against the various alternatives are succinctly stated in the extract from the report of the Civil Service Commissioners which is appended to this Resolution.* In deciding on the adoption of age limits of 21 to 23, followed by two years' probation, the Secretary of State in Council has been influenced by the facts—

* See Appendix II.

- (1) that it is the solution which was favoured by the Government of India in referring the question for the consideration of local Governments in January 1919, and by a majority of the local Governments in reply to that reference;
- (2) that it is recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners, who are his statutory advisers in such matters, and
- (3) that the Universities in the United Kingdom are practically unanimous in favour of it.

Moreover, public opinion in India is decidedly against the adoption of the school-leaving age limits which would in practice exclude many Indians from the open competition in England and in favour of the higher limits, as was evident from the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council on 24th September 1917, on a Resolution deprecating acceptance of the Royal Commission's proposal.

The decisive consideration is the paramount necessity of securing for the Indian Civil Service officers of the highest possible quality. For this it is necessary to obtain men who have completed their university education, and have had in addition a thorough special training such as a well organised course of probation lasting for two years will afford. The details of the course of probation are now under consideration by the Civil Service Commissioners, but it has been decided that law and jurisprudence shall form an important part of the training. The study of Indian languages (vernacular and classical), of Indian history, and of economics with special reference to Indian conditions, will also be included in the course. Details both of the probationary course, and of the syllabus of the open competition will be announced later, when they have been finally settled.

7. *Separate competitive examination in India.*—This has been accepted as the main source of Indian recruitment. The institution of such an examination is provided for by section 97 of the Government of India Act. The conditions under which the examination will be held have not yet been determined by the Secretary of State who is in consultation on this subject with the Civil Service Commissioners. They will be announced later. But it has been decided that the age limits will ordinarily be 21 to 23 on 1st August of the year in which the competition is held, as in the case of the London examination; the candidates thus selected (as well as any who may be nominated in India under paragraph 8 of this Resolution) will be sent to the United Kingdom to join the candidates selected at the open competition in London in their two years' course of probation. It has been decided that of the recruits selected in India for the service (exclusive of those promoted from the Provincial Service or directly appointed from the Bar) at least 67 per cent. will be obtained through this examination.

8. *Nomination.*—Nomination is provided for in section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act in order to secure to some extent representation of the various provinces and communities in India. It will not of necessity take place every year but only when the results of the competitive examination in India fail to give the representation required. The following procedure will be adopted. When the number of vacancies to be filled in India in any year by direct recruitment (*i.e.*, exclusive of promotions from the Provincial Service and appointments from the Bar) has been settled, 67 per cent. of these will be announced as open for competition. If the distribution of successes in the examination turns out to be such as will meet

the requirements of the various provinces and communities resort to nomination will be unnecessary. The vacancies held in reserve will be filled as far as possible by selection from among candidates who sat for the competitive examination and attained a certain qualifying standard. Failing this, they will be filled by nomination. Rules relating to nomination are being framed under section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act and will be announced as early as possible.

9. *Promotion from the Provincial Service.*—The Commission recommended some reduction in the number of "listed" posts, but the Government of India have decided not to reduce the chances of promotion open to officers of the Provincial Service until they are in a position to appreciate more accurately than is possible at present the effect of the rules now framed regarding direct recruitment to the Indian Civil Service in India. It is probable indeed that in some provinces the number of such appointments will actually be increased.

10. Officers promoted from the Provincial Civil Service to hold posts ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service will, in future, have the same opportunities of promotion as those who have been directly recruited. In regard to their status *vis-a-vis* the regular members of the Indian Civil Service, the Government of India have decided to institute or, where they exist, to retain Provincial Commissions on the lines recommended by the Public Services Commission in paragraph 3 of Annexure X of their Report and to include in such Commissions not only all members of the Indian Civil Service however selected, but also promoted members of the Provincial Civil Service and members of the Bar appointed to hold superior appointments ordinarily held by members of the Indian Civil Service. The two latter classes of officers cannot be admitted to the Civil Service itself, but will, from the date of their appointment, take rank with Civil Service officers and will be eligible with them on their merits for all posts on the Civil Service cadre.

11. *Appointments from the Bar.*—Local Governments already have power under the rules laid down in the Home Department Notification No. 598, dated the 21st June 1918, to appoint persons who are not members of the Provincial Service up to one-fourth of the total number of listed appointments. This power will be utilized by them as an experimental measure to appoint District Judges direct from the Bar. It is hoped ultimately to fill not less than 40 posts in this way, should qualified men be available. Members of the Bar will, however, be appointed to posts in excess of 25 per cent. of the total number of such appointments, only as new posts are created, and with due regard to the claims of existing members of the Civil Services. Thus the rights of these officers will be duly safeguarded as was expressly provided for by section 36 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919; at the same time there will be no reduction in the number of posts open to men promoted from the Provincial Civil Service. Should the experiment prove successful (and on this point the opinion of High Courts will be ascertained from time to time) the full number, *i.e.*, 40, will eventually be made available for persons from the Bar. For the purposes of these appointments, Vakils and Advocates of High Courts and Pleaders of Chief Courts will be eligible as well as Barristers.

12. *Percentage of Indians in the Service.*—After full consideration and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have decided to adopt the proportion suggested in paragraph 317 of the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. This proportion of 33 per cent., rising by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., annually for 10 years to a maximum of 48 per cent., will be taken as an all-round figure to cover total Indian recruitment from all sources including promotion from the Provincial Service and appointment from the Bar. The number of Indians to be recruited in India by examination and nomination will be fixed each year after taking into account the number of Indians recruited in other ways including the open competition in London.

The direct recruitment of Indians for 1920 has already been partially given effect to by the nominations already made under the rules issued under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, and the candidates selected are already undergoing their probation in England. Although the candidates under these rules were selected at the end of 1919, the calculation of the number to be appointed was based on a consideration

of vacancies that had accumulated from 1915 to 1920 inclusive. These candidates were selected by nomination. It was intended that any further appointments to be made in India should, so far as possible, be effected by means of a competitive examination as explained in paragraph 7 above, but the Civil Service Commissioners, who are engaged in working out the scheme for this examination, have reported that it will not be possible to hold the examination in 1921 in time for candidates selected to commence their probation in England in October 1921. It has been decided, therefore, that the number of Indians required to be recruited for 1921 according to the percentages approved above should be obtained by nomination as in 1919. The rules required to effect this are under consideration and will be published as soon as possible. It is hoped that the scheme of examination in India will have been settled, and the rules under section 97 (6), referred to in paragraph 8 above, approved in time to enable the first competition in India to be held in the cold weather of 1921-22 and the candidates selected to commence their probation in England in October 1922.

13. *Training in India.*—Subject to the general considerations mentioned below, full discretion is left to local Governments and Administrations in the matter of framing rules for departmental examinations and training. On arrival in India, officers should be trained under the supervision of a suitable District Officer who should not only have the special qualities required for training junior officers but also the time to devote to this object. Much valuable assistance can often be given him in this matter by a senior Assistant. For the first year too much court work should not be prescribed and departmental examinations should be more practical. The test of proficiency in law should be more and more limited to an examination of a man's ability, with the Act and Rules at his disposal, readily to find the law governing a particular case and to apply it intelligently. The tests in the vernaculars should be stiffened and should be directed chiefly to ensuring that officers are able to converse in them with fluency and to read and write them with accuracy.

14. *Special training of officers for the judicial branch.*—Officers may be definitely selected for the judicial branch at any stage between five and eight years' service. As soon as they are so selected, they should undergo a period of training for 18 months in the posts of Munsif and Subordinate Judge, or Additional District Judge, and thereafter if the High Court so recommends, they may be granted study leave to the United Kingdom for the purpose of reading in barristers' chambers and passing the Bar examinations under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. Ordinarily, this leave will not be granted to any officer after the twelfth year of service.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Madras.—Two Members of Council; four High Court Judges; four Members, Board of Revenue; one Chief Secretary; one Secretary, Revenue Department; twenty-two District and Sessions Judges; twenty-eight Collectors (including third and fourth Secretaries to Government, Collector of Madras and Registrar, Co-operative Societies); Commissioner of Coorg; one Secretary to Commissioner of Land Revenue; one Secretary to Commissioner, Salt and Abkari Revenue; Registrar, High Court; twenty-three Sub-Collectors (including Deputy Commissioner, Salt and Abkari); Director of Land Records, three Settlement Officers, one headquarters Sub-Collector with powers of Additional District Magistrate; Collector of Bangalore, and Secretary to Commissioner of Revenue Settlement; Private Secretary. Total 90.

Bombay.—Two Members of Council; three High Court Judges; Chief Secretary; Commissioner in Sind, three Commissioners, two Secretaries; Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; Judicial and Additional Commissioner, Sind; one political appointment; twenty District and Sessions Judges (including Remembrancer of

Legal Affairs and Judicial Assistant to Political Agent at Kathiawar); twenty-seven posts of senior and junior Collectors (including Collector of Bombay, Collector of Salt Revenue, Registrar, Co-operative Societies); Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records; Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Assistant Commissioner in Sind; Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise; three Assistant Judges, exercising appellate and additional sessions powers; Private Secretary to Governor; Registrar, High Court. Total 74.

Bengal.—Two Members of Council; five High Court Judges; one Member of Board of Revenue; Chief Secretary; thirty-six District and Sessions Judges (including Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal Legal Remembrancer, Assam, three District and Sessions Judges for Assam and ten Additional Judges); five Commissioners; Commissioner of Excise; three Secretaries, forty-three Magistrates and Collectors (including Director of Land Records, Secretary to Board of Revenue, Registrar and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, seven Settlement Officers, five posts of Additional Magistrates and Collectors of Calcutta); Registrar, High Court; Chairman, Corporation and Chairman Improvement Trust; Private Secretary to Governor. Total 101.

United Provinces.—One Lieutenant-Governor; three High Court Judges; Judicial Commissioner, and Additional Judicial Commissioner; two Members, Board of Revenue; Chief Secretary; thirty-one posts of District and Sessions Judge (including Legal Remembrancer); nine Commissioners; Opium Agent; Commissioner, Kumaun Division; sixty-two posts of Magistrates and Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Judicial, Financial and fourth Secretaries to Government, two Secretaries to the Board of Revenue, Commissioner of Excise, four Settlement Officers, Deputy Director of Land Records, Registrar and Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Superintendent, Dehra Dun, and Deputy Commissioners, Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal; Registrar, High Court. Total 114.

Punjab.—One Lieutenant-Governor; three High Court Judges; two Financial Commissioners; Chief Secretary; five Commissioners; twenty-two District and Sessions Judges; forty-two Deputy Commissioners (including two Secretaries to Government, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioners, Political Agent for Bahawalpur, Maler Kotla and Faridkot, six Settlement Officers, Registrar and Joint-Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and Director of Land Records); Registrar, High Court; Small Cause Court Judge, Simla. Total 78.

Burma.—One Lieutenant-Governor; Chief Judge, and one Judge, Chief Court; Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma; Financial Commissioner; Chief Secretary; eight Commissioners of Divisions; Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records; seven Divisional Judges; fifty-four Deputy Commissioners (including two Secretaries to Government, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Commissioner of Excise, two Superintendents, Shan States, Collector of Rangoon, six settlement Officers, Director of Agriculture and Co-operation and two Joint Registrars, Co-operative Societies, and President, Rangoon Municipality); nine District Judges; Registrar, Chief Court. Total 86.

Bihar and Orissa.—One Lieutenant Governor; two Members of Council; three High Court Judges; Member, Board of Revenue; Chief Secretary; fourteen District and Sessions Judges (including Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, and Registrar, High Court); five Commissioners; thirty-four Magistrates, and Collectors (including two Secretaries to Government, Director of Land Records, Commissioner of Excise, Registrar and Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, three Settlement Officers, Political Agent, Orissa, Secretary to Board of Revenue, City Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate, Patna, Additional District Magistrate, Manbhum and Deputy Commissioner, Angul). Total 61.

Central Provinces.—Chief Commissioner; Financial Commissioner; Judicial Commissioner; two Additional Judicial Commissioners; Chief Secretary; five Commissioners; twelve District and Sessions Judges (including Legal Remembrancer; thirty-three Deputy Commissioners (including second and third Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Political Agent of Chhattisgarh, Commissioner of Excise, Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Assessed Taxes, etc., Registrar and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and three posts of Settlement Officers). Total 56.

Assam.—Chief Commissioner; two Commissioners; eighteen Deputy Commissioners (including Superintendent, Lushai Hills, Commissioner of Excise, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Land Records, two Secretaries to Chief Commissioner, Political Agent, Manipur, and Additional District Magistrate, Sylhet). Total 21. In all cases reservation of judicial posts subject to condition stated in our telegram No. 1316, dated the 12th September 1919.

Posts under Government of India.—Three Members of Council.

Home Department.—Secretary; Deputy Secretary; Chief Commissioner, Delhi; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi; Superintendent, Port Blair.

Finance Department.—Secretary; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Deputy Secretary, three Accountants-General; Comptroller and Auditor General; Controllers of Currency.

Department of Commerce and Industry.—Secretary; five Postmasters-General; three Collectors of Customs; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Deputy Secretary.

Legislative Department.—Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.—Secretary.

Foreign and Political Department.—Two Secretaries and twenty-three political appointments.

Education Department.—Secretary. Total 56.

APPENDIX II.

Extract from Report of Civil Service Commissioners, dated 7th July 1920, on the question of the age limits for admission to the Open Competition in England for the Indian Civil Service, and the period of probation.

The position of the Civil Service Commissioners in this matter is that of statutory advisers to the Secretary of State in Council. They endeavour, in formulating their advice, to take into account the field of candidates that is likely to be obtained under specified conditions of competition, the educational fitness which candidates may be expected to reach on their appointment under the various systems suggested, and the conditions of probationary training which are likely to result from selection at various points of life. They give due, but not excessive, weight to the educational interests of this country, and they endeavour also to take into account the public interests of India, but under this last head Mr. Montagu will have many more competent advisers. I am to review the three alternative suggestions and to state the advantages and draw backs attaching to each as seen by the Commissioners.

(1) *Age limits 17—19 on the 1st January: probation three years.* This is the proposition of the Royal Commission on the Indian Services. It has great and obvious merits. It secures that men shall go out to India at about the age of 21 or 22, when their constitution is consolidated and before they may have got too fixed in their opinions and their outlook. It secures a generous period of preparation, which could, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners, give all the advantages of a complete University course.

But these age limits, as the Commissioners are informed, would not suit Indian candidates in India, and there is obvious objection to selection at different ages in the two countries. Moreover, the selection of boys at this age by open competition must be a precarious matter. India would undoubtedly get a larger proportion of bad bargains with earlier than with later selection. Moreover, once selected the candidate would be committed to a specific course of study which would fit him for India but not for any home profession. If, as would be desirable, a relentless weeding out of the less satisfactory candidates took place throughout the three years of probation, many of those who had been successful in the open competition would find themselves side-tracked and compelled to begin their studies over again or to go out into the world heavily handicapped. Without such a process of

weeding out there will be no sufficient motive for the less energetic candidates to pursue their studies persistently and the *morale* of the body of the candidates would be impaired. Under this system it is not likely that the Indian Service would get so many trustworthy men as if the selection were made later. On the whole, therefore, the Commissioners with great reluctance are inclined to advise the rejection of this alternative. In coming to this conclusion they are not seriously influenced by any effects that might be anticipated on education in this country; but, far from sharing the views of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, they consider that a competition of so great importance among all the youth of the country between the ages of 17½ and 19½ would be a calamity rather than a benefit to the schools and the school-boys.

(2) *Age limits 17—20*: probation two years. This proposition was universally condemned at the Conference. It seems to have all the objections which can be brought against the first suggestion. It also cuts right across the lines of British education. Covering, as it does, both the concluding years of school-life and the first year or two of University life, candidates will be compelled either to conclude their school-life prematurely or to resort to cramming, and under their tuition continue such instruction as is suitable to school years a year after it should have been terminated. It would not be possible to arrange a competitive examination which would be equally suited to boys of 17 and men of nearly 20. This consideration appears to be mainly educational; it is not so in fact, for the resulting conditions must prejudicially affect both the field of candidates and the quality of those selected. The Commissioners cannot recommend the adoption of this proposal.

(3) *Age limits 21—23*: probation two years. This proposition has the support of the minority of the Viceroy's Council. Having regard to the importance which is obviously attached in India to securing candidates whilst still young, flexible and teachable, and having regard also to the fact that many of those holding high places in India must have been themselves selected at the earlier age, the Commissioners think that the view of the minority must have been formed under the influence of very important considerations. The Commissioners are aware that just before his retirement Lord Morley had come to the same decision as the minority. At the last moment he held his hand, and the result was the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Public Services.

The adoption of these limits of age with two years' probation will not result in the commencement of the duties of Indian civilians at an earlier age than at present. On the other hand, by placing the age limits a year earlier some disturbance will be caused to the ordinary studies, at any rate of Oxford candidates. This fact was put forward with emphasis, though with moderation, by the Oxford representative, who nevertheless clearly expressed on behalf of his University preference for this option out of the three. The other Universities, almost without exception, actually preferred the age limits 21—23 to those 22—24. Besides Oxford, Cambridge and Manchester would prefer that the age limits of 21—23 should be reckoned from a governing date of the 1st January. If the examination continued to be held in August as hitherto, the effect of taking the 1st January as the governing date would be to make the actual age at the time of examination seven months higher, and the result would be that candidates on the average would go out in future seven months older than at present. The Commissioners are of opinion that if the age limits 21—23 are adopted the governing date should be 1st August, since that date is the most convenient for the examination. It is possible that in the future young men will tend to go to Universities earlier, but that must be uncertain. Great as is the importance of Oxford and excellent as is the Oxford four years' course, the Commissioners do not consider it desirable that Indian civilians should go out to India any later in life than they do at present.

Having stated the only objections to this third option which appear to the Commissioners weighty, the advantages may now be set forth. From almost all the Universities of the United Kingdom candidates may appear at the examination under these conditions having completed a full Honours Course. Even at Oxford they might be expected to have completed a three years' course, and in some cases a full four years. Men will be selected, so far as competitive examination allows, to the best possible advantage at the time, that is, when the full results of school and college education can be

most certainly ascertained. They will be mature and ready to take the responsibilities of maturity. Moreover, this option, if chosen, will allow for two years' probationary instruction, which, so far as the acquirement of knowledge is concerned, should be quite as valuable as a three years' probation given by the scheme of the Royal Commission. Again the Commissioners understand it to be possible, and even desirable, to assign to the Indian candidates in India the same limits of age, viz., 21—23 at entry.

Conclusion.—After weighing all the circumstances, the Commissioners advise the Secretary of State in Council that of the three plans that which fixes the age limits at 21—23 and allows for two years of probationary instruction has the greatest advantages and the fewest drawbacks, and in coming to this conclusion they are almost entirely influenced by considerations affecting the welfare of India. If they had felt it their duty to consider the educational advantages and disadvantages of the three options so far as this country is concerned, the balance of advantage would lean even more emphatically in the same direction.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 8th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 8th December 1920.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 2404.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., late Commander-in-Chief in India, on the operations in Waziristan, 1919-20, is published for general information:—

Dated Simla, the 1st August 1920.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, a report on the operations in Waziristan during the period 3rd November 1919 to 7th May 1920.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. I propose first to refer briefly to the events leading up to the operations with which this despatch deals.

3. As was anticipated, when the Afghans, in May 1919, invaded our territory they were actively supported by the tribes of Waziristan. The latter had been led to believe that our military weakness would enable them to secure an easy victory and that we should, in consequence, be compelled to evacuate Waziristan.

During May 1919 their resistance had been strengthened and their moral raised by the successes they achieved against the Militia, by the capture from the latter of rifles and small arm ammunition in considerable quantities and by our evacuation of certain posts in the vicinity of Wana and Sarwekai. These events have already been brought to your notice in my despatch, dated 1st November 1919, which dealt with the operations against Afghanistan.

4. The conclusion of the peace negotiations with Afghanistan on the 8th August 1919 did not affect the situation in Waziristan. In fact, at this time, the hostility of the tribes towards us was increased by a widespread belief that the British Government had made a compact with the Amir to transfer their country to Afghanistan six months after the peace had been signed.

On the 8th August, the most westerly positions held by our troops in Waziristan were, in the Tochi Valley, Miranshah and Dardoni and in the Derajat area Jandola on the Tank Zam and Murtaza on the Gumal. The Waziristan Force under the command of Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., was, then, directly under Army Headquarters and remained so throughout the operations.

5. During the operations against Afghanistan considerations of transport prevented a concerted movement into Waziristan but, as soon as hostilities with the former country ceased, it became necessary to consider how best to bring the Waziristan tribes to book for the many wanton attacks they had made on our troops.

Owing to the heat in the Tochi Valley and in the low-lying country of the Derajat area it was not advisable to carry out operations at that period of the year. Time was also required to make the necessary preparations and further, the men of Indian units, who had been separated from their families for a prolonged period, were urgently in need of leave. It was decided therefore to wait until the cold season before beginning punitive measures.

6. The plan determined on was to summon the Tochi Wazirs and Mahsuds to a jirga* about the beginning of November when our terms would be announced. As regards the Tochi Wazirs, the troops would advance to Datta Khel, 25 miles west of Miranshah, where the reply to our terms would be received, if the reply was unfavourable an intensive aerial bombardment and punitive measures by land would be undertaken to enforce their acceptance.

As regards the Mahsuds a date would be given on which the reply was to be received. If the terms were refused the whole of the Mahsud country would be subjected to intensive aerial bombardment. If, after the aerial bombardment, they still refused to accept the terms, punitive operations on land would begin.

The terms first stated that there was no truth in the rumour that their country would be handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and then demanded that the tribes should agree to the following conditions :—

- (a) The British Government was to have the right to make roads, build posts and station troops wherever it should deem necessary or desirable in any part of the "Protected Areas."†
- (b) All rifles, ammunition, bombs and other military equipment taken since May 1st, 1919, were to be returned.
- (c) The tribes were not to interfere with the movement of troops or convoys in their country nor to molest aeroplanes or their occupants when flying over their country.
- (d) All unpaid allowances were to be forfeited. No allowances were to be granted until the British Government was satisfied with the good behaviour of the tribes.
- (e) Each tribe was to deposit as a guarantee of good faith 200 rifles, which would be returned within a period of twelve months, subject to the continued good behaviour of the tribes.
- (f) The Tochi Wazirs were to pay a fine of Rs. 50,000 and the Mahsuds Rs. 10,000.

In the event of the terms not being accepted the plan was, first to deal with the Tochi Wazirs and then with the Mahsuds.

7. Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., who was placed in command of the operations, had at his disposal, both for the striking force and for guarding the Lines of Communication, the following troops :—

- 52nd Wing Royal Air Force.
- 4 Indian Cavalry Regiments.
- 1 Section of 4.5 Howitzers (for the Tochi Column only).
- No. 6 British Mountain Battery (for the Derajat Column only).
- 3 Indian Mountain Batteries.
- 3 Companies Sappers and Miners.
- 6 Infantry Brigades.
- 4 Additional Battalions.

* Jirga—Assembly of the Headmen of the Tribes.

† Protected Areas—Certain Provinces of the country administered by our political officers.

The total strength of the force on the 13th November was—

Combatant Troops	...	...	...	29,256
Non-combatants	...	...	...	33,987

The troops which composed the force and their distribution are given in Appendix No. 1 attached to this despatch.

8. As already mentioned in paragraph 4 the peace with Afghanistan had no effect on the situation in Waziristan. From the 9th August 1919, to the beginning of November 1919, the tribes displayed great activity. Gangs, which varied in strength from 70 to 600, carried out numerous raids into our territory and attacked posts and parties of our troops. A few instances will suffice to show their boldness and initiative.

Tank, 44 miles north-west of Dera Ismail Khan, was attacked by the Mahsuds on three different occasions. The first time the raiding party escaped with loot to the value of Rs. 15,000: on the second occasion they were driven off, losing 6 killed, many wounded, and 1 prisoner. The third time they were also driven off and suffered many casualties. At the end of August a gang, which had raided Isa Khel on the Kalabagh-Bannu Railway, 50 miles south-east of Bannu, attacked, on their way back, a Labour Corps Camp near Sarai Gambila, 25 miles south-east of Bannu. They killed 15 of the Labour Corps and wounded 14, but were themselves eventually driven off with the loss of 15 killed, 50 wounded and 2 prisoners.

On another occasion the piquets at Saidgi, 14 miles west of Bannu, were attacked by 250 Wazirs, who were driven off with a loss of 35 killed and wounded.

Reprisals either from the air or by land were undertaken by our troops and considerable casualties inflicted on the enemy.

The casualties sustained by the Waziristan Force during the period 9th August 1919 to 2nd November 1919 were 139 killed and 159 wounded.

9. The operations from 3rd November 1919 fall under two heads—namely, the advance to Datta Khel in the Tochi Wazir country, and the operations in the Derajat Area against the Mahsuds.

THE ADVANCE TO DATTA KHEL.

10. On the 9th November 1919 the Tochi Wazir jirga assembled at Miranshah to receive our terms. Except for the absence of certain maliks* at Kabul, it was fully representative.

The maliks were informed that our advance to Datta Khel would begin at once and that their reply to our terms would be received there on the 17th November.

On the 10th November, notices were dropped by aeroplanes in the Tochi Wazir country, warning all the tribesmen that non-acceptance of our terms would be followed by immediate air operations. They were also warned that, if they declined to accept our terms, their women and children should be moved to places of safety.

11. For the advance, two infantry brigades, with attached troops, under the command of Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., formed the striking force which was known as the Tochi Column.

The remainder of Waziristan Force was employed in guarding the Lines of Communication. Railheads were at Bannu in the north and Darya Khan in the south. From the latter place supplies, etc., were taken across the Indus to Dera Ismail Khan, and from there by Decauville to Tank. The value of a Decauville line over open country was again demonstrated. Its carrying capacity was 200 tons of stores daily, or the equivalent of one thousand camel loads.

The force was not only responsible for the defence of communications west of Bannu and Tank, but also for the whole area between these places and the Indus as far as, Kalabagh on the north 60 miles east of Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan on the south. This necessitated the protection of some 300 miles of communications.

As regards the 52nd Wing, R.A.F., the total machines available were:—at Mianwali east of the Indus, a detachment of 3 D. H. 10's and a flight of 9 D. H. 9 A.'s, and at Bannu and Tank a squadron of 18 Bristol Fighters.

* Headman of a tribe.

12. The Tochi Column was concentrated at Miranshah by the 8th November, with a strength of—

Officers and other ranks	...	...	...	8,444
Followers	...	...	...	6,464
1,382 horses and equipment animals.				

The transport consisted of 2,288 mules and 5,087 camels.

On the 13th November the Column began the advance to Datta Khel in three echelons.

The first echelon which comprised the bulk of the force, formed the main column. The second echelon, composed of two battalions a field company Sappers and Miners, and an armoured motor battery, was formed for the purpose of improving the road during the advance. The third echelon, which consisted of an infantry brigade with attached troops, was detailed to guard the road and expedite the collection of supplies at Datta Khel.

The composition of the three echelons is shown in detail in Appendix No. 2.

13. The advance encountered no opposition. On the 14th November, the first echelon reached Datta Khel, the second Degan and the third Boya. Permanent piquets for the protection of the road between Miranshah and Datta Khel were established without incident. A ten days' reserve of supplies, ammunition, and stores for the whole column was moved from Darboni to Datta Khel, in readiness to carry out punitive operations if our terms were refused.

14. Major-General S. H. Climo reached Datta Khel on the 17th November, and met the jirga on the same day. The jirga which was fully representative, except for the Madda Khel and two minor sub-tribes in the Kaitu Valley, accepted all our terms. The Madda Khel inhabit the Kazba Valley, north-west of Datta Khel and are a sub-tribe of the Tochi Wazirs. As they had not submitted by the 18th, they were bombed next day by 17 aeroplanes. This had the desired effect. All their representatives made complete submission the same evening.

The two minor sub-tribes—the Titti Madda Khel and the Hassan Khel—live in the Kaitu Valley, 20 miles north-east of Miranshah. They were not dealt with until the middle of December when they were bombed from the air. They then quickly accepted our terms and made verbal submission.

15. During the time the Tochi Column was at Datta Khel only a few shots were fired into the camp. On the 25th November the withdrawal was begun and by the 26th the whole column was back at Dardoni.

The lack of opposition throughout the advance and withdrawal may be gauged by the fact that our total casualties amounted to one man killed.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE DERAJAT AREA.

16. I now turn to the negotiations with the Mahsuds and the subsequent punitive operations it was found necessary to undertake against them. On the 3rd November, the Mahsud jirga was summoned to assemble at Khirgi, 7 miles east of Jandola, to receive our terms.

This jirga, like that of the Tochi Wazirs, was fully representative except for certain of the leading maliks who were at Kabul.

The next day aeroplanes were despatched to drop similar warning notices over the Mahsud country to those dropped, at a later date, in the Tochi Wazir country.

On the 11th November, the date on which the reply to the terms was to be delivered by the Mahsuds, the jirga was attended by only a few maliks. As it was not representative and as there was obviously no intention of accepting the terms of the Government, Major-General Climo dismissed those present. At the same time, he warned them that operations from the air would begin at once and would be followed, in due course, by operations on land.

On the 13th November, and on subsequent days, the principal Mahsud villages, especially Kaniguram, Makin and Marobi, were bombed from the air. These operations were continued until the 21st November. As a result, the Mahsuds distributed their cattle and sheep into small herds which entailed a large increase in shepherds and watchers and prevented the assembly of any

lashkar or large raiding party. For this reason the Derajat area was noticeably free from raids at a time when they might otherwise have been expected, as the striking column was in the Tochi Valley and we had definitely broken with the Mahsuds.

It soon became evident, however, that operations from the air, alone, would never force the Mahsuds to accept our terms.

17. In accordance therefore with the original plan, as soon as the withdrawal from Datta Khel was completed, orders were issued for punitive operations against the Mahsuds.

For these operations it was decided to use, as a striking force, the same troops that had composed the Tochi Column.

On the 27th November the Tochi Column was renamed the Derajat Column and on the same day began its march of 140 miles from Dardoni to the Derajat Area. Although Kaniguram is only some 30 miles in a direct line south of Datta Khel, there were several reasons against undertaking an advance into the Mahsud country in that direction. It would have entailed the crossing of the Razmak Narai—15 miles south-east of Datta Khel—a snow covered pass some 7,000 feet above sea level, and the construction of a camel road over difficult country. Besides, there were no suitable intermediate camping grounds for a force of the size of the striking column, and there was a great scarcity of water. It would also have meant the protection of about 95 miles of Lines of Communication from the railhead at Bannu. Further, it was hoped that the concentration of our striking force in the vicinity of Jandola, following on the air operations, would cause the Mahsuds to accept our terms and so make an advance into the heart of their country unnecessary.

It was therefore decided that the column should march to its concentration area *via* Bannu and Pezu.

By the 13th December the concentration of the Column on the line Tank-Jandola was completed and preparations for the advance up the Tank Zam were begun.

18. In order that the narrative of these operations may be understood, it is necessary to explain shortly the policy which was adopted to secure the Lines of Communication.

Under modern conditions, to maintain a column the size of the striking force, daily convoys of pack animals had to be despatched along the Lines of Communication, and their protection was rendered more difficult owing to the abundance of modern rifles in the hands of the tribesmen. The large number of troops required to ensure adequate protection by means of escorts prohibited their use. A system was therefore introduced of establishing posts with permanent piquets, at fairly close intervals, on the most commanding ground on each side of the tracks used. These posts were strongly built for all round defence, provided with traverses and protected with thick barbed wire entanglements. Their construction led to the majority of the actions which took place during these operations. The full strength of the Derajat Column had, on occasions, to be employed to drive the enemy off the ground selected for the various piquets and then to cover and support the working parties whilst the defensive works were being constructed. Several days were often required to make the locality selected thoroughly strong against attack and, until its construction was completed, all the troops had to withdraw to camp each afternoon.

19. As convoys sometimes amounted to over 4,000 pack animals, it was necessary to improve and widen the track along which the advance was to take place, in order that the animals could march on a broad front. Otherwise, they had to move in single file, which so increased the length of the column, that it would have made the completion of a stage during daylight impossible.

For this reason, on the 11th December, to prepare for the advance, a force of two battalions and one section of mountain guns made good the Spinkai Raghza*—1½ miles north of Jandola Camp—and work on the road and on its defence was begun.

When the troops withdrew on the same afternoon the rearguard was attacked with determination, by some 100 tribesmen.

On the 12th and 13th December the work was continued. During these three days we sustained 46 casualties, chiefly from enemy snipers.

* Raghza—plateau.

As representatives of the tribesmen professed to be desirous of coming in Major-General Skeen interviewed them at Jandola on the 17th. While they were still in camp, a number of the enemy were seen closing in on our piquets and at 3-30 P.M., a determined attack was made against us. The attack was repulsed. In one locality a party of the enemy, in spite of fire from guns and machine guns at close range, forced back a covering party. We suffered 34 casualties while the enemy acknowledged the loss of 8 killed and 12 wounded.

20. The advance from Jandola began on the 18th December. On that day, the Mahsuds, estimated at 2,000 strong, were holding Sarai Ridge, two miles north-west of Jandola Camp while it was reported that 1,500 Wana Wazirs were in the valley of the Shahur, a stream which joins the Tank Zam $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Jandola.

The 68th Brigade (less $1\frac{1}{2}$ battalions), with two sections of guns, under Brigadier-General J. L. R. Gordon, C.B., was ordered to make good the river route to Do Tak, two miles west of the Camp, in case it was required by the transport. This was accomplished without difficulty and the brigade returned to Jandola that afternoon.

The main column which consisted of:—

Column Headquarters,

1 Squadron (less 1 troop) 21st Cavalry,

No. 6 British and No. 27, Indian Mountain Batteries,

55th Field Company Sappers and Miners,

67th Infantry Brigade,

2-19th Punjabis (from 68th Brigade),

3-34th Sikh Pioneers and attached troops,

under Major-General Skeen advanced at 8 A.M., to clear the Sarkai Ridge and then to secure the Spinkai Ghash in order to cover the occupation of a camp on the Palosina Plain, three miles north-north-west of Jandola Camp. The enemy was soon driven off the Sarkai Ridge and by 1-30 P.M. the Spinkai Ghash was in our possession. The Mahsuds retired mainly up the Tank Zam pursued by our aeroplanes. By 4-30 P.M. the transport, which consisted of 2,330 mules and 2,750 camels, had reached the camp without incident. During the day our casualties amounted to 78.

21. It is proposed now to give a short description of the country south of Mandanna Kach, in order that the operations carried out during the next few days may be more easily understood, and also in order that some comprehension may be afforded of the difficulties of the terrain over which those operations took place.

The right or west bank of the Tank Zam, opposite the Palosina Plain, rises in steep cliffs to a small plateau, some 200 feet above the river bed. The north end of this plateau terminates in a rocky bluff, called Mandanna Hill, overlooking Mandanna Kach and the river to the north. The plateau, which is about 300 yards broad, is bounded on the west by a steep-sided ravine. This ravine starts from a tangled mass of broken ground known as "Broken Hill," 600 yards south-west of Mandanna Hill, and runs for about 2,000 yards in a south-easterly direction until it joins the Tank Zam.

On the west of the ravine is a ridge which forms the main feature in the vicinity. The southern end of this ridge consists of two features known as "Black and White Hill" and "Black and White Breasts." Going north along the ridge there are four decided features: a group of rocks which runs east and west and was known as "Red Rocks"; "Sandbag Hill" a rough and commanding point some 700 yards west of "Red Rocks"; "Comb Rocks" 200 yards north of "Sandbag Hill." The intervening space between "Sandbag Hill" and "Comb Rocks" comprises a steep drop of 150 feet, then an exposed strip of flat ground up to the foot of the latter. The fourth feature on the ridge was known as "Broken Hill," and covers Mandanna Hill from the south-west.

North of "Broken Hill," the ridge ends in an abrupt drop to "Pink Bowl" on the bank of the Tank Zam. The slopes of Tsappar Ghar, 3 to 4 miles west of Mandanna Kach, overlook the whole neighbourhood.

OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF MANDANNA KACH.

22. On the 19th December a permanent piquet was established on Sarkai Ridge without oppositions. The same day a force, which consisted of two battalions of the 67th Brigade, crossed the river with the object of establishing a second permanent piquet on Mandanna Hill to cover our advance up the Tank Zam. The ravine immediately west of the plateau was cleared by shell fire and the troops rapidly seized "Red Rocks" and at 11 A.M. resumed their advance to capture "Comb Rocks," "Broken Hill" and "Mandanna Hill."

Although a certain amount of movement down the Tank Zam had been observed, there was nothing to indicate that any large numbers of the enemy were in the vicinity of "Comb Rocks." The original plan was to rush the ridge but it was soon discovered that the broken nature of the ground made this impossible. The right battalion of the attack, however, succeeded in capturing an important position under "Sandbag Hill," but owing to heavy casualties and determined attacks by large numbers of the enemy, it was unable to maintain the ground gained which was re-occupied by the enemy. The result of this was that the left battalion was outflanked and forced to withdraw. Meanwhile, the enemy, who had developed great strength, pressed back the whole line to the river, and in spite of stubborn resistance by isolated parties, forced our troops to re-cross to the east bank. The artillery, which covered the retirement, took full advantage of the good targets offered by the advancing enemy.

23. The next day the attack was resumed by the whole of the 67th Brigade. By 10 A.M. we had captured "Red Rocks" and the northern end of the plateau, and half an hour later, the eastern edge of "Comb Rocks" and Mandanna Hill were also in our possession. The co-operation of the Royal Air Force and the Artillery was most effective.

Work to put Mandanna Hill into a state of defence for the permanent piquet was begun at once. By the afternoon it was decided that the defences, though incomplete, were sufficiently far advanced to establish a piquet there for the night, and 100 rifles under a British officer were accordingly posted. The remaining troops were then withdrawn under the covering fire of guns and with aeroplane co-operation, and by 4-30 P.M. they were back across the river without sustaining a casualty during the withdrawal.

At 4-45 P.M. the Mandanna Hill piquet reported tribesmen collecting near the piquet, and at the same time a few of the enemy were seen running across the Tank Zam to the end of the Mandanna bluff. Shortly afterwards the piquet was attacked from the north and west. The British officer in command, with some of his men, charged the enemy coming from the west but he and his party were all killed. The rest of the piquet, disorganized by the loss of their officer, evacuated the hill and retired across the river to the camp. Our casualties for the 19th and 20th December amounted to 113 killed, including 5 British officers, and 200 wounded.

24. In accordance with a previously arranged plan on the 21st December, two battalions of the 67th Brigade left camp to establish a permanent piquet on the feature known as "Black Hill," a tumbled mass of ridges on the bank of the river which runs west of Sagarzai peak and commands the camp at a range of 1,700 yards.

By 10-30 A.M. "Black Hill" was occupied without opposition and work on the locality was begun, in spite of some sniping fire. When the construction of the post was half finished, the enemy was seen massing for attack at a point half way between "Black Hill" and the Sagarzai peak. Shortly after 1-30 P.M. sniping increased and was followed almost at once by a rush of 800 to 1,000 Mahsuds. The Mahsuds attacked from three directions, and, in spite of heavy loss from our artillery fire, overran the right of the covering troops and, attacking the remainder in flank and rear, forced them back. Meanwhile, the officer in command of the working party of the 3-34th Sikh Pioneers which was constructing the post, took all his men into the half finished work where they were immediately attacked by the Mahsuds in front and on both flanks. Four attacks were beaten off and the fifth attack had developed when the officer in command found that ammunition and grenades were running short, and withdrew from the piquet towards the camp.

The covering troops, who had been reorganized on the ridge half way to camp, launched a counter-attack which reached the bottom of the steep rise

to the piquet, but failed to make further progress, and, accordingly, at 4 P.M. our troops were withdrawn, under orders, to the camp on Palosina Plain.

The splendid behaviour of the working party of the 3-34th Sikh Pioneers merits the highest praise.

During this action the losses of the Mahsuds were estimated at 250 killed and 300 severely wounded. Our casualties amounted to 66 killed and 256 wounded.

25. By this date, the 21st of December, five battalions had been heavily engaged with the enemy, and although severe losses had been inflicted on the Mahsuds, three of these battalions were badly in need of rest. It was therefore decided that they should be replaced in the column by other troops. Accordingly, two Punjab battalions, the 2-19th and the 82nd, and the 2-112th Infantry were withdrawn into the Lines of Communication, and the 4-39th Garhwal Rifles, 2-76th Punjabis and 2-152nd Punjabis from the 43rd Brigade took their place.

26. On the 22nd of December "Black Hill" was reoccupied without much opposition, and from that date was held permanently by a piquet. Fifty dead Mahsuds were found on the hill and in its vicinity, and during the day many burials were seen to take place in the vicinity of Kotkai, four miles north-west of "Black Hill," on the Tank Zam.

No operations were undertaken on the 23rd or 24th of December as owing to low clouds and rain, close co-operation with aeroplanes was impossible. On the 24th December the Headquarters 43rd Brigade with the 57th Wilde's Rifles joined the Column at Palosina.

27. The weather cleared up on the 25th, and a force under Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., composed of—

- 4-39th Garhwal Rifles,
- 1-55th Coke's Rifles,
- 2-76th Punjabis,
- 2 companies, 57th Wilde's Rifles,
- 1-103rd Mahratta Light Infantry,
- 1 section, 55th Field Company, Sappers and Miners,
- 3 companies, 3-34th Sikh Pioneers,

occupied "Sandbag Hill" and the hills to the north of it with little opposition, and the work on the Mandanna Hill was continued. Large numbers of tribesmen were seen on the slopes of Tsappar Ghar and near Kotkai. They were continuously harassed by aeroplanes, and probably for that reason they did not interfere in any way with the operations. In the evening all the troops were withdrawn to the camp.

The next day, the 43rd Brigade, under Brigadier-General G. Gwyn-Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O., repeated the operation unopposed and the construction of the post on Mandanna Hill was finished and garrisoned by one British officer and 125 rifles. On the 27th of December another permanent piquet was established on "Chalk Hill," 1,200 yards north of Mandanna Hill, without incident.

28. Meanwhile, on the 24th of December, messengers had come in from the leading Mahsud maliks to ask for peace and for permission to come to Jandola to arrive at a settlement. In spite of being told that our advance would not be stopped pending the result of the meeting, the maliks arrived at Jandola during the 28th, and on the 29th December Major-General Climo held a *jirga*. Representative maliks were present from nearly all the tribes and sub-tribes; the only notable exception were the Abdullais who inhabit the country in the neighbourhood of Makin.

In view of the opposition that had been encountered, we added to the severity of our original terms. These additional terms increased the number of tribal rifles to be surrendered from 200 to 300. The extra hundred were to be confiscated permanently by us. In addition, the representatives were told that our advance would be continued until the sincerity of their submission was proved by the payment of the full fine, and by the surrender of the full number of tribal rifles. In spite of these terms complete submission of the Mahsuds was made, and was signed and sealed by those present.

29. The period from the 17th to 28th of December formed the first phase in the operations against the Mahsuds. The losses which they had sustained on the 21st of December caused most of the lashkar to disperse to their homes with their dead and wounded, and without doubt their heavy

casualties made them, for a time at least, desist from pursuing the rushing tactics which they had so recklessly resorted to. This breathing space enabled our troops not only to establish several important permanent piquets without opposition, but also made them realise that the losses of the tribesmen had been heavier than our own.

It must be emphasised that the tribesmen had fought in a way they had never done before. Their attacks were well organised, and their combination of fire and shock tactics was excellent. This undoubtedly was caused by the presence in their ranks of many deserters from the former militia and retired regular soldiers.

30. In accordance with our decision, which was communicated to the *jirga* at Jandola, on the 29th of December a column, consisting of Column Head-quarters with the 43rd Infantry Brigade and attached troops, left Palosina Camp and advanced with little opposition to Kotkai, a distance of four miles. A third of the advance was covered by the permanent piquets established during the operations round Mandanna Kach.

The distribution of the Column is shown in Appendix No. 3.

The Column remained at Kotkai until the 7th of January. During this period permanent piquets were established at various points between the latter place and Jandola, so as to complete the defence of the road and give adequate protection to the convoys. Permanent piquets were also established north of Kotkai to prepare for the next advance. These operations were carried out with little opposition from the enemy except on the 2nd of January, during the construction of a permanent post about 2,500 yards north-west of Kotkai. This operation was entrusted to Brigadier-General Gwyn-Thomas' Brigade. The 4-39th Garhwal Rifles, who were detailed to form the covering troops, reached their positions without much opposition. But between mid-day and 3 P.M. three determined attacks were made on their right company. Each of these attacks was pushed home in the most determined manner and the enemy was only driven off after severe fighting. During the withdrawal of the covering troops, the enemy made one more attack but the battalion counter-attacked most gallantly and drove the enemy back after hard hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy's casualties were estimated at 100, whilst the 4-39th Garhwal Rifles lost 35 killed and 43 wounded. The latter displayed great endurance and gallantry and taught the tribesmen a wholesome lesson.

OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF AHNAI TANGI.

31. On the 6th January the 67th Brigade reached Kotkai Camp from Palosina Plain.

The next task before the Column was the capture of the Ahnai Tangi.* The latter is about 4 miles from Kotkai Camp and consist of a gorge 60 yards in length and only 30 yards wide. The sides of the gorge are precipitous and rise to a height of 150 feet above the river bed.

The description given below, of the country in the vicinity of the Tangi, will enable the fighting there to be more easily followed. The Spin Ghara range, a series of prominent hills rising to a height of 700 feet above the river, runs in a south-westerly direction from the Tangi and commands all the approaches from the south and south-west. Between the range and the river, the country consists of a plateau intersected by numerous deep ravines which can only be crossed at a few points. Opposite the plateau on the left bank of the Tank Zam, the Konr range, a mass of crags rising to a height of 1,000 feet above the bed of the river, commands all approaches from the east.

It was decided to make the main attack across the plateau and seize the west flank of the Ahnai Tangi protecting the right of the attack by occupying the east bank of the river with another body of troops.

Accordingly on the 7th January, the 43rd Brigade made good the east bank for a distance of some three miles from the camp, thereby protecting the advance of the 67th Brigade which moved across the plateau and by 11 A.M. was in a position to attack the west flank of the Ahnai Tangi. By this time, however, the enemy had massed on the lower slopes of the Konr range, south of the Tangi, and from this position effectually prevented any further advance of the 67th Brigade. It then became evident that, before the Tangi could be captured, it would be necessary to occupy the heights on the

*Tangi—Gorge.

east bank. The lateness of the hour made it impossible to carry out this operation on the 7th, and so the troops were ordered to withdraw, at 1 P.M., to Kotkai Camp. During the withdrawal a party of the enemy rushed a small covering party of our troops but coming themselves under cross fire lost 30 killed. Except for this fight, camp was reached at 5-30 P.M. without further incident. Our casualties during the day were 10 killed and 34 wounded.

32. Although the enemy's tactics of massing on the east bank made it appear desirable to launch the main attack on that side of the river, yet the ground was so difficult and so suitable for defence by a few well posted men, that any idea of attack in that direction had to be abandoned.

Accordingly, it was decided to adhere to the original plan and to make the main attack on the west bank. But to ensure success, orders were issued to establish, as a preparatory operation, a strong point east of Zeriwam in order to protect the flank of the attack, and at the same time to move the 67th Brigade to camp further north so as to make the approach march as short as possible.

With this object in view, the 67th Brigade left Kotkai Camp at 8 A.M. on the 9th January, and formed a new camp, 2 miles further north. Meanwhile the 43rd Brigade started the construction of the strong point east of Zeriwam. About 11 A.M. hostile rifle fire became intense and the right of the party, which was covering the construction of the work, was attacked and driven back. As the defences of the strong point had not been finished, the 43rd Brigade was withdrawn at 3 P.M. The enemy, who immediately occupied the half-finished work in large numbers, was shelled with great effect by our artillery from Kotkai plateau, and they also suffered heavily in some close fighting with the 4-39th Garhwal Rifles. The 43rd Brigade returned to Kotkai Camp, and the 67th Brigade, fighting portion only, remained for the night at their new camp.

Another attempt to complete the defences of the strong point was made on the 10th January, but was again unsuccessful. On the same day the 2-9th Gurkha Rifles arrived at Kotkai Camp from Jandola. During the 9th and 10th we sustained losses amounting to 43 killed and 126 wounded. The enemy's losses during the same period were estimated at 187 killed and seriously wounded.

33. Although the construction of the post east of Zeriwam had not been achieved, Major-General Climo decided that it was not advisable to delay any longer the capture of the Ahnai Tangi. Accordingly, as the conditions were favourable, orders were issued to make a night march, and by this means to surprise the enemy and make good the difficult ground before he had time to organize his resistance. The 43rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Gwyn-Thomas which consisted of:—

4-39th Garhwal Rifles,
109th Infantry,
2 companies, 2-150th Infantry (joined the column from L. of
C. on 29th December),
2-152nd Punjabis,

was, therefore, ordered to move at 5 A.M. on the 11th January so as to be in a position by dawn to attack the high ground east of Ahnai Tangi.

The 67th Brigade, under Brigadier-General Lucas, consisting of:—

1-55th Coke's Rifles,
57th Wilde's Rifles,
2-76 Punjabis,
2-5th Gurkha Rifles (joined the column on 4th January),

was, at the same time, ordered to occupy during the night the Spin Ghara range, and to be ready to attack at dawn the west side of the Ahnai Tangi in conjunction with the 43rd Brigade. This operation was entirely successful. By 10 A.M. the west bank of the Ahnai Tangi was in our possession and by 11-15 A.M. the occupation of the east bank was successfully accomplished. Our casualties for the day amounted to 5 killed and 28 wounded. Bearing in mind the great difficulties of the ground over which our troops had to advance the success of this operation, at so small a cost, reflects great credit on both leaders and troops.

As soon as piquets had been established to hold Ahnai Tangi, the 43rd Brigade withdrew to Kotkai Camp, whilst the 67th Brigade formed a new camp west of Zeriwam, afterwards known as Ahnai Camp.

34. On the 13th January, Column headquarters and Column Troops joined the 67th Brigade at Ahnai Camp, and orders were issued for the advance to be continued on the 14th. A short description of the country will help to make clear the next day's fighting.

Running north from the Tangi, on the east bank of the Tank Zam is a long narrow spur culminating in a flat topped hill, some 150 yards in length, called "Flathead Left." The latter completely dominates the bed of the river and the west bank.

Any further advance north of "Flathead Left" is commanded by a mass of cliffs known as "Marble Arch" and, further to the right, by another hill which is separated from "Flathead Left" by a steep and precipitous nullah. This second hill was known as "Flathead Right."

In accordance with orders, a strong advanced guard consisting of 1-55th Coke's Rifles, 2 companies of the 2-5th Gurkha Rifles and 2 guns of No. 27 Mountain Battery, advanced up the bed of the river on the morning of the 14th January. Meanwhile the 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, less 2 companies, moved along the spur to capture "Flathead Left," with the object of constructing there a post for a permanent piquet.

The main body was under Major-General Skeen and consisted of—

- 1 troop of Cavalry,
- 4 guns,
- 3 Battalions,
- 1 Field Company, Sappers and Miners,
- and attached troops.

Brigadier-General Lucas, with 4 guns and 2 battalions, was detailed to protect the route from Ahnai Camp to Ahnai Tangi and to escort the transport which numbered 1,480 mules and 2,800 camels. The detail of troops engaged is shown in Appendix No. 4.

The advanced guard, in spite of hostile fire from "Flathead Right" and "Marble Arch," and after a hand-to-hand fight with a party of the enemy, succeeded in placing piquets on a steep ridge on the west bank of the river opposite "Marble Arch."

Meanwhile the flank detachment occupied "Flathead Left" but on advancing from there, was heavily attacked by some 500 tribesmen. The 2-76th Punjabis were immediately sent from the main body with orders to reinforce the 2-5th Gurkha Rifles and to make good "Flathead Right" to facilitate the capture of "Marble Arch." This battalion reached "Flathead Left" by 11-30 A.M., in time to ensure its retention but failed to capture "Flathead Right" owing to the heavy and accurate rifle fire of the tribesmen and the difficulties of the ground. Orders were therefore issued to consolidate the ground gained.

35. As it was then 1-30 P.M., and as the transport was well closed up, it was too late in the day to return to Ahnai Camp. A further advance was impossible as "Marble Arch" had not been captured. Major-General Skeen had, therefore, no alternative but to form a camp where he was, although the locality was most unsuitable.

The camp, afterwards known as Asa Khan Camp, was in the bed of the Tank Zam and not only closely surrounded by hills, the loss of any of which might have created an awkward situation, but was also cramped and confined.

During the afternoon the enemy was reported massing in a ravine to the west front of the camp. The 109th Infantry was immediately sent to drive them off, and in spite of heavy losses, carried out their mission and maintained intact that portion of the defences of the camp.

Meanwhile the position on "Flathead Left" had become somewhat critical. The tribesmen made four determined attacks supported by powerful and accurate covering fire and it was only with difficulty that our troops held their ground.

However two companies of the 2-9th Gurkha Rifles, sent by Brigadier-General Lucas from Ahnai Tangi, arrived in time to turn the tide in our favour and helped to beat off a last desperate assault in which bayonets,

stones, knives, and grenades were freely used. After this the enemy pressure slackened, and no further attacks were made. Our troops spent the whole night in consolidating the position gained.

36. This fight was the most stubborn of the whole campaign. Our casualties amounted to 9 British officers killed and 6 wounded, 10 Indian officers and 365 Indian other ranks killed or wounded. The enemy's losses were estimated at 400 killed or seriously wounded.

Owing to the necessity of escorting the transport and securing the road only a few units were available for the actual fighting, but the heavy casualties that these units suffered, especially in British officers, in no way shook their determination.

The Mahsuds fought with their usual spirit. They took full advantage of the difficulties of the ground and by accurate rifle fire covered the concentration and assault of their swordsmen. Many of these assaults were pushed home, and in the hand-to-hand fighting that ensued, our troops proved themselves superior to the enemy.

The co-operation of the Royal Air Force was most effective and was of material assistance towards the success of the day's fighting. Two of our aeroplanes were shot down by the enemy. The occupants, though wounded succeeded in reaching our lines.

37. During the next 3 days Column Headquarters with column troops and the 67th Brigade remained at Asa Khan Camp whilst the wounded were evacuated, supplies collected and preparations made for a further advance.

This period was also employed in establishing permanent piquets in advance of the camp, including one on "Marble Arch," which on this occasion was not held by the enemy. It is interesting to note that except for a few minor brushes with the enemy, little real opposition was encountered, as most of the lashkar, after the heavy losses sustained on the 14th, had dispersed.

On the 18th January the above troops, with the addition of the 3rd Guides, who had joined the column from the 68th Brigade, left Asa Khan Camp and moved forward some 5 miles to Sorarogha plateau. The enemy offered little resistance to the advance. The Sorarogha plateau formed an excellent camp, some 300 feet above the river. It was also sufficiently large to allow of a landing ground for aeroplanes. The troops halted at Sorarogha Camp until the 27th January.

This long halt was necessary in order to collect 10 days' reserve of supplies, ammunition and stores for the striking force. Major-General Climo had decided only to advance by stages of from 10 to 12 miles and not to embark on a new stage until 10 days' maintenance for the striking force had been collected at the head of the old stage. This was a necessary precaution to take, as, although every possible arrangement had been made to ensure the protection of the lines of communication, they were bound to be vulnerable.

38. The period, 29th December 1919 to 20th January 1920, formed the second phase of the operations against the Mahsuds. It was a phase of steady progress and hard fighting which broke the resistance of the enemy.

During these 30 days there had been 20 actions in nearly all of which more than one Brigade had been employed. Although this had naturally imposed a great strain on all ranks, it was a period of practical training for the troops and many valuable lessons were learnt.

The initial phases of five of the larger operations had been successfully carried out by night and over difficult country. This alone was high test of discipline and efficiency.

These numerous and successful actions inspired our troops with confidence and made the column a really formidable force, ready to undertake with determination the most difficult operation.

OPERATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF BARARI TANGI.

39. About one and a quarter mile north of Sorarogha Camp, the Tank Zam cuts through the Sarkai Ghar ridge forming a gorge called the Barari Tangi. The latter is some 300 yards in length and 60 yards wide, with sides which rise precipitously to an average height of 100 feet.

The bed of the river here turns almost due west and is joined by the Barari Algad* from a north-easterly direction.

* Algad—Valley.

After passing through the Tangi there are three important features which command any advance up the Tank Zam. These are between the Barari Algal and the tank Zam, "Barari Centre" and "The Barrier" and opposite the latter, on the right bank of the river, "Gibraltar."

The latter is a rocky and wooded bluff, and its existence could not be discovered during the preliminary reconnaissances from Sorarogha Camp.

Before the advance from Sorarogha Camp, permanent piquets were established on the highest points of the Sarkai Ghar ridge on both sides of the Barari Tangi. These piquets were each about 1,000 yards from the river.

They were only established in the face of considerable opposition and at a cost of 15 killed, including a British officer, and 35 wounded. Their possession was essential before any advance could be made on "Barari Centre" whilst the capture of the latter was a necessary preliminary to an attack on "The Barrier."

The southern approach to "The Barrier" was difficult especially the last part which involved a precipitous climb to the crest, which was nowhere more than a few feet wide.

The 43rd Brigade reached Sorarogha Camp from Kotkai on the 26th January.

40. Major-General Skeen decided to seize "Barari Centre" by daybreak and push the attack against "The Barrier" before the enemy could concentrate for its defence.

Accordingly, Brigadier-General Lucas with—

- 1-55th Coke's Rifles,
- 2-5th Gurkha Rifles,
- 109th Infantry,
- 2 Companies, 3rd Guides,

moved off at 5-30 A.M. on the 28th January, and by daybreak "Barari Centre" was in our possession and he was in a position to cover the attack on "The Barrier." At daybreak the advanced guard of the main column consisting of the 57th Wilde's Rifles and 2-150th Infantry under Brigadier-General Gwyn-Thomas, entered the Tangi and pushed on towards "The Barrier" and "Gibraltar."

Immediately behind the advanced guard came a special detachment composed of the 4-39th Garhwal Rifles and 2 companies of the 2-9th Gurkha Rifles, detailed for the capture of "The Barrier." The enemy was taken by surprise and by 10. A.M., with practically no opposition, "The Barrier" was in our possession, and our position was rapidly consolidated.

Meanwhile the vanguard had got well past "Gibraltar" and was approaching Bangiwala, when the troops sent from the main guard to piquet the former place were held up by accurate sniping from a network of nullahs and wooded plateaus some 600—1,000 yards to their left front. The remaining two companies of the 2-9th Gurkha Rifles were immediately sent to reinforce the piquetting troops. These two companies, skilfully handled, and under close artillery support, drove the enemy back and at 1 P.M. captured "Gibraltar." Owing to persistent sniping consolidation was not carried out till after dark.

The column camped for the night at Ahmadwam, just north of Barar Tangi, except the bulk of the transport which, owing to the limited extent of the camp, had to return to Sorarogha Camp.

During the 29th January, the construction of posts on the localities selected for permanent piquets was completed. Considerable numbers of the enemy were seen during the day up the Tank Zam and two guns supplied by the local Afghan Commander Shah Daulla and brought from Wana came into action against us for the first time. These guns did no harm to our troops. They only had a range of about 2,000 yards and the majority of the shells did not burst. Heavy rain during the night of the 29th made it impossible for the transport to move on the 30th and it was not until the 1st of February that the advance could be resumed.

Between the 28th and 31st January, both dates inclusive, our casualties amounted to 8 killed and 68 wounded.

THE ADVANCE FROM BARARI TANGI TO KANIGURAM.

41 It was realised early in the advance from Jandola that the promises of the Mahsuds to accept our terms, were made solely with a view to procrastination. They hoped that outside assistance would reach them and were convinced that we had not the power to penetrate into the heart of their country.

Consequently, as I have already stated in this despatch, our advance into their country proceeded without regard to verbal professions of submission.

At the same time, every opportunity was given to the tribesmen to prove the sincerity of their promises by actual payment of fines or submission of rifles. Also, no punitive measures were carried out, except in a few cases as retaliation for certain specific offences.

By the time, however, our troops had reached the Barari Tangi, it was considered that forbearance had been carried as far as was advisable and that all possible means would have to be employed to convince the tribes that our terms must be complied with. Major-General Climo, therefore, informed them that after we had reached Janjal, our original terms were null and void. Further, that no overtures would be considered until all the tribal rifles demanded had been surrendered, and the fine paid up in full, and if this was not done, the column would visit both the Makin and Kaniguram areas.

The halts necessitated by the collection of reserves of supplies, ammunition and stores gave the tribes ample time to comply with these terms had they so desired, but nothing appeared to convince them that we intended to proceed to the occupation of their territory.

42. Orders were issued for the advance to continue on the 1st February. Considerable opposition was expected. The character of the country north of the Barari Tangi changes, the hills are thickly covered with scrub and bush which afford good concealment for hostile snipers and prevent accurate observation from aeroplanes. Further, information had been received that, encouraged by the presence of some well-known Afghans and the arrival of the two guns, mentioned above, a lashkar over 4,000 strong had assembled to oppose our troops. For these reasons, Major-General Skeen decided to carry out the first stage of the advance under cover of darkness.

This operation took the enemy by surprise and was entirely successful, and all our objectives, some two miles from camp, were gained and rapidly consolidated with under 30 casualties. The enemy made no attack against our new position, although large gatherings in front of our leading troops were reported by the Air Force. These gatherings were successfully engaged by our artillery and aeroplanes and considerable casualties inflicted.

Bad weather prevented operations being resumed until the 5th February. On that day the troops moved out at 1 A.M. and all our objectives were gained and consolidated.

This night march was a very fine feat of endurance on the part of all ranks. Although the heavy rain and snow had ceased, the weather was still severe. Not only was the temperature 25 degrees below freezing point but a strong wind added to their discomfort. The Tank Zam had to be crossed many times, and each time that our troops left the river their feet and legs were eased with ice. Men working on the construction of defences on the high ground had first to wrench up the stones frozen fast to the ground and then handle this icy material in order to construct the defences.

In spite of the hardships endured by the troops, this operation proved a most signal success and so thoroughly disheartened the enemy that no further combined opposition was offered by him.

By 5 P.M. the Column was concentrated at Janjal with the loss of only one casualty during the day.

On the 6th February a camp was formed, on a good site, on a plateau west of the Piazza Algad and on the 7th, daily staging between the latter place and Sorarogha, a distance of 9 miles, began.

44. The column remained at Piazza Raghza until the 14th February, in order to collect a reserve of supplies and improve the roads. Permanent piquets were established up to Dwa Toi* where the Dara Toi and the Baddar Toi streams join, and form the Tank Zam. The weather continued very cold with much snow and rain and the accumulation of the reserve of supplies was only completed with considerable difficulty.

* Toi—Stream.

Marobi, 4 miles west of Piazhia Raghza Camp, was occupied on the 15th February, very little opposition being encountered and on the 16th a camp was formed near the Taoda China Valley 2 miles south-east of Makin. On the 17th February some 50 Mahsuds attacked a party of the 4-3rd Gurkha Rifles, who had joined the column on 12th February, and who were covering the collection of fuel. The enemy were driven off, and satisfactorily dealt with.

The column remained in the Taoda China Camp until the 29th February. In carrying out operations in this area considerable opposition from hostile snipers was at first encountered. The villages are generally situated in open spaces and are surrounded with high rocky hills thickly covered with undergrowth. The long range rifle fire of the snipers was remarkably accurate whilst the nature of the country made their location difficult.

During the first few days our troops sustained over 200 casualties but after that opposition decreased to such an extent that we only had some 20 casualties during the last 8 days.

45. It was decided to evacuate the Makin area on the 1st of March and to occupy Kaniguram, which we had told the tribesmen (*vide* paragraph 41) we intended to do in the event of their not complying with our terms.

The advanced piquets which were 2 miles north-west of the Taoda China Camp, although in close touch with the enemy, were successfully withdrawn towards the camp during the night, and the whole column marched at dawn. Owing to the precautions taken, the withdrawal came as a surprise to the enemy and only a few small parties attempted to molest the march. The column reached Dwa Toi the same day with the loss of only 5 casualties.

The tribesmen who swarmed into the evacuated camp at Taoda China were dealt with by our artillery and aeroplanes and suffered considerably.

On the 3rd March the column reached Ladha, some three miles up the Baddar Toi. The country in this valley was the most difficult that our troops had to negotiate since leaving Jandola. Although the Mahsuds endeavoured to oppose our progress, owing to the skilful handling of the advanced guard, camp was reached with the loss of only 10 casualties.

On the 6th of March, the advance was resumed and the column went into camp about 800 yards east of Kaniguram. Little opposition was encountered but accurate sniping caused us a loss of 13 men in the area north-west of the village.

46. During the stay of the column at Kaniguram, the Mahsuds gave little trouble. Most of the tribes made genuine efforts to collect and pay in their share of the fine and their proportion of tribal and Government rifles, but certain sections, especially those further removed from our line of advance, made little or no effort. The worst offenders were the inhabitants of the upper valleys of the Baddar Toi, who believed themselves out of reach of our troops.

These people were well-known recalcitrants and, as no troops had penetrated into their country for many years, it was decided to punish them. Accordingly a force consisting of 6 guns, and 2,620 rifles with 2,000 transport animals moved up the Baddar Toi on the 6th April, the rest of the column remaining at Kaniguram. The force reached Giga Khel and returned to Kaniguram on the 8th April. During this punitive operation we lost 16 killed and 45 wounded.

47. The operations in the Baddar Toi Valley closed the active work of the Derajat Column. After a sixteen foot road had been constructed from Kaniguram to Ladha, the whole column left the former village and moved to Ladha and started there the construction of a permanent camp.

Owing to the severe losses that the Mahsuds had sustained during the heavy fighting in our advance, practically all resistance had now ceased and our troops were unmolested. Consequently it was possible to reduce the garrison at Ladha to one Infantry Brigade with a Battery of Artillery, a Field Company Sappers and Miners and a Pioneer Battalion. On the 7th May the Headquarters of the Derajat Column was dispersed.

CONCLUSION.

48 Before concluding this Despatch I desire to comment briefly on certain points of interest which have come to my notice during these operations.

The Waziristan Force was equipped with the most modern weapons, many of which had not previously been employed on the Frontier. Amongst these weapons the experiences gained by the use of aeroplanes and of the 3·7-inch Mountain Howitzer are of considerable interest.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of aircraft in tactical co-operation with other arms. Their presence greatly raised the moral of our troops whilst correspondingly decreasing that of the enemy. Aeroplanes, when thus employed, did considerable damage and helped, in no small measure, towards the success of many of the actions.

The information obtained from photography was of great tactical and topographical value. Further they caused extensive damage to the enemy's flocks and herds especially at the beginning of operations.

On the other hand, results obtained from bombing and tactical reconnaissance did not fulfil expectations. This was largely due to the nature of the country and the skill with which the tribesmen concealed themselves.

The 3·7-inch Mountain Howitzer proved of great value. It combines sufficient mobility with considerable shell power effective against both personnel and material. Owing to its high trajectory it can open fire from the neighbourhood of the line of march. The flat trajectory of a gun on the other hand necessitates its being placed so as to enable its shell to clear the crests of intervening ridges, which frequently entails taking up a position some distance from the line of march and consequent delay. The fire of the Howitzer is accurate, searching and rapid. And further the improvement in the last few years, in the detonation of H. E. shells has enhanced the value of howitzers as compared to guns. For these reasons experience points to a preponderance of howitzers to guns being required in the future for mountain warfare.

49. In addition to the facts mentioned above, other experiences have merely borne out the principles of mountain warfare, which are well known from many former campaigns. It is, however, necessary here to lay emphasis upon the supreme importance of adequate training of troops prior to their employment in a frontier campaign. Nothing can take the place of careful individual training. If possible, it is more essential in mountain warfare than in any other class of fighting that troops should have confidence in their weapons. This can only be obtained by systematic individual training, which must include instruction in making the best tactical use of the ground, in the principles of fire and movement, and in the mental development of the soldier to such a degree of alertness, that no target escapes detection and appropriate action is immediately taken. At the beginning of these operations, a proportion of the troops were not fully masters of their weapons. This was due to their ignorance of how to use them to the best advantage, as, owing to the demands made by the Great War, men had been somewhat hastily trained, and it is probable that the severity of the fighting in December was due to a certain degree to this lack of training. However, as the campaign proceeded, the lessons learned in the field, gradually transformed the troops into a highly efficient force, confident in themselves, their weapons and in their leaders.

50. The well known principle of war, in relation to the efficacy of surprise, was well exemplified during this campaign. Major-General Skeen, by means of numerous night advances, continually forestalled the enemy in occupation of important tactical points and when thus surprised the latter rarely attempted to dispute their possession. Both the actual defiles of the Ahnai and Barari Tangis were seized by night advances. Subsequent knowledge of these localities proves without doubt their capture by a daylight attack must have been a costly operation. Night advances not only enabled the column to make good any difficult ground with little loss but the uncertainty and surprise engendered by these operations so unnerved the tribesmen that it was the chief cause of the dispersal, without any serious engagement, of the large tribal concentration between the Barari Tangi and Dwa Toi

The success of these operations, conducted as they were over such a difficult country, is a high tribute to the competence of the staff and the discipline of the troops.

51. The system adopted of protecting the Lines of Communication by permanent piquets had the most gratifying results. This system has been explained in paragraph 18 of this report.

In the Valley of the Tochi, no attempt was made against our communications and on the Tank Zam only one raid occurred, and this was a very minor affair. Sniping convoys was practically unknown. Throughout the whole of these operations the losses in the convoys, by enemy action, did not exceed 26 animals. This result is remarkable both in view of the length of these communications, and of the difficult country through which they pass. From information received there is no doubt that the tribesmen would have carried out raids if they could have found opportunity, and they kept a careful watch on the Lines of Communication for that purpose.

52. The close of these operations on the 7th May brought to an end a Frontier campaign of unparalleled hard fighting and severity. The enemy fought with a determination and courage which has rarely, if ever, been met with by our troops in similar operations. The character of the terrain, combined with trying and arduous climatic conditions, alone presented difficulties before which the most hardened troops might well have hesitated. The resistance of the enemy has been broken and the difficulties successfully overcome by a force composed almost entirely of Indian troops. No British troops, except for the Royal Air Force and a British Battery of Mountain Artillery, were employed. This fact has without doubt considerably raised the prestige of the Indian Army on the Frontier, and increased the *esprit de corps* of the troops engaged.

Amongst the many battalions that have done well I wish particularly to bring to your notice the 439th Garhwal Rifles. This battalion fought with magnificent spirit, eagerly engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting, and obtained a moral superiority over him that reacted at once throughout the Force. In addition to this battalion the following units have distinguished themselves in numerous actions in the Tank Zam, in the vicinity of Makim and Kaniguram, and in the Upper Baddar Toi:—

55th Field Company Sappers and Miners.

3rd Battalion Q. O. Corps of Guides.

3-34th Sikh Pioneers.

1-55th Coke's Rifles.

2-76th Punjabis.

109th Infantry.

2-150th Infantry.

4-3rd Gurkha Rifles.

2-5th Gurkha Rifles.

2-9th Gurkha Rifles.

3-11th Gurkha Rifles.

53. I take this opportunity to bring to notice the admirable work which the Royal Air Force has performed. The difficulties and dangers of flying over the Mahsud country are particularly great, but, in spite of the high hills and deep and narrow valleys, pilots and observers showed no hesitation in flying at the lowest altitudes in order to obtain successful results against the minute targets that existed.

In tactical co-operation with troops the bold and fearless manner in which the machines were handled gained the admiration of the Infantry and the respect of the enemy. At the start of the campaign all ranks were filled with the desire to force the submission of the tribes by bombing, and daily, for weeks on end, all available machines were out on this difficult and dangerous duty.

The Brigade of Mountain Artillery was fortunate in the possession of a considerable number of experienced personnel in its batteries and its work reached a high standard of efficiency. No. 6 British and No. 27 Indian Mountain Batteries accompanied the Derajat Column throughout and especially distinguished themselves.

A peculiarly heavy burden was imposed on the Engineer and Works Services, both preparatory to and during operations. They had to deal with a vast amount of work which included the collection and issue of the varied material now required by troops in the field, the erection of temporary buildings, mostly for hospital purposes, and the construction, improvement and repair of roads to suit the requirements of the many varieties of transport. They met every demand made on them with praiseworthy rapidity and I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent work they have done.

The Signal Service performed its duties with its accustomed efficiency and untiring energy in spite of the shortness of British personnel, especially wireless operators.

The working of the Postal Service was most expeditious and regular, and thereby did much to ameliorate the discomforts of the campaign.

The detachment of the Survey Department did excellent work, not only in the rapidity and accuracy with which it produced maps of an unsurveyed country, but also in the valuable and willing assistance it always gave in the reproduction of aeroplane photographs, panorama sketches and matters of a similar nature.

In spite of the difficulties with which they were confronted, the Supply and Transport services were admirably administered throughout by all ranks and grades of the corps. The march discipline of the various transport corps and the excellent condition of the animals was most creditable to all.

The herosim of the Army Bearer Corps gained the universal admiration and gratitude of all ranks. The following units have been especially brought to my notice as deserving of the highest praise:—

No. 1 Bearer Unit.

No. 2 Indian Field Ambulance.

No. 42 Combined Field Ambulance.

The evacuation of the sick and wounded was most efficiently performed and in no single case throughout the operation did any delay occur in this most important service. At each stage on the way down the Lines of Communication the wounded received all possible attention. Only the most serious cases were evacuated to India, other cases were treated locally and returned to their units. Much of the comfort of the hospitals, which were provided with every necessity, may be attributed to the presence of Nursing Sisters who devoted themselves with untiring care and zeal to their work of mercy.

The unique standard of comfort and efficiency which obtained in the hospitals could only have been achieved by administrative ability of the highest order and by minute attention to detail on the part of all ranks. My thanks are due to the Senior Medical Officer with the Force and to his subordinate officers for their devotion to duty and their solicitude for the sick and wounded.

At the Bases the following hospitals have been brought to my notice for work of high order:—

Bannu General Station Hospital.

43rd Indian General Hospital at Dehra Ismail Khan.

49th Indian General Hospital at Manzai.

Particularly heavy work fell on the Ordnance Service, especially at the beginning of the operations when, owing to demobilisation, it was short of British personnel at a time when they were most required. In spite of these difficulties this Branch supplied the needs of the Force with unfailing accuracy.

The work of the Veterinary Service was ably carried out. By foresight and close attention to detail, Directors and Officers of the Corps eliminated all possibility of a breakdown of the transport service from disease. Many of the Animal Transport Corps were without experienced transport officers and the Veterinary Service made up the deficiency by advice and constant inspections.

The Remount Service was administered to my entire satisfaction.

54. The comfort of the troops depended greatly on the efficient working of the Lines of Communication. Modern conditions have largely increased the amount of stores of all sorts required, and, especially in frontier warfare,

the systematic and regular delivery of these stores to the troops is a complicated matter, owing to the varied forms of transport and the difficulties of the roads. Throughout these operations, foresight and determination overcame all obstacles and the organization of the Lines of Communication worked perfectly smoothly throughout. Every individual on the staff was impressed with the one idea of assisting the officers and troops by passing all stores as rapidly as possible up and down the Lines. The most advanced troops were never short of anything which was obtainable.

The equipment and clothing of the troops and followers and the generous scales of rations for all personnel and animals left nothing to be desired, and enabled them to stand the hardships of this campaign which was carried out under most trying climatic conditions.

55. The Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and the British Red Cross Society, established depôts within the Force under the able direction of the Revd. C. F. Hall, and ministered to the comfort of the troops in hospitals, both at the Base and on the Lines of Communication. Their Christmas gifts to the troops were most welcome and were highly appreciated. My grateful thanks are also due to the late Punjab Comforts Fund (Lady Maclagan) and to the Seal War Fund (Mrs. Simpson, Calcutta), for their kind gifts to the troops. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal generously presented mufflers for distribution to the troops, and Indian gentlemen of Bannu, Tank and Dera Ismail Khan presented games and fruit to the hospitals and money for the comfort of the troops which enabled many a want to be met. My special thanks are due to Mr. W. C. Lintott, proprietor of Lyons Cinema, Rawalpindi, who generously sent two cinematograph establishments which visited the various camps during the last eight months and provided excellent entertainments free of all charge.

56. Major-General S. H. Olimo, C.B., D.S.O., commanded the Waziristan Field Force to my entire satisfaction. In every theatre of war in which he has been employed he has proved himself to be an exceptionally able and resolute commander and especially so in this arduous campaign, which has demanded the highest qualities of leadership. His knowledge of frontier warfare, and the best means of dealing satisfactorily with the complex problems created thereby, has been most marked. His extensive acquaintance of administrative details enabled him to provide successfully for the comfort and health of his troops. This was especially noticeable on the Lines of Communication, where the provision of Rest Camps, wherein the sick were attended to, and relieving troops provided with ample food and shelter, largely contributed to the efficiency of the force and the success of the operation.

I desire here to express my indebtedness to the advice and assistance which the Hon'ble Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has given throughout these operations. His knowledge of the local conditions, which he has readily placed at the disposal of my officers, has been of the greatest help.

Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., commanded the Tochi and Derajat Columns. His special knowledge of staff duties and his administrative ability have been of great advantage to the large body of troops under his command. As a commander in the field he was faced with problems of unusual difficulty and with situations which demanded high qualities of leadership and of military discernment. His determination, judgment, and expert knowledge of frontier warfare won for him from his troops their high regard and confidence.

Brigadier-General H. C. Tytler, C.M.G., D.S.O., has carried out the duties of I. G. C. with striking success. He has devoted his abilities and powers of organization whole-heartedly to the welfare of the force.

Brigadier-General W. S. Leslie, C.M.G., D.S.O., who was Brigadier-General, General Staff to the headquarters of the Waziristan Force, is a staff officer of high calibre and of great mental vitality. His foresight and the precision with which he carried out his duties have been of the highest value to the force.

Brigadier-General C. R. Bradshaw was D. A. and Q. M. G. to the headquarters of the Waziristan Force. His considerable powers of organization and of administration have been of great value to the force. He has anticipated the wants of the troops throughout and has proved himself absolutely reliable.

Colonel C. W. Profeit, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C., was D. D. M. S. of the Force. His administrative ability and devotion to duty has ensured the remarkable success of the Medical Service.

Colonel H. A. P. Lindsay, C.M.G., C.B.E., D. D. S. and T. of the Force, has laboured unceasingly to ensure efficient maintenance of the force. He has shown himself to be an officer of high administrative ability.

57. A list of the names of those whose services have been of particular value is herewith enclosed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Troops comprising Waziristan Force, 1919-20.

Commander.—

Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O.

Headquarters, Waziristan Force.—

Dera Ismail Khan.

Attached troops —

Royal Air Force.
52nd Wing, Headquarters, Dera Ismail Khan.
No. 20 Squadron, Tank and Bannu.
1 Flight, No. 97 Squadron, Mianwali.
No. 99 Squadron, Mianwali

Details.—

Draught Cable Section of 38th Divisional Signal Company.
Draught Cable Section of 40th Divisional Signal Section.
2 Mobile Pigeon Lofts.
Headquarters No. 10 Armoured Motor Brigade.
One Survey Section.
No. 4 Litho Section.

Striking Force—Tochi and Derajat Columns.

Commander.—

Major-General A. Skeen, C. M. G.

COLUMN HEADQUARTERS.

Cavalry.—

*2 Squadrons, 31st D. C. O. Lancers.
†1 Squadron (less one troop), 21st P. A. V. O. Cavalry (for advance as far as Kotkai only).

Artillery.—

*One Section, 4.5 inch Howitzers, R. F. A.
†No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.
†No. 27 Indian Mountain Battery.
*No. 33 Indian Mountain Battery.
No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery (joined L. of C. defences during advance of Derajat Column).
Divisional Ammunition Column.

Sappers and Miners.—

55th Field Company.
*74th Field Company.
One Survey Section.
†No. 4 Photo. Section.

* Tochi Column only.
† Derajat Column only.

Signal Units.—

- †38th Divisional Signal Company, H. Q. Section.
- *40th Divisional Signal Company, H. Q. Section.
- No. 16 Pack Wireless Station.

Infantry.—

- 43rd Brigade. (Commander.—Brigadier-General G. Gwyn-Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O.).
- Brigade Signal Section.
- 4-39th Garhwal Rifles.
- 57th Wild's Rifles.
- 82nd Punjabis.
- 2-152nd Punjabis.
- 67th Brigade. (Commander.—Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.).
- Brigade Signal Section.
- 1-55th Coke's Rifles.
- 1-103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
- 104th Wellesley's Rifles) relieved by 109th Infantry from 68th Brigade in Derajat Column).
- 2-112th Infantry.

Pioneers.—

- 3-34th Sikh Pioneer.
- 2-61st Pioneers (remained on L. of C. after Derajat Column reached Kotkai).

Militia.—

- *Northern Waziristan Militia (100 Infantry Scouts and 20 Mounted Scouts).
- †Southern Waziristan Militia (100 Infantry Scouts).

NOTE.—

- The 2-19th Punjabis,
- „ 82nd Punjabis,
- „ 1-103rd Mahratta Light Infantry,
- „ 2-112th Infantry,

were transferred to the L. of C. during the latter part of December, they were, later on in the operations, replaced on the force (with the exception of the 2-19th Punjabis who came from the 68th Brigade and were only with the Derajat Column for 5 days) by the following battalions who joined the Column on the dates shown. 2-5th Gurkha Rifles 5th January, 2-9th Gurkha Rifles 10th January, 4-3rd Gurkha Rifles 12th February and 3-11th Gurkha Rifles 16th February 1920.

The 3-11th Gurkha Rifles became Column troops, while the 3 remaining Gurkha Regiments joined the 67th Brigade.

Administrative Units with Striking Force.*Supply Units.—*

- No. 12 Divisional Supply and Transport Headquarters.
- No. 12 Divisional Troops Supply Section.
- No. 12 Divisional Supply Column Headquarters.
- No. 12 Divisional Supply Park.
- No. 7 and 34 Brigade Supply Section.
- No. 381 Bakery Section.
- No. 381 Butchery Section.
- ½ No. 71 Bakery Section.
- ½ No. 71 Butchery* Section.

* Tochi Column only.

† Derajat Column only.

Transport Units.—

48th, 49th, 66th, 67th (3 troops) and 71st Pack Mule Corps.
3rd Government Camel Corps.
8th Patiala Camel Corps.
52nd, 53rd, 55th and 57th Silladar Camel Corps.

Medical Units.—

Nos. 2 and 4 Indian Field Ambulances.
No. 42 Combined Field Ambulance.
No. 1 Bearer Unit.
5 Combined Staging Sections.
No. 3 Sanitary Section.

Post Offices.—

3 Field Post Offices.

Lines of Communication—Fighting Troops.**TOCHI.****No. 1 SECTION, BANNU LINES OF COMMUNICATION DEFENCES.****Area.—**

From Mianwali—Kalābagh (inclusive) to Pezu (inclusive) and Idak (exclusive).

Commander.—

Brigadier-General T. R. MacLachlan, C.M.G.

Headquarters.—

Bannu.

Cavalry—

31st D. C. O Lancers (less 2 Squadrons).

Artillery.—

One Section, No. 33 Indian Mountain Battery.
• 210-pr. Post Guns.
1 Section, 15-pr. Guns, F. G. A.
1 Section, 6·3-inch R. M. L. Howitzers, F. G. A.

Machine Gun Corps.—

No. 5 Armoured Motor Battery.
Post Machine Guns.

Infantry.—

45th Brigade Headquarters.
Brigade Signal Section.
2-4th Rajputs.
2-25th Punjabis.
1-150th Infantry.
2-154th Infantry.
1 Company, Northern Waziristan Militia.

Supply Units.—

No. 9 Brigade Supply Section.
Nos. 77 and 78 Bakery Sections.
Nos. 77 and 78 Butchery Sections.

* Later transferred to No. 2 Section, Tank Lines of Communication.

Details—

Post Stoke's Mortars.
1 Wireless Station.

NO. 2 SECTION, BANNU LINES OF COMMUNICATION DEFENCES.

Area.—

From Idak to Datta Khel (both inclusive). Datta Khel was evacuated on 25th November 1919.

Commander.—

Brigadier-General W. C. Walton, C.B., C.M.G.

Headquarters.—

Dardoni.

Cavalry.—

2 Squadrons, 31st D. C. O. Lancers.

Artillery—

No. 33 Indian Mountain Battery (less one Section).
1 Section 15-pr. Guns, F. G. A.

Sappers and Miners—

74th Field Company.

Infantry.—

47th Brigade Headquarters.
Brigade Signal Section.
2-21st Punjabis.
2-69th Punjabis.
3-151st Punjabi Rifles.
3-152nd Punjabis.
Northern Waziristan Militia (less one Company).

Supply Units—

No. 76 Brigade Supply Section.
No. 110 Brigade Supply Section.
No. 157 Bakery Section.
No. 157 Butchery Section.

Details.—

Post Stokes Mortars.
Post Machine Guns.
One Wireless Station.

DERAJAT.

NO. 1 SECTION, TANK LINES OF COMMUNICATION DEFENCES.

Area.—

Darya Khan to Hathala (both inclusive), latter from Darya Khan to half way between Khirgi and Jandola.

Commander.—

Brigadier-General R. B. Worgan, D.S.O.

Headquarters.—

Dera Ismail Khan (later Tank).

Cavalry.—

16th Cavalry.
21st P. A. V. O. Cavalry (less 1 Squadron).
27th Light Cavalry.

Artillery.—

1 Section, No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery.
1 Section, 15-pr. Guns, F. G. A.

Machine Gun Corps.—

Nos. 6 and 7 Armoured Motor Batteries.
Post Machine Guns.

Infantry—

62nd Brigade Headquarters.
Brigade Signal Section.
2-90th Punjabis.
2-94th Infantry.
2-102nd Grenadiers.
2-113th Infantry (later moved up to Kotkai and joined No. 2 Section, Tank L. of C.).
2-127th Baluchis (later moved up to Sorarogha and joined 43rd Brigade).
2-150th Infantry (joined 43rd Brigade at Palosina on 29th December 1919).
Southern Waziristan Militia (less detachment with Striking Column).

Supply Units—

No. 119 Brigade Supply Section.
½ No. 395 Bakery Section.
½ No. 395 Butchery Section.

Details—

Post Stoke's Mortars.
1 Stationary Wireless Plant.

NO. 2 SECTION, TANK LINES OF COMMUNICATION DEFENCES.*Area—*

From Hathala (exclusive) to Murtaza and Jandola (both inclusive), later took over area from half way between Khirgi and Jandola to Ahnai Tangi (inclusive).

Commander—

Brigadier-General J. L. R. Gordon, C.B.

Headquarters—

Manzai (later Jandola and Kotkai).

Cavalry—

1 troop, 21st P. A. V. O. Cavalry.

Artillery—

No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery (less one Section).
2-10-pr. Guns (from No. 1 Section, Bannu L. of C.).

Sappers and Miners—

75th Field Company.

Infantry—

68th Brigade Headquarters.
 Brigade Signal Section.
 3rd Guides (joined Striking Column on 18th January 1920).
 2-19th Punjabis.
 2-76th Punjabis (joined Striking Column on 21st December 1919 until 28th January 1920).
 109th Infantry (transferred to 67th Brigade on 17th December 1920).

Supply Units—

No. 37 Brigade Supply Section.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 396 Bakery Section
 $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 396 Butchery Section.

Details—

Post Machine Guns
 No. 3 Pack Wireless Station.

Administrative Units on the Lines of Communication.*Headquarters—*

Inspector General of Communications. Brigadier-General H. C. Tytler,
 D.S.O.

Signal Units—

No. 1 L. of C. Signal Section.
 L. of C. Signal Company (Indian Telegraph Department).
 Headquarters Pack Cable Section and one Brigade Section of 40th Divisional Signal Company.
 1 Brigade Section of 38th Divisional Signal Company.

Technical Units—

Advanced Engineer Parks, Bannu, Tank and Mari-Indus.
 26th Railway Company, Sappers and Miners
 122nd, 126th (one wing), 127th and 131st Railway Construction Companies.
 No. 49 Works Battalion.
 Detachment No. 9 Works Depot.
 Detachment No. 12 E. and M. Works Depot.
 11th Military Works Company.
 3rd Punjab, 4th Madras and 5th Madras Works Battalion.
 6th United Provinces Works Battalion.
 13th, 15th, 101st, 103rd and 120th Military Works Labour Corps.
 99th, 110th, 112th and one wing 118th Labour Corps.

Supply Units—

No. 21 Force Supply and Transport Headquarters.
 No. 13 Divisional Supply and Transport Headquarters.
 No. 13 Divisional Supply Park.
 No. 13 Divisional Troops Supply Section.
 Nos. 33, 35, 36, 61, 62 and 63 Brigade Supply Section.
 No. 13 Divisional Area Troops Supply Section.
 Nos. 63, 64, 384, 401, 402 and 675 Bakery Sections.
 Nos. 63, 64, 383, 384, 401, 402 and 675 Butchery Sections.
 Nos. 22, 23 and 24 Supply Depot Headquarters.
 Nos. 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 173, 174, 175, 176. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 177, 206, 207, 312, 313 and 314 Supply Depot Sections.
 Nos. 22, 44 and 45 Supply Workshops Sections.
 Nos. 77, 79, 80, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 82, 135 and 136 Supply Tally Sections.
 Cattle Depôts at Bannu and Darya Khan.

Transport Units—

64th, 65th, 68th (2 troops), 70th (5 troops), 72nd and 101st (6 troops) Pack Mule Corps.
 157th Pack Sub-Division.
 58th (4 troops), 59th, 60th (4 troops), 62nd and 69th (4 troops) Draught Corps,
 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 71st (3 troops) Government Camel Corps.

Nos. 7, 9, 14, 30, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 49, 50, 54 and 81 Bullock Half Troops.
 3rd, 4th (4 troops), 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th (4 troops) 11th, 12th, 14th (4 troops),
 17th, 18th and 19th (4 troops) Bullock Corps.
 81st (6 troops) 82nd and 83rd Local Corps.
 1 Horse, Transport Company,
 Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Ford Van Companies.

Medical Units—

British Hospital, Bannu.
 Indian General Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan.
 Indian General Hospital, Tank.
 Indian General Hospital, Bannu.
 Indian Station Hospital, Darloni.
 Nos. 38, 43 and 49 Indian General Hospitals.
 Nos. 7, 27, 38 and 118 Casualty Clearing Stations.
 Nos. 16, 25, 27, 43 and 64 Combined Field Ambulances
 Nos. 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 41 and 43 British and 55, 59, 60 and 66 Indian
 Staging Sections.
 Nos. 19 and 22 X-Ray Sections.
 Nos. 4, 8 and 36 Sanitary Sections.
 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Bleaching Powder Laboratories.
 Nos. 11 and 13 Advanced Depôts, Medical Stores.
 No. 3 Motor Ambulance Convoy.
 No. 23 Motor Ambulance Convoy (less one Section).

Veterinary Units—

Nos. 5, 14 and 21 Field Veterinary Sections.
 Nos. 26 and 27 Field Veterinary Sections (Camels).
 No. 4 Base Depôt Veterinary Stores.

Remounts.—

Remount Depôt, Dera Ismail Khan.
 Remount Depôt, Bannu.
 Remount Depôt, Tank.

Ordnance.—

Advanced Ordnance Depôt, Bannu.
 Advanced Ordnance Depôt, Tank.
 Ordnance Transit Depôt, Mari-Indus.
 No. 34 Ordnance Mobile Workshops, Bannu.

Post Offices.—

3 Field Post Offices.

APPENDIX No. 2.

**Composition of the three echelons of the Tochi Column on
 13th November 1919.**

No. 1 Echelon.—

Column Headquarters—Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., Commanding.
 No. 40 Divisional Signal Company, H. Q. Section.
 No. 16 Pack Wireless Section.
 1½ Squadrons, 31st D. C. O. Lancers.
 1 Section, 4.5-inch Howitzers, R. F. A.
 No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery.
 55th Field Company, Sappers and Miners.
 2-61st Pioneers.
 Northern Waziristan Militia Scouts (Cavalry and Infantry).
 67th Brigade (comprising—1-55th Coke's Rifles, 1-103rd Mahratta Light
 Infantry, 104th Wellesley's Rifles and 2-112th Infantry).
 Survey Section.
 Medical Units.
 Supply and Transport Units. Also
 2-21st Punjabis, and
 2-76th Punjabis (less 2 Companies) both from 47th Brigade. These troops
 were used for the defence of the L. of C. The 2-76th Punjabis were
 later transferred to the 68th Brigade for the Derajat operations and
 on 21st December joined 67th Brigade.

No. 2 Echelon—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Wilkinson, D.S.O., 2-152nd Punjabis, Commanding.

74th Field Company, Sappers and Miners.

3-34th Pioneers.

2-152nd Punjabis.

No. 6 Armoured Motor Battery.

Medical Unit.

Supply and Transport Unit.

No. 3 Echelon—

Brigadier-General G. Gwyn-Thomas, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding.

1 Squadron (less 2 troops) 31st D. C. O. Lancers.

No. 33 Indian Mountain Battery (less 1 Section).

43rd Brigade (less 2-152nd Punjabis) comprising—(4-39th Garhwal Rifles, 57th Wilde's Rifles, 82nd Punjabis, Medical Units and supply and Transport Units).

APPENDIX No. 3.**Distribution of the Derajat Column on the 28th December 1919.**

Palsosina.	Jandols.	Khirgi.	Mansal.
<i>Troops moving forward on 28th December 1919.</i>	Headquarters 68th Brigade.	2-112th Infantry.	1 Section, No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery.
Column Headquarters.	1 Troop, 21st P. A. V. O. Cavalry.		2-19th Punjabis.
No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.	No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery (less 2 Sections).		82nd Punjabis.
No. 27 Indian Mountain Battery.	75th Field Company, Sappers and Miners (less one Section).		
1 Squadron, 21st Cavalry (less one troop).	2-61st Pioneers.		
55th Field Company, Sappers and Miners.	3rd Guides.		
3-34th Sikh Pioneers.	104th Wellesley's Rifles.		
38th Divisional Signal Company, H. Q. Section.	2-150th Infantry.		
No. 16 Pack Wireless.	No. 3 Pack Wireless.		
109th Infantry.	Medical Units.		
2-76th Punjabis.	Supply and Transport Units.		
Headquarters 43rd Brigade.			
4-39th Garhwal Rifles.			
57th Wilde's Rifles.			
2-150th Infantry.			
2-152nd Punjabis.			
Medical Units.			
Supply and Transport Units.			
Divisional Ammunition Column.			

Troops remaining at Palsosina Camp.

Headquarters 67th Brigade.

1 Section, No. 35 Indian Mountain Battery.

1 Section, 75th Field Company, Sappers and Miners.

1-55th Coke's Rifles.

1-103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

2-113th Infantry.

Southern Waziristan Militia Scouts.

Portion of Medical and Supply Units.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Detail of Troops advancing through the Ahnai Tangi on the 14th January 1920.*Advanced Guard—*

Commander.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Herdon, C.I.E. (1-55th Coke's Rifles).
 1-55th Coke's Rifles.
 2 Companies, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles.
 1 Section, No. 27 Indian Mountain Battery.
 Advanced Party, No. 38 Divisional Signal Company (H. Q. Section).

Special Flank Guard—

Commander.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Crowley, D.S.O. (2-5th Gurkha Rifles).
 2-5th Gurkha Rifles (less 2 Companies).

Main Body—

Commander.—Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G.
 1 Troop, 21st Cavalry.
 No. 6 Mountain Battery (less 1 Section).
 No. 27 Indian Mountain Battery (less 2 Sections).
 2-76th Punjabis.
 2 Companies, 109th Infantry.
 3-34th Sikh Pioneers.
 55th Field Company, Sappers and Miners.
 No. 38 Divisional Signal Company H. Q. Section (less Advanced Party).
 No. 16 Pack Wireless Station.
 Survey Section.
 Photo Section, 2nd Sappers and Miners.

Rear Guard—

• Commander.—Major A. E. Mahon, D.S.O. (attached 109th Infantry).
 109th Infantry (less 2 Companies).

Covering move of Transport on road in rear of Column—

Commander.—Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
 2-9th Gurkha Rifles.
 57th Wilde's Rifles.
 1 Section, No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A.
 1 Section, No. 27th Indian Mountain Battery.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 7th December 1920.

No. 1986.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Justice Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, K.C.I.E., of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st January 1921.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 6th December 1920.

No. 4067.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to permit the title "Honourable" to be borne during their term of office by the following officers in India :—

1. The Members of the Governor General's Executive Council.
2. The President of the Council of State.
3. The President of the Legislative Assembly.
4. The Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts.
5. The Members of Executive Councils and Ministers in Governors' provinces.
6. Residents of the 1st Class.
7. The Presidents of Legislative Councils in Governors' provinces.
8. The Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma.
9. Members of the Council of State.

H. MCPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th December 1920.

No. 150.—His Excellency the Governor General in exercise of the power conferred by section 63D (2) of the Government of India Act has been pleased to direct that the first sessions of the Council of State shall commence at Delhi on Thursday, the 3rd of February 1921.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Governor General in exercise of the power conferred by section 63D (2) of the Government of India Act has been pleased to direct that the first sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Delhi on Thursday, the 3rd of February 1921.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 9th December 1920.

No. 1020.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Babu Ekendra Nath Ghosh, M.Sc., M.D. (Calcutta), is confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Biology, Medical College, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th July 1917.

H. MCPHERSON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

THE following notification issued by the Government of India in the Reforms office, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 16th December 1920 are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, December 16, 1920.

No. 308 S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been approved by both Houses of Parliament.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Devolution Rules.
- (2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India, and for different provisions of these rules.

Short title and commencement.

Definitions.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "all-India revenues" means such portion of the revenues of India as is not allocated to local Governments under these rules;
- (b) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these rules;
- (c) "the Act" means the Government of India Act.

Part I.—Classification of subjects.

3. (1) For the purpose of distinguishing the functions of local Governments and local legislatures of Governors' provinces and of the province of Burma from the functions of the Governor General in Council and the Indian legislature, subjects shall in those provinces be classified in relation to the functions of Government as central and provincial subjects in accordance with the lists set out in Schedule I.

(2) Any matter which is included in the list of provincial subjects set out in Part II of Schedule I shall, to the extent of such inclusion, be excluded from any central subject of which, but for such inclusion, it would form part.

4. Where any doubt arises as to whether a particular matter does or does not relate to a provincial subject, the Governor General in Council shall decide whether the matter does or does not so relate, and his decision shall be final.

Settlement of doubts.

5. The local Government shall furnish to the Governor General in Council from time to time such returns and information on matters relating to the administration of provincial subjects as the Governor General in Council may require and in such form as he may direct.

Duty of local Government to supply information.

6. The provincial subjects specified in the first column of Schedule II shall, in the Governors' provinces shown against each subject in the second column of the said Schedule, be transferred subjects: provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, revoke or suspend for such period as he may consider necessary the transfer of any provincial subject in any province, and upon such revocation or during such suspension the subject shall not be a transferred subject.

Transfer of subjects and revocations or suspension of transfer.

7. If any doubt arises as to whether any matter relates to a reserved or to a transferred subject, the Governor shall decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Settlement of doubts.

8. Where an Act of the Legislative Council of a Governor's province confers on local authorities powers of the management of matters relating to reserved subjects, those matters shall, to the extent of the powers conferred by such

Transfer in consequence of legislation.

legislation, be deemed in that province to form part of the transferred subject of local self-government.

9. (1) When a matter appears to the Governor to affect substantially the administration both of a reserved and of a transferred subject, and there is disagreement between the member of the Executive Council and the minister concerned as to the action to be taken, it shall be the duty of the Governor, after due consideration of the advice tendered to him, to direct in which department the decision as to such action shall be given: provided that, in so far as circumstances admit, important matters on which there is such a difference of opinion shall before the giving of such direction be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and his ministers together.

(2) In giving such a direction as is referred to in sub-rule (1), the Governor may, if he thinks fit, indicate the nature of the action which should in his judgment be taken, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council or by the Governor and minister or ministers, according as the department to which it has been committed is a department dealing with reserved or a department dealing with transferred subjects.

10. The authority vested in the local Government over officers of the public services employed in a Governor's province shall be exercised in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with reserved subjects by the Governor in Council, and in the case of officers serving in a department dealing with transferred subjects by the Governor acting with the minister in charge of the department: provided that—

(a) no order affecting emoluments or pensions, no order of formal censure, and no order on a memorial shall be passed to the disadvantage of an officer of an all-India or provincial service without the personal concurrence of the Governor; and

(b) no order for the posting of an officer of an all-India service shall be made without the personal concurrence of the Governor.

11. If an officer performs duties both in a department dealing with reserved subjects and in a department dealing with transferred subjects, the Governor shall decide in which department he shall be deemed to be serving.

12. A local Government shall employ such number of Indian Medical Service officers in such appointments and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

13. Subject to the provisions of these rules, provincial subjects shall be administered by the local Government. But, save in the case of transferred subjects, nothing in these rules shall derogate from the power of superintendence, direction, and control conferred on the Governor General in Council by the Act.

Part II.—Financial arrangements.

14. (1) The following sources of revenue shall, in the case of Governors' provinces and in the province of Burma, be allocated to the local Government as sources of provincial revenue, namely:—

(a) balances standing at the credit of the province at the time when the Act comes into force;

(b) receipts accruing in respect of provincial subjects;

(c) a share (to be determined in the manner provided by rule 15) in the growth of revenue derived from income-tax collected in the province, so far as that growth is attributable to an increase in the amount of income assessed;

(d) recoveries of loans and advances given by the local Government and of interest paid on such loans;

(e) payments made to the local Government by the Governor General in Council or by other local Governments, either for services rendered or otherwise;

- (f) the proceeds of any taxes which may be lawfully imposed for provincial purposes;
- (g) the proceeds of any loans which may be lawfully raised for provincial purposes; and
- (h) any other sources which the Governor General in Council may by order declare to be sources of provincial revenue.

(2) The revenues of Berar shall be allocated to the local Government of the Central Provinces as a source of provincial revenue. This allocation shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) that the local Government of the Central Provinces shall be responsible for the due administration of Berar; and
- (ii) that if in the opinion of the Governor General in Council provision has not been made for expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of Berar, the allocation shall be terminated by order of the Governor General in Council, or diminished by such amount as the Governor General in Council may by order in writing direct.

15. (1) There shall be allocated to each local Government a share in the income-tax collected under the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1918, within its jurisdiction. The share so allocated shall be three pies on each rupee brought under assessment under the said Act in respect of which the income-tax assessed has been collected.

(2) In consideration of this allocation, each local Government shall make to the Governor General in Council a fixed annual assignment of a sum to be determined by the Governor General in Council as the equivalent of the amount which would have accrued to the local Government in the year 1920-21 (after deducting the provincial share of the cost of special income-tax establishments in that year) had the pie rate fixed under sub-rule (1) been applied in that year, due allowance being made for any abnormal delays in collection of the tax.

(3) The cost of special income-tax establishments employed within a province shall be borne by the local Government and the Governor General in Council in the proportions of 25 per cent. and 75 per cent. respectively.

16. All moneys derived from sources of provincial revenue shall be paid into the public account of which the Governor General in Council is custodian, and credited to the Government of the province. The Governor General in Council shall have power, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to prescribe by general or special order the procedure to be followed in the payment of moneys into, and in the withdrawal, transfer and disbursement of moneys from, the public account, and for the custody of moneys standing in the account.

17. In the financial year 1921-22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale:—

Contributions by local Governments in 1921-22.

Name of Province.	Contributions (In lakhs of rupees).
Madras	348
Bombay	56
Bengal	63
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar	22
Assam	15

18. From the financial year 1922-23 onwards a total contribution of 983 lakhs, or such smaller sum as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned in the preceding rule. When for any year the Governor General in Council determines as the total amount of the contribution a smaller sum than that payable for the preceding year, a reduction shall be made in the

contributions of those local Governments only whose last previous annual contribution exceeds the proportion specified below of the smaller sum so determined as the total contribution; and any reduction so made shall be proportionate to such excess:—

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	17—90ths
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	13—90ths
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	19—90ths
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	18—90ths
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	9—90ths
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	6½—90ths
Central Provinces and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	5—90ths
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	2½—90ths

19. In cases of emergency the local Government of any province may be required by the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of, and subject to the conditions approved by, the Secretary of State, to pay to the Governor General in Council a contribution for any financial year in excess of the amount required by the preceding rules in the case of that year.

20. The contributions and assignments fixed under the preceding rules shall be a first charge on the allocated revenues and moneys of the local Governments concerned, and shall be paid in such instalments, in such manner, and on such dates, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

21. At any time when he considers this course to be essential in the financial interests of India as a whole, the Governor General in Council shall have power to require any local Government to which revenues have been allocated under these rules so to regulate its programme of expenditure as not to reduce the balance at its credit in the public account on a specified date or dates below a stated figure, and shall have power to take the necessary steps by the restriction of issues of moneys to secure this end. Subject to this power, those local Governments shall be at liberty to draw on their balances, provided that notice of the amount which they propose to draw during the ensuing financial year is given to the Governor General in Council before such date in each year as the Governor General in Council may by order fix.

22. Whenever the Governor General in Council has, on receipt of due notice of the intention of the local Government to draw on its balances, required it to reduce the extent of the proposed draft, he shall, at the end of the financial year in which the local Government is debarred from drawing, credit the local Government with interest on the amount which it was not permitted to draw. Such interest shall be a charge on the revenues of India, and shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor General in Council has borrowed money in the open market during the year by the issue of treasury bills.

23. Any moneys which, on the 1st day of April, 1921, are owed to the Governor General in Council on account of advances made from the provincial loan account of any province shall be treated as an advance to the local Government from the revenues of India, and shall carry interest at a rate calculated on the average rate carried by the total amount owed to the Governor General in Council on this account on the 31st March, 1921. The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor General in Council may fix. In addition, the local Government shall pay to the Governor General in Council in each year an instalment in repayment of the principal amount of the advance, and this instalment shall be so fixed that the total advance shall, except where for special reasons the Governor General in Council may otherwise direct, be repaid before the expiry of twelve years. It shall be open to any local Government to repay in any year an amount in excess of the fixed instalment.

24. (1) The capital sums spent by the Governor General in Council upon the construction in the various provinces of productive and protective irrigation works and of such other works financed from loan funds as may from time to time be handed over to the management of local Governments shall be treated as advances made to the local Governments from the

revenues of India. Such advances shall carry interest at the following rates, namely :—

- (a) in case of outlay up to the end of the financial year 1916-17, at the rate of 3·3252 *per centum*;
- (b) in the case of outlay incurred after the financial year 1916-17, at the average rate of interest paid by the Governor General in Council on loans raised in the open market since the end of that year.

(2) The interest shall be payable upon such dates as the Governor General in Council may fix.

25. The Governor General in Council may at any time make to a local Government an advance from the revenues or moneys accruing to the Governor General in Council on such terms as to interest and repayment as he may think fit.

26. The payment of interest on loans and advances made under the three preceding rules, and the repayment of the principal of an advance under rule 23, shall be a charge on the annual allocated revenues of the local Government, and shall have priority over all other charges, save only contributions payable to the Governor General in Council.

27. (1) The local Government of a Governor's province shall not, without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, include any proposal for expenditure on a transferred subject in a demand for a grant, if such sanction is required by the provisions of Schedule III to these rules.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1), the local Government of a Governor's province shall have power to sanction expenditure on transferred subjects to the extent of any grant voted by the Legislative Council.

(3) The local Government of a Governor's province shall have power to sanction any expenditure on transferred subjects which relates to the heads enumerated in section 72-D (3) of the Act, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council or of the Governor General in Council if any such approval is required by any rule for the time being in force.

28. (1) The powers of a local Government under the preceding rule to sanction expenditure, may be delegated by the local Government to an authority subordinate to it, after previous consultation with the Finance Department, to such extent as may be required for the convenient and efficient despatch of public business.

(2) Any sanction accorded under these rules shall remain valid for the specified period for which it is given, subject, in the case of voted expenditure, to the voting of grants in each year.

29. Each local Government mentioned in Schedule IV shall establish and maintain out of provincial revenues a famine insurance fund in accordance with the provisions of that Schedule, and such fund shall be controlled and administered as required by those provisions.

30. All proposals for raising taxation or for the borrowing of money on the revenues of a province shall in the case of a Governor's province be considered by the Governor with his Executive Council and ministers sitting together, but the decision shall thereafter be arrived at by the Governor in Council, or by the Governor and minister or ministers, according as the proposal originates with the Governor in Council or the Governor and ministers.

31. Expenditure for the purpose of the administration of both reserved and transferred subjects shall, in the first instance, be a charge on the general revenues and balances of each province, and the framing of proposals for expenditure in regard to transferred and reserved subjects will be a matter for agreement between that part of the government which is responsible for the administration of transferred subjects and that part of the government which is responsible for the administration of reserved subjects.

32. (1) If at the time of the preparation of the budget the Governor is satisfied that there is no hope of agreement within a reasonable time between the members of his Executive Council on the one hand and ministers on the other as to the apportionment of funds between reserved and transferred departments respectively, he may, by order in writing, allocate the revenues and balances of the province between reserved and transferred subjects, by specifying the fractional proportions of the revenues and balances which shall be assigned to each class of subject.

(2) An order of allocation under this rule may be made by the Governor either in accordance with his own discretion, or in accordance with the report of an authority to be appointed by the Governor General in this behalf on the application of the Governor.

33. Every such order shall (unless it is sooner revoked) remain in force for a period to be specified in the order, which shall be not less than the duration of the then existing Legislative Council, and shall not exceed by more than one year the duration thereof :

Provided that the Governor may at any time, if his Executive Council and ministers so desire, revoke an order of allocation or make such other allocation as has been agreed upon by them :

Provided further, that if the order which it is proposed to revoke was passed in accordance with the report of an authority appointed by the Governor General, the Governor shall obtain the consent of the Governor General before revoking the same.

34. Every order of allocation made under these rules shall provide that, if any increase of revenue accrues during the period of the order on account of the imposition of fresh taxation, that increase, unless the legislature otherwise directs, shall be allocated in aid of that part of the Government by which the taxation is initiated.

35. If at the time of the preparation of any budget no agreement or allocation such as is contemplated by these rules has been arrived at, the budget shall be prepared on the basis of the aggregate grants respectively provided for the reserved and transferred subjects in the budget of the year about to expire.

Part III.—Finance Department.

36. (1) There shall be in each Governor's province a Finance Department which shall be controlled by a member of the Executive Council.

(2) Immediately subordinate to the member there shall be a financial secretary, with whom shall be associated, if the ministers so desire, a joint secretary appointed by the Governor after consultation with the ministers.

(3) The joint secretary shall be specially charged with the duty of examining and dealing with financial questions arising in relation to transferred subjects and with proposals for taxation or borrowing put forward by any minister.

37. The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely :—

- (a) it shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the local Government, and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans;
- (b) it shall be responsible for the safety and proper employment of the famine insurance fund;
- (c) it shall examine and report on all proposals for the increase or reduction of taxation;
- (d) it shall examine and report on all proposals for borrowing by the local Government; shall take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised; and shall be in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans;

- (e) it shall be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them;
- (f) it shall prepare an estimate of the total receipts and disbursements of the province in each year, and shall be responsible during the year for watching the state of the local Government's balances;
- (g) in connection with the budget and with supplementary estimates—
 - (i) it shall prepare the statement of estimated revenue and expenditure which is laid before the Legislative Council in each year and any supplementary estimates or demands for excess grants which may be submitted to the vote of the Council;
 - (ii) for the purpose of such preparation, it shall obtain from the departments concerned material on which to base its estimates, and it shall be responsible for the correctness of the estimates framed on the material so supplied;
 - (iii) it shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and shall decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined;
- (h) on receipt of a report from an audit officer to the effect that expenditure for which there is no sufficient sanction is being incurred, it shall require steps to be taken to obtain sanction or that the expenditure shall immediately cease;
- (i) it shall lay the audit and appropriation reports before the committee on public accounts, and shall bring to the notice of the committee all expenditure which has not been duly authorised and any financial irregularities;
- (j) it shall advise departments responsible for the collection of revenue regarding the progress of collection and the methods of collection employed.

Powers of Finance Department with reference to re-appropriation.

38. (1) After grants have been voted by the Legislative Council—

- (a) the Finance Department shall have power to sanction any re-appropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another.
- (b) the member or minister in charge of a department shall have power to sanction any re-appropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head which does not involve undertaking a recurring liability, provided that a copy of any order sanctioning such a re-appropriation shall be communicated to the Finance Department as soon as it is passed.

(2) The Finance Department shall have power to sanction the delegation by a member or minister to any officer or class of officers of the power of re-appropriation conferred on such member or minister by clause (1) (b) above.

(3) Copies of orders sanctioning any re-appropriation which does not require the sanction of the Finance Department shall be communicated to that department as soon as such orders are passed.

39. No expenditure on any of the heads detailed in section 72-D (3) of the Act, which is in excess of the estimate for that head shown in the budget of the year, shall be incurred without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

Matters to be referred to Finance Department.

40. No office may be added to, or withdrawn from, the public service in the province and the emoluments of no post may be varied except after consultation with the Finance Department; and, when it is proposed to add a permanent or temporary post to the public service, the Finance Department shall, if it thinks necessary, refer for the decision of the Audit Department the question

Establishment changes.

whether the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is, or is not, necessary.

41. No allowance and no special or personal pay shall be sanctioned for any post or class of posts or for any Government servant without previous consultation with the Finance Department.

42. No grant of land or assignment of land revenue, except when the grant is made under the ordinary revenue rules of the province, shall be given without previous consultation with the Finance Department; and no concession, grant or lease of mineral or forest rights, or right to water power or of right-of-way or other easement, and no privilege in respect of such rights shall be given without such previous consultation.

43. No proposal involving an abandonment of revenue for which credit has been taken in the budget, or involving expenditure for which no provision has been made in the budget, shall be submitted for the consideration of the local Government or the Legislative Council, nor shall any orders giving effect to such proposals issue, without a previous reference to the Finance Department.

44. Every report made by the Finance Department on any matter on which it is required to advise or report under these rules shall be forwarded to the department concerned and shall, if the Finance Department so require, be submitted by the department concerned to the Governor for the orders of the local Government. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, direct that any such report shall be laid before the committee on public accounts.

45. Wherever previous consultation with the Finance Department is required by these rules it shall be open to that department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given.

Part IV.—Agency.

46. The Governor General in Council may employ the agency of the Governor in Council of any province in the administration of central subjects in so far as such agency may be found convenient.

47. The cost of an establishment exclusively employed on the business of agency shall be a charge against all-India revenue.

48. If a joint establishment is employed upon the administration of central and provincial subjects, the cost of such establishment may be distributed in such manner as the Governor General in Council and the Governor in Council of the province concerned may agree, or, in the case of disagreement, in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Part V.—Limitation of control.

49. The powers of superintendence, direction, and control over the local Government of a Governor's province vested in the Governor General in Council under the Act shall in relation to transferred subjects be exercised only for the following purposes, namely:—

- (1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects;
- (2) to decide questions arising between two provinces, in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement; and
- (3) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by, or imposed on, the Governor General in Council under, or in connection with, or for the purposes of the following provisions of the Act, namely, section 29-A, section 30 (1 A), Part VIIA, or of any rules made by, or with the sanction of, the Secretary of State in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(SEE RULE 3.)

Part I.—Central Subjects.

1. (a) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.
(b) Naval and military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalisation and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely :
(a) railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (d) of Part II of this Schedule ;
(b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith ; and
(c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.
6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (c).
7. Light-houses (including their approaches), beacons, lightships, and buoys.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.
9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.
10. Posts, telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
11. Customs, cotton excise duties, income-tax, salt and other sources of all-India revenues.
12. Currency and coinage.
13. Public debt of India.
14. Savings Banks.
15. The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules framed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.
16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure.
17. Commerce, including banking and insurance.
18. Trading companies and other associations.
19. Control of production, supply, and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public interest.
20. Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor General in Council, made after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned, expedient in the public interest.
21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.
22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Departments.
23. Control of petroleum and explosives.
24. Geological survey.
25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.
26. Botanical survey.
27. Inventions and designs.
28. Copyright.
29. Emigration from, and immigration into, British India, and inter-provincial migration.
30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.
31. Central police organisation.
32. Control of arms and ammunition.
33. Central agencies and institutions for research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.
34. Ecclesiastical administration, including European cemeteries.
35. Survey of India.
36. Archaeology.
37. Zoological survey.
38. Meteorology.
39. Census and statistics.
40. All-India services.

41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject, in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.

42. Territorial changes, other than inter-provincial, and declaration of laws in connection therewith.

43. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.

44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of, the Governor-General in Council.

[45. The Public Service Commission.]

46. All matters expressly excepted by the provisions of Part II of this Schedule from inclusion among provincial subjects.

47. All other matters not included among provincial subjects under Part II of this Schedule.

Part II.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Local self-government, that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health, and other local authorities established in province for the purpose of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards—

(a) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial government, and

(b) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Schedule Taxes Rules.

2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums, and provision for medical education.

3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

4. Pilgrimages within British India.

5. Education: provided that—

(a) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—

(i) the Benares Hindu University, and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and

(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and

(b) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:—

(i) the control of the establishment and the regulation of the constitutions and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and

(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and

(iii) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University, and the control and organisation of secondary education in the presidency of Bengal.

6. Public works included under the following heads, namely:—

(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province, and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2(1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3(1) of that Act: provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, remove any such monument from the operation of the exception;

(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe;

- (c) tramways within municipal areas ; and
- (d) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.

7. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals drainage and embankments, water storage and water power ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature with regard to matters of inter-provincial concern or affecting the relations of a province with any other territory.

8. Land revenue administration, as described under the following heads, namely :—

- (a) assessment and collection of land revenue ;
- (b) maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes, records-of-rights ;
- (c) laws regarding land tenures, relations of landlords and tenants, collection of rents ;
- (d) Courts of Wards, incumbered and attached estates ;
- (e) land improvement and agricultural loans ;
- (f) colonisation and disposal of Crown lands and alienation of land revenue ; and
- (g) management of Government estates.

9. Famine relief.

10. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests, and prevention of plant diseases, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases, to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

11. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.

12. Fisheries.

13. Co-operative Societies.

14. Forests, including preservation of game therein ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.

15. Land acquisition ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

16. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and license fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture and sale for export.

17. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organisation of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards High Courts, Chief Courts and Courts of Judicial Commissioners, and any courts of criminal jurisdiction.

18. Provincial law reports.

19. Administrators-General and Official Trustees ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

20. Non-judicial stamps, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and judicial stamps ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards amount of court-fees levied in relation to suits and proceedings in the High Courts under their original jurisdiction.

21. Registration of deeds and documents ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

22. Registration of births, deaths, and marriages ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.

23. Religious and charitable endowments.

24. Development of mineral resources which are Government property ; subject to rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but not including the regulation of mines.

25. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.

26. Industrial matters included under the following heads, namely :—

- (a) factories ;
- (b) settlement of labour disputes ;
- (c) electricity ;
- (d) boilers ;
- (e) gas ;
- (f) smoke nuisances ; and
- (g) welfare of labour, including provident funds, industrial insurance (general, health and accident), and housing ;

subject as to heads (a), (b), (c), (d) and (g) to legislation by the Indian legislature.

27. Stores and stationery ; subject in the case of imported stores and stationery, to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.

28. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.

29. Weights and measures ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.

30. Ports, export such ports as may be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under Indian legislation to be major ports.

31. Inland waterways, including shipping and navigation thereon so far as not declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects ; but subject as regards inland steam-vessels to legislation by the Indian legislature.

32. Police, including railway police ; subject in the case of railway police to such conditions as regards limits of jurisdiction and railway contributions to cost of maintenance as the Governor-General in Council may determine.

33. The following miscellaneous matters, namely :—

- (a) regulation of betting and gambling ;
- (b) prevention of cruelty to animals ;
- (c) protection of wild birds and animals ;
- (d) control of poisons ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature ;
- (e) control of motor vehicles ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards licences valid throughout British India ; and
- (f) control of dramatic performances and cinematographs ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in regard to sanction of films for exhibition.

34. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

35. Coroners.

36. Excluded areas.

37. Criminal tribes ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

38. European vagrancy ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

39. Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners), and reformatories ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

40. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

41. Treasure trove.

42. Libraries (except the Imperial Library) and museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.

43. Provincial Government Presses.

44. Elections for Indian and provincial legislatures ; subject to rules framed under sections 64 (1) and 72-A (4) of the Act.

45. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.

46. Local Fund Audit, that is to say, the audit by Government agency of income and expenditure controlled by local bodies.

47. Control, as defined by rule 10, of members of all-India and provincial services ; serving within the province ; and control, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, of public services within the province other than all-India services.

48. Sources of provincial revenue, not included under previous heads, whether :—

- (a) taxes included in the Schedules, to the Scheduled Taxes Rules ; or
- (b) taxes not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor-General.

49. Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province ; subject to the provisions of the local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

50. Imposition by legislation of punishments by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any provincial subject ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any subject in respect of which such a limitation is imposed under these rules.

51. Any matter which, though falling within a central subject, is declared by the Governor-General in Council to be of a merely local or private nature within the province.

52. Matters pertaining to a central subject in respect of which powers have been conferred by or under any law upon a local Government.

SCHEDULE II.

(SEE RULE 6.)

List of Provincial Subjects for Transfer.

Column I.	Column II.
<p>1. Local self-government—that is to say, matters relating to the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining boards of health, and other local authorities established in the province for purposes of local self-government, exclusive of matters arising under the Cantonments Act, 1910; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards (a) the powers of such authorities to borrow otherwise than from a provincial Government, and (b) the levying by such authorities of taxation not included in Schedule II to the Scheduled Taxes Rules.</p> <p>2. Medical administration, including hospitals, dispensaries and asylums, and provision for medical education.</p> <p>3. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to infectious and contagious diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.</p> <p>4. Pilgrimages within British India</p> <p>5. Education, other than European and Anglo-Indian education, provided that—</p> <p>(a) the following subjects shall be excluded, namely:—</p> <p>(i) the Benares Hindu University, and such other Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects, and</p> <p>(ii) Chiefs' Colleges and any institution maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants; and</p> <p>(b) the following subjects shall be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, namely:—</p> <p>(i) the control of the establishment and the regulation of the constitutions and functions of Universities constituted after the commencement of these rules, and</p> <p>(ii) the definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the province in which it is situated, and</p> <p>(iii) for a period of five years from the date of the commencement of these rules, the Calcutta University, and the control and organisation of secondary education in the Presidency of Bengal.</p> <p>6. Public Works included under the following heads, namely:—</p> <p>(a) construction and maintenance of provincial buildings other than residences of Governors of provinces used or intended for any purpose in connection with the administration of the province on behalf of the departments of Government concerned, save in so far as the Governor may assign such work to the departments using or requiring such building; and care of historical monuments, with the exception of ancient monuments as defined in section 2 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under section 3 (1) of that Act: provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, remove any such monument from the operation of this exception;</p>	<p>All Governors' provinces.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>Ditto.</p> <p>All Governors' provinces, except Assam.</p>

Column I.	Column II.
<p>(b) roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, and causeways, and other means of communication, subject to such conditions as regards control over construction and maintenance of means of communication declared by the Governor General in Council to be of military importance, and as regards incidence of special expenditure connected therewith, as the Governor General in Council may prescribe;</p> <p>(c) tramways within municipal areas; and</p> <p>(d) light and feeder railways and extra-municipal tramways, in so far as provision for their construction and management is made by provincial legislation; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in the case of any such railway or tramway which is in physical connection with a main line or is built on the same gauge as an adjacent main line.</p>	
7. Agriculture, including research institutes, experimental and demonstration farms, introduction of improved methods, provision for agricultural education, protection against destructive insects and pests and prevention of plant diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to destructive insects and pests and plant diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
8. Civil Veterinary Department, including provision for veterinary training, improvement of stock, and prevention of animal diseases; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature in respect to animal diseases to such extent as may be declared by any Act of the Indian legislature.	Ditto.
9. Fisheries	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
10. Co-operative Societies	All Governors' provinces.
11. Forests, including preservation of game therein; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards disforestation of reserved forests.	Bombay.
12. Excise, that is to say, the control of production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase, and sale of alcoholic liquor and intoxicating drugs, and the levying of excise duties and licence fees on or in relation to such articles, but excluding, in the case of opium, control of cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export.	All Governors' provinces, except Assam.
13. Registration of deeds and documents; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature.	All Governors' provinces.
14. Registration of births, deaths, and marriages; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature for such classes as the Indian legislature may determine.	All Governors' provinces.
15. Religious and charitable endowments	Ditto.
16. Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.	Ditto.
17. Stores and stationery required for transferred departments; subject, in the case of imported stores and stationery, to such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.	Ditto.
18. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards import and export trade.	Ditto.
19. Weights and measures; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature as regards standards.	Ditto.
20. Libraries (other than the Imperial Library), Museums (except the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, and the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta) and Zoological Gardens.	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

(SEE RULE 27.)

Rules relating to Transferred Subjects.

1. The previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council is necessary.

- (1) to the creation of any new of the abolition of any existing permanent post, or to the increase or reduction of the pay attached to any permanent post, if the post in either case is one which would ordinarily be held by a member of an all-India service, or to the increase or reduction of the cadre of an all-India service ;
- (2) to the creation of a permanent post on a maximum rate of pay exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month, or the increase of the maximum pay of a sanctioned permanent post to an amount exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month ;
- (3) to the creation of a temporary post with pay exceeding Rs. 4,000 a month, or to the extension beyond a period of two years of a temporary post with pay exceeding Rs. 1,200 a month ;
- (4) to the grant to any officer of an allowance, pension, or gratuity which is not admissible under rules made or for the time being in force under section 96-B of the Act ; and
- (5) to any expenditure on the purchase of imported stores or stationery otherwise than in accordance with such rules as may be made in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council.

2. (1) Every application for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council required by paragraph 1 shall be addressed to the Governor General in Council, who shall, save as hereinafter provided, forward the same with his recommendations, and with such further explanations of the proposal as he may have seen fit to require from the local Government, to the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) If the application relates to—

- (a) the grant in an individual case of any increase of pay ; or
- (b) the creation of a temporary post,

the Governor General in Council may, at his discretion, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, sanction the proposal, or may, and if he dissents from the proposal, shall, forward the application with his recommendations, and with such further explanations of the proposal as he may have seen fit to require from the local Government, for the orders of the Secretary of State in Council.

SCHEDULE IV.

(SEE RULE 29.)

1. The local Governments mentioned below shall, save as hereinafter provided, make in every year provision in their budgets for expenditure upon relief of, and insurance against, famine of such amounts respectively (hereinafter referred to as the annual assignments) as are stated against each :—

						Rs.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	6,61,000
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	63,60,000
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
United Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	39,60,000
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	3,81,000
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	67,000
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	11,62,000
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	47,26,000
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	10,000

2. The provision shall be made in the shape of a demand for a grant, and the estimates shall show, under the major heads concerned, the method in which it is proposed to utilise the grant.

3. The grant shall not be expended save upon the relief of famine or upon the construction of protective irrigation works or other works for the prevention of famine. Any portion of the grant which is not so spent shall be transferred to the famine insurance fund of the province.

4. The famine insurance fund shall consist of the unexpended balances of the annual assignments for each year, transferred to the fund under paragraph 3 of this Schedule, together with any interest which may accrue on these balances.

5. The local Government may, in any year when the accumulated total of the famine insurance fund of the province is not less than six times the amount of the annual assignment, suspend temporarily the provision of the annual assignment.

6. The famine insurance fund shall form part of the general balances of the Governor General in Council, who shall pay at the end of each year interest on the average of the balances held in the fund on the last day of each quarter. The interest shall be calculated at the average rate at which the Governor-General in Council has during the year borrowed money by the issue of treasury bills. Such interest shall be credited to the fund.

7. The local Government may at any time expend the balance at its credit in the famine insurance fund for any of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

8. Such balances may further be utilised in the grant of loans to cultivators, either under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or for relief purposes. When such loans have been granted, payments of interest on loans and repayments of principal shall be credited to the fund as they occur, and irrecoverable loans written off shall form a final charge against the fund.

9. In case of doubt whether the purpose for which it is proposed to spend any portion of the annual assignment or the famine insurance fund is one of the purposes specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule, the decision of the Governor shall be final.

10. The annual accounts of the annual assignments and of the fund shall be maintained in forms to be prescribed in this behalf by the Auditor-General.

No. 309-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 30(1A) and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been approved by both Houses of Parliament :—

Short Title and Commencement. 1. (1) These rules may be called the Local Government (Borrowing) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Purposes for which loans may be raised. 2. A local Government may raise loans on the security of the revenues allocated to it for any of the following purposes, namely :—

(a) to meet capital expenditure on the construction or acquisition (including the acquisition of land, maintenance during construction and equipment) of any work or permanent asset of a material character in connection with a project of lasting public utility, provided that

(i) the proposed expenditure is so large that it cannot reasonably be met from current revenues; and

(ii) if the project appears to the Governor General in Council unlikely to yield a return of not less than such percentage as he may from time to time by order prescribe, arrangements are made for the amortisation of the debt;

(b) to meet any classes of expenditure on irrigation which have under rules in force before the passing of the Act been met from loan funds;

(c) for the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief works in times of famine or scarcity;

(d) for the financing of the Provincial Loan Account; and

(e) for the repayment or consolidation of loans raised in accordance with these rules or the repayment of advances made by the Governor General in Council.

Sanction to Loans. 3. (1) No loan shall be raised by a local Government without the sanction (in the case of loans to be raised in India) of the Governor General in Council, or (in the case of loans to be raised outside India) of the Secretary of State in Council,

and in sanctioning the raising of a loan the Governor General in Council or the Secretary of State in Council, as the case may be, may specify the amount of the issue and any or all of the conditions under which the loan shall be raised.

(2) Every application for the sanction of the Secretary of State required by this rule shall be transmitted through the Governor General in Council.

4. Every loan raised by a local Government in accordance with these rules shall be a charge on the whole of the revenues allocated to the local Government, and all payments in connection with the service of such loans shall be made in priority to all payments by the local Government other than the payments of—

- (i) the fixed provincial contribution payable to the Governor General in Council,
- (ii) interest due on sums advanced to the local Government by the Governor General in Council from the revenues of India, and
- (iii) interest due on all loans previously raised by the local Government.

No. 310-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas sub-section (3) of section 4 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date:

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement. 1. (1) These rules may be called the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Vacancy in office of minister. 2. In cases of emergency where, owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of a transferred subject, the Governor—

(1) shall, if another minister is available and willing to take charge of the subject, appoint such minister to administer the subject temporarily; or

(2) may, if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid himself temporarily administer the subject, and while so doing shall exercise in relation to such subject all such powers in addition to his own powers as Governor as he could exercise if he were the minister in charge thereof.

3. In any case in which the Governor himself undertakes temporarily to administer a subject under these rules he shall certify that an emergency has arisen in which, owing to a ministerial vacancy, it is necessary for him so to do, and shall forthwith forward a copy of such certificate for the information of the Governor General in Council.

Administration to be temporary.

4. Such temporary administration by the Governor shall only continue until a minister has been appointed to administer the subject.

Certification of legislation.

5. The Governor shall not exercise in respect of such subject the powers conferred on him by section 72-E of the Government of India Act.

No. 311-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local Government.

2. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make and take into consideration any law imposing for the purposes of the local Government, any tax included in Schedule I to these rules.

Taxes which may be imposed for purposes of local authorities.

3. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, or authorising any local authority to impose, for the purposes of such local authority, any tax included in Schedule II to these rules.

Additions to Schedules.

4. The Governor-General in Council may at any time, by order, make any addition to the taxes enumerated in Schedules I and II to these rules.

Saving.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of a local authority to impose a tax without previous sanction or with the previous sanction of the local Government when such right is conferred upon it by any law for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE I.

1. A tax on land put to uses other than agricultural.
2. A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in a joint family.
3. A tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law.
4. A tax on advertisements.
5. A tax on amusements.
6. A tax on any specified luxury.
7. A registration fee.
8. A stamp-duty other than duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian legislation.

SCHEDULE II.

(In this Schedule the word "tax" includes a cess, rate, duty or fee.)

1. A toll.
2. A tax on land or land values.
3. A tax on buildings.

4. A tax on vehicles or boats.
5. A tax on animals.
6. A tax on menials and domestic servants.
7. An octroi.
8. A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on or before the 6th July 1917.
9. A tax on trades, professions and callings.
10. A tax on private markets.
11. A tax imposed in return for services rendered, such as—
 - (a) a water rate,
 - (b) a lighting rate,
 - (c) a scavenging, sanitary or sewage rate,
 - (d) a drainage tax,
 - (e) fees for the use of markets and other public conveniences.

No. 312 S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Local Legislatures (Previous Sanction) Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

Laws requiring previous sanction.

2. A local legislature may not repeal or alter without the previous sanction of the Governor-General—

(1) any law made by any authority in British India before the commencement of the Indian Councils Act, 1861: provided that the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that this provision shall not apply to any such law which he may specify and, if he does so, previous sanction shall not thereafter be necessary to the alteration or repeal of that law; or

(2) any law specified in the Schedule to these rules or any law made by the Governor General in Council amending a law so specified:—

Year.	No.	Short title.
1860	XLV	The Indian Penal Code.
1864	III	The Foreigners Act, 1864.
1865	III	The Carriers Act, 1865.
"	X	The Indian Succession Act, 1865.
"	XV	The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.
"	XXI	The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865.
1866	XXI	The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866.
"	XXVIII	The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866.
1867	XXV	The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

Year.	No.	Short title.
1869	IV	The Indian Divorce Act, 1869.
1870	XXI	The Hindu Wills Act, 1870.
1872	I	The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
"	III	The Special Marriage Act, 1872.
"	IX	The Indian Contract Act, 1872.
"	XV	The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.
1873	X	The Indian Oaths Act, 1873.
1874	III	The Married Women's Property Act, 1874.
"	XIV	The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874.
"	XV	The Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.
1875	IX	The Indian Majority Act, 1875.
1877	I	The Specific Relief Act, 1877.
1881	V	The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.
"	XIII	The Fort William Act, 1881.
"	XXVI	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
1882	II	The Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
"	IV	The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
"	VII	The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882.
1889	IV	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.
"	VII	The Succession Certificate Act, 1889.
"	XV	The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.
1890	VIII	The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.
"	IX	The Indian Railways Act, 1890.
1891	XVIII	The Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891.
1895	XV	The Crown Grants Act, 1895.
1897	III	The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.
"	X	The General Clauses Act, 1897.
"	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.
1898	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.
"	IX	The Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898.
1899	IX	The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.
1903	XIV	The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.
"	XV	The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
"	IX	The Indian Limitation Act, 1908.
"	XIV	The Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1908.
"	XV	The Indian Ports Act, 1908.
"	XVI	The Indian Registration Act, 1908.
1909	III	The Presidency-towns Insolvency Act, 1909.
"	IV	The Whipping Act, 1909.
"	VII	The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.
1910	I	The Indian Press Act, 1910.
1911	X	The Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.
1912	IV	The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912.
"	V	The Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.
"	VI	The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.
1913	VI	The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.
"	VII	The Indian Companies Act, 1913.
1914	II	The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914.
"	III	The Indian Copyright Act, 1914.
"	IX	The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.
1916	XV	The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916.
1917	I	The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917.
"	XXVI	The Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 1917.
1918	X	The Usurious Loans Act, 1918.
1919	XI	The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
1920	V	The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920.
"	X	The Indian Securities Act, 1920.
"	XIV	The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920.

No. 313-S.—Whereas by section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919, it is provided that the said Act shall come into operation on such date or dates as the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may appoint;

And whereas sub-section (1) of section 12 of the said Act confers power to make certain rules, and it is expedient for the purpose of bringing into operation the provisions of the said Act on such date as may hereafter be appointed to make such rules prior to the said date;

And whereas a draft of such rules was laid before both Houses of Parliament and was duly approved by them;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, read with the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the said rules in the form so approved, the same being as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Reservation of Bills Rules.

(2) They shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and different dates may be appointed for different parts of India.

2. The Governor of any Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the

Bills which must be reserved. Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor to contain provisions—

- (a) affecting the religion or religious rites of any class of British subjects in British India, or
- (b) regulating the constitution or function of any University, or
- (c) having the effect of including within a transferred subject matters which have hitherto been classified as reserved subjects, or
- (d) providing for the construction or management of a light or feeder railway or tramway other than a tramway within municipal limits, or
- (e) affecting the land revenue of a province either so as to—

- (i) prescribe a period or periods within which any temporarily settled estate or estates may not be re-assessed to land revenue, or
- (ii) limit the extent to which the assessment to land revenue of such an estate or estates may be made or enhanced, or
- (iii) modify materially the general principles upon which land revenue has hitherto been assessed,

if such prescription, limitation or modification appears to the Governor to be likely seriously to affect the public revenues of the province.

3. The Governor of any Governor's province may reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill, not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General, which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the province and is presented to the Governor for his assent, if the Bill appears to the Governor—

- (a) to affect any matter wherewith he is specially charged under his Instrument of Instructions, or
- (b) to affect any central subject, or
- (c) to affect the interests of another province.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 14th December 1920.

No. 161.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 17 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the period within which a candidate shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer the return of election expenses required by that rule shall be one month from the date of the publication in the *Gazette of India* under rule 12 (9) of the said Rules of the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected.

No. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 17 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the period within which a candidate shall cause to be lodged with the Returning Officer the return of election expenses required by that rule shall be one month from the date of the publication in the *Gazette of India* under rule 12 (9) of the said Rules of the name or names of the candidate or candidates elected.

H. M. SMITH,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Reforms Office, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th December 1920.

No. 835-G.—The following rule made by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the provisions of section 33 of the Government of India Act, 1919, is published for general information:—

The powers of superintendence, direction and control vested in the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council under the Act or otherwise shall, in relation to transferred subjects, be exercised only for the following purposes, namely:—

- (1) to safeguard the administration of central subjects;
- (2) to decide questions arising between two provinces, in cases where the provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement;
- (3) to safeguard Imperial interests;
- (4) to determine the position of the Government of India in respect of questions arising between Indian and other parts of the British Empire; and
- (5) to safeguard the due exercise and performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Secretary of State or the Secretary of State in Council, under or in connection with or for the purposes of the following provisions of the Act, namely, section 29A, section 30 (1A), Part VII A, or of any rules made by or with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Commerce Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

The 11th December 1920.

No. 8702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-A, subsection (3) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. Milligan, I. C. S., to be the Chairman of the Assam Labour Board, with effect from the 4th December 1920, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Kennedy, C.I.E., I.A., granted leave preparatory to retirement.

C. A. INNES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Delhi, the 17th December 1920.

No. 2509.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

London Gazette, dated the 9th November, 1920, pages 10862, 10863, 10864 and 10865.

India Office,

9th November 1920.

The KING has approved the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen to be temporary Second-Lieutenants in the Indian Army on probation, with effect from 1st December 1919 :—

Satyabrata Singh Roy,

Golaknath Chatterji,

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India (Army Dept.).

The following Notification, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

Delhi, the 15th December 1920.

No. A.-197.—The following draft of certain amendments to Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 and sub-section (1) of section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), is published as required by sub-section (2) of section 77 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 18th day of January 1921.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

1. To rule 2 of the said rules, the following clauses shall be added, namely:—

- “(d) “British application” means an application by any person for protection of his invention in any part of His Majesty’s dominions for the protection of which invention in British India the provisions of section 78A of the Act are for the time being applicable;
- (e) “Reciprocity application” means an application in British India under section 78A of the Act.”

2. After rule 10 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

- “10A. Every reciprocity application shall be made on Form 2-A and shall contain a declaration that a British application has been made for protection of the invention to which such reciprocity application relates and shall specify every part of His Majesty’s dominions in which any such British application has been made and the official date or dates thereof. The reciprocity application shall be accompanied by a specification prepared in duplicate in accordance with Form 3.”

3. After rule 11 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

- “11 A. (1) In addition to the specification left with every reciprocity application, a copy or copies of the specification or specifications, and drawings or documents, filed or deposited by the applicant in respect of the first British application, duly certified by the official chief or head of the Patent Office in which they were filed or deposited, or otherwise verified to the satisfaction of the Controller, shall be left at the office at the same time as the reciprocity application or within such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Controller may allow.
- (2) If any specification or other document relating to the application is in a foreign language a translation thereof shall be annexed thereto and shall be verified to the satisfaction of the Controller.
- (3) An application for an extension of time for leaving the copy or copies of the specification or specifications, drawings or documents, filed or deposited in respect of the first application, shall be made on Form 4-A.”

4. In Chapter IV of the said rules, before rule 39 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“38-A. The patent granted on any reciprocity application shall be entered in the register of patents as dated of the official date of the first British application, but the date of the reciprocity application shall also be entered in the register.”

5. In the First Schedule to the said rules, after entries Nos. 1 and 6, respectively, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

“ No. of entry.	On what payable.	No. of Form.	Proper fee.
			Rs.
1-A.	On application for a patent under section 78-A	2-A.	10
6-A.	On extension of time for filing documents under rule 11-A ...	4-A.	
	One month ... ..	...	10
	Two months ... ..	...	20
	Three months ... ..	...	30

6. In the Second Schedule to the said rules—

(a) in the List of Forms, after entries relating to Forms 2 and 4, respectively, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Form No.	Act Section.	Title.	Fee.
			Rs.
2-A.	78-A. . . . .	...	10
4-A.	78-A. . . . .	...	10, 20, 30

(b) after Forms 2 and 4, respectively, the following Forms shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Form 2 A.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911.

Fee Rs. 10.

Application for patent under reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom or other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

(To be accompanied by the specification on Form 3 in duplicate.)

“ Insert name, calling and address.

I (or we) ¹ _____

do hereby declare :—

“ Insert title

(I) that I (or we) have made application(s) for the protection of an invention of which the title ² is _____

in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of

Man on the following official date³, viz. _____

and in the following British Possession or Possessions⁴ and on the following official dates, viz. _____

(II) that the invention was not in use in British India by any other person before the⁵ _____

(III) that the specification filed with this application is, or any amended specification which may hereafter be filed in this behalf will be, true of the invention to which this application relates;

(IV) that the facts and matters stated herein are true to the best of my (or our) knowledge, information and belief.

I (or we) humbly pray that a patent may be granted to me (or us) for the said invention in priority to other applicants, and that such patent shall have the date⁶ _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

(Signed) _____

To

The Controller of Patents,
1, Council House Street,
Calcutta.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911.

Application for extension of time for leaving documents in connection with the reciprocal arrangements with the United Kingdom or other parts of His Majesty's dominions.

I (or we)¹ _____

do hereby apply for _____ month's (or months') extension of time for leaving copy (or copies) of the British specification (or specifications), drawings or documents in respect of application No. ² _____ of _____

The reasons for making this application are as follows:—³ _____

My (or our) address for service in British India is:—⁴ _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

(Signed) _____

To

The Controller of Patents,
1, Council House Street,
Calcutta.

NOTE.—Time allowed and fee payable—

One month Rs. 10, two months Rs. 20,
three months Rs. 30.

J. C. B. DRAKE,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.

³ Insert date of application in the United Kingdom.

⁴ Insert name of each British Possession followed by the date of application in each respectively.

⁵ Insert date of earliest of the above applications.

⁶ Insert date as at 5.

Date and sign.

FORM 4-A.
Fee Rs. 10,
20 or 30.
See note below.

¹ Insert name, calling and address.

² Quote No. and year of application for patent.

³ Insert reasons.

⁴ Insert address Date and sign.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 11th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 11th December 1920.

No. 8642.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 218-C.A., dated the 13th March 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on the Secretary, Air Board, by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 67-C.A., dated the 31st January 1920, shall be exercised by Mr. R. C. Kemp, Chief Inspector to the Air Board.

TRADING BY FOREIGNERS.

The 11th December 1920.

No. 8647.—Whereas certain hostile foreigners were on the 3rd day of August 1914, members of the German Club, Calcutta, a company within the definition contained in section 2 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916 (X of 1916):

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 12 of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the powers conferred by section 7 of the said Act shall extend to the property movable and immovable of the said German Club.

C. A. INNES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 16th December 1920.

No. 167.—For the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 63A of the Government of India Act, and in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E., being an official, to be a member of the said Council of State.

No. 168.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E., being a member of the Council of State, to be President of the said Council of State, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that office.

H. M. SMITH,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th December 1920.

No. 4587-Est. A.—Mr. J. Bartley, Indian Civil Service (Bengal), is appointed temporarily to officiate as Political Officer, Sikkim, with effect from the 7th December 1920, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 18th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 17th December 1920.

PART A.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

The Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 2479.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st October 1920:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Frederick Evan Wood, V.D.

To be Major.

George Augustus Webb, V.D.

To be Captains.

Robert Douglas Mackie.
 Barnard Eustace Luard.
 Alexander Stormonth Macalister.
 Robert Bawn Addis.

To be Lieutenant.

John Archibald Polwhele.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Leo Meighan Candler.
 Forbes Mackenzie Graham.

RESIGNATIONS.

DEFENCE FORCE.

3rd Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 2488.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions, with effect from the 30th September 1920 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Pugh, O.B.E., V.D., A.-D.C.
 Second Lieutenant C. S. Steele-Perkins.
 Second Lieutenant G. Harvey.

9th Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 2490.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions, with effect from the 30th September 1920 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Evan Wood, V.D.
 Major G. A. Webb, V.D.
 Captain R. D. Mackie.
 Captain B. E. Luard.
 Captain A. S. Macalister.
 Captain R. B. Addis.
 Lieutenant J. A. Polwhele.
 Second Lieutenant L. M. Candler.
 Second Lieutenant F. M. Graham.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

THE following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1920.

No. 178.—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the death of Mr. R. J. G. Ballantyne, a member elected to the said Assembly by the Bengal European constituency, the Governor-General is

pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, to call upon the Bengal European constituency to elect, in accordance with the said Rules, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 31st January 1921.

No. 185.—Whereas the Honourable Mr. Altaf Ali has been elected by the West Bengal (Muhammadan) constituency and also by the East Bengal (Muhammadan) constituency as a member of the Council of State;

And whereas the said Mr. Altaf Ali has, under sub-rule (1) of rule 14 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, chosen to serve for the East Bengal (Muhammadan) constituency;

The Governor-General is pleased, in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 14 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, to call upon the West Bengal (Muhammadan) constituency to elect by the 31st January 1921, another person to be a member of the said Council of State.

H. MONCRIEFF SMITH,

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 22nd December 1920.

No. 4261.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following rules regarding the dress to be worn by the Presidents of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly and by Presidents of Legislative Councils in Governors' Provinces shall be published for general information:—

I.—Ordinary occasions when the Council or Assembly is sitting.

Judge's coat and waistcoat, dark trousers.

Or, for Indians (in the alternative),

Black chapkan, with white or black trousers.

Over all a Black Silk Gown.

White cambric bands.

II.—Occasions when levée or full dress is prescribed.

The Velvet Court Dress as described below.

Or, for Indians (in the alternative),

Black chapkan with white or black trousers.

Over all:—For the President of the Council of State and the President of the Legislative Assembly—State Robe of Black Satin Damask trimmed with gold; for the Presidents of Legislative Councils—Black Silk Gown,

with full bottomed wig, lace bands and white gloves.

Indians may wear, instead of the wig, the Headdress usually worn on ceremonial occasions.

III.—Evening functions when levée or full dress is not prescribed.

Mess Dress, as described in the description of Civil Uniform.

Or, for Indians (in the alternative),

Chapkan with white or black trousers and also Choga or Jubba if customarily worn on ceremonial occasions.

Notes:—

(i) The Velvet Court Dress as referred to above:

Coat.—Black Silk Velvet, stand collar, single-breasted. Seven buttons on right front and seven notched holes on the left. The fronts meet edge to edge at a point on the breast, where they are secured with a hook and eye. Plain round gauntlet cuffs with three notched holes and buttons. Pointed flaps on waist seam, with three buttons, one under each point. Six buttons behind, that is, two at the waist, two at centre of skirts, and two at the bottom of the black skirts. Body of the coat should be lined with White Silk and the skirts with Black. Pockets in the breast and in the tails.

Buttons.—Cut steel.

Black silk "Wig-Bag" is attached to the coat at the back of the neck, hanging over the collar.

Waistcoat.—White Satin or Black Silk Velvet (*not* White Corded Silk or White Marcella). No collar. Four buttons. Skirted fronts, pointed flaps to the pockets, with three buttons under each flap.

Breeches.—Black Silk Velvet, with three small steel buttons and steel buckles at the knees.

Hose.—Black Silk.

Shoes.—Black Patent Leather, with steel buckles.

Hat.—Black Beaver or Silk cocked Hat, with a steel loop on a black silk cockade or rosette.

Sword.—Sling Sword, with steel hilt and black scabbard with steel mountings.

Sword Belt.—Black Silk Web Waistbelt with slings.

Gloves.—White.

Lace Frill and Ruffles.

(ii) The Chapkan referred to in the alternative dress for Indian Presidents will correspond to the type of chapkan or achkan or other similar garment ordinarily worn on ceremonial occasions by the particular class of Indian gentleman concerned.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 24th December 1920.

PART B.

JUDICIAL.

No. 2563.—The following draft of a further amendment which it is proposed to make in the Auxiliary Force Rules, 1920, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), is published, as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 4th January 1921.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the said rules, for clause (d) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(d) an officer who is an enrolling officer for the purposes of these rules."

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 25th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 20th December 1920.

No. 2464-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alexander W. Weddell as Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 25th December 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2668.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 16th December 1920.

**CLASSIFICATION OF THE JUDICIAL ALLOWANCE OF RS. 150 A MONTH
DRAWN BY OFFICERS HOLDING SUPERIOR JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN
THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AS 'JUDICIAL PAY.'**

RESOLUTION.

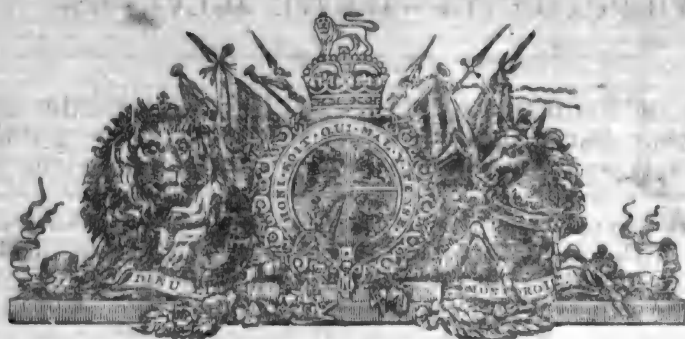
With reference to paragraph 1 (4) of the Home Department Resolution No. 286, dated the 13th February 1920, it has been decided, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to class the judicial allowance of Rs. 150 a month which is drawn by officers holding superior judicial appointments in the Indian Civil Service as "judicial pay" and to treat it as pay for all purposes.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India (including the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and the Board of Industries and Munitions) and to the offices subordinate to this Department for information.

Ordered also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

S. P. O'DONNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1998 L.S.G.—The 3rd July 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (k) and (l) of sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Rules under the Village Self-Government Act, 1919, regarding assessment and collection of the union rate.

ASSESSMENT AND IMPOSITION OF THE UNION RATE.

1. After preparing the annual budget estimate in Account Form No. 1 and not less than two months and a half before the first day of the year to which the budget relates, the union board, at a meeting shall proceed to assess the union rate provided in the estimate according to the circumstances and the property within the union of the persons liable to assessment.

2. The union board shall first prepare, village by village and in Form No. 1, a list of all persons owning or occupying buildings in the union, either permanently or temporarily, showing their trade, business, etc., and their estimated annual income within the union. All such persons shall be included in the list, even if some are subsequently exempted.

3. The board shall determine the total assessable income of the person concerned after considering his debts and liabilities, if any.

4. Government or any local authority or company owning or occupying buildings in the union may be assessed in consideration of the value of the total property which the Government or such authority or company may possess within the Union :

Provided that the total amount of the rate annually payable by Government or such authority or company to the union board shall not exceed the maximum of Rs. 84.

NOTE.—Railway companies are not liable to payment of the union rate until they are notified as liable under section 135, Indian Railways Act.

5. A person liable to pay the rate, but not living in the union, shall be assessed only on the land which he actually holds, or on the income which he may actually derive from property or business in the union.

6. The assessment list prepared as aforesaid shall be approved by the union board at a meeting and so much of it as appertains to each village in the union shall be published in a conspicuous place in that village at least two months before the commencement of the year.

7. The union board at a meeting shall hear and decide any objections to the assessment list made within three weeks after the publication of the list. A note shall be kept of such orders as are passed in the minute book of the board.

8. After the expiry of the period of three weeks mentioned in rule 7 the president of the union board shall send to the circle officer a duplicate copy of the assessment list together with a copy of the budget and a certificate stating the dates on and the places at which the assessment list was published.

9. Upon receipt of the assessment list, the circle officer shall see—

- (a) that the list has been signed by all the members and the publication has been certified;
- (b) that the estimate of the union rate as provided in the budget has been correctly arrived at; and
- (c) that in estimating the rate the balance in hand from the previous year has been allowed for.

If the circle officer thinks that the assessment made is inequitable, or is in excess of the legal requirements for the year, or will fall short of them, he will report to the District Magistrate, who may direct the union board to revise the assessment, and the board shall prepare a revised list accordingly.

10. The assessment list after being checked by the circle officer, or the revised list, if any, prepared under rule 9, shall be published by the union board in the manner laid down in rule 6, if possible before the first day of the year and if not as soon as possible thereafter.

11. If any person mentioned in the assessment list ceases at any time after the publication thereof under rule 10 to occupy any building in respect of the occupation of which he has been assessed, or if the means and property in respect of which he has been so assessed are reduced, the union board at a meeting may exempt him from assessment or revise the same; and such exemption or revision shall take effect from such date as the board may direct.

12. The union board at a meeting may, at any time after the publication of the assessment list under rule 10 and after giving previous notice of not less than a week, assess any person who was without authority omitted from the list, or whose liability to assessment has accrued thereafter, and may enhance any assessment which may appear to it to be inadequate and to have been so made owing to mistake or fraud. Any assessment or enhancement made under this rule shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter in which such assessment or enhancement is made or from the date when the liability to assessment accrued, whichever may be later.

13. The union board may, at any time, after giving previous notice of not less than a week, substitute for any name mentioned in the assessment list the name of any new owner or occupier of a building, and may assess the rate on such person, and such person shall be liable to pay such assessment from the first day of the quarter in which such person's name was substituted in the assessment list, or from the date on which the change of ownership or occupation occurred, whichever may be later.

METHOD AND TIME OF PAYMENT OF UNION RATE.

14. The union rate shall be payable in equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of the rate on account of each quarter shall be due on the first day of such quarter:

Provided that in the case of an assessment under rule 12 or rule 13, the first instalment shall be due on the date on which such assessment is made known to the assessee.

15. The union board at a meeting may appoint one or more persons, who may be members of the board, to receive and collect the rate. The rate may also be paid at the office of the union board. The board shall declare by notification to be posted up in its office at what hours the office shall be open for the receipt of money.

16. Every person liable to pay any sum assessed upon him under these rules shall, within fifteen days from the date on which the said sum becomes due, pay or tender such instalment to the person or member appointed in that behalf under rule 15 or at the office of the union board.

17. For all sums paid on account of the rate a receipt shall be given in Form No. 2.

NOTE.—An estimate shall be made of the number of receipt forms likely to be required for a year's consumption and the complete year's supply shall bear consecutive printed numbers and shall be stitched in books of 100 each. The president shall stamp every receipt with the seal of the union board and keep the books in his personal custody. He shall keep an account of the books he issues and see that they are returned as soon as they are used up. The surplus forms shall be destroyed at the end of the year.

DISTRRAINT AND SALE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY OF DEFAULTER.

18. Immediately after the 15th day from the date on which the instalment payable becomes due the union board shall prepare a list of the persons who may have failed to pay their respective instalment of the rate for such quarter, showing the amount due from each of such defaulters, and so much of it as appertains to each village shall be published in a conspicuous place in that village.

19. If any of the defaulters shall not, within 15 days of the publication of the list under rule 18, pay the sum due, or show to the union board sufficient cause for not paying the same, the president, or, if so directed by him, the vice-president, shall cause the chaukidar or any other person authorised in writing by the president or the vice-president to levy by the distraint and sale of a sufficient portion of the movable property of the defaulter, except plough-cattle and tools and implements of trade and agriculture, the amount of his arrear, together with a sum equal to half the amount of such arrear, by way of penalty :

Provided that when the movable property distrained is shown to the satisfaction of the union board to have been left in the building for repairs or safe custody in the ordinary course of business, it shall be released.

20. Distress shall be made by actual seizure of movable property and the officer charged with the execution of the distraint and sale shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

21. Such officer shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale and of the time and place thereof by beat of drum :

Provided that if the property distrained is of a perishable nature, it may be sold at once with the consent of the defaulter, or without such consent at any time after the expiry of six hours from the seizure.

22. If the sum due be not paid with the penalty referred to in rule 19 before the time fixed for the sale, the movable property seized shall be sold by auction at the time and place specified in the most public manner possible, and the proceeds shall be applied in the discharge of the sum due, including the penalty. Two members of the board shall be present at every such sale.

23. No property shall be sold to any member or servant of the union board.

24. The surplus sale proceeds shall be returned to the defaulter, or, in his absence, credited to the union fund to be paid thereafter on demand to any person who establishes his right to the satisfaction of the union board.

25. A record of all proceedings taken under rule 18, *et seq.*, shall be made and preserved in the minute book of the union board.

26. The union board shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the recovery of the union rate.

27. No instalment of the union rate shall be recovered by distress after the expiration of one year from the day on which the same shall have become due.

FORM No. 1.

Assessment List.

Serial number.	Name of owner or occupier of building.	Occupation (trade, business, etc.)	Estimated annual income within the union.	Description of property possessed.	Amount of tax payable quarterly.	Grounds of exemption if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM NO. 2.**RECEIPT FOR UNION RATE.****Counterfoil.]**

Name of Union.

Serial No. in assessment list

Name of owner or occupier

On account of for the year

Total Rs. annas pies

On account of penalties under section 41

Total Rs. annas pies

Dated the

Name of Union

Serial No. in assessment list

Name of owner or occupier

On account of for the year

Total Rs. annas pies

On account of penalties under section 41

Total Rs. annas pies

Dated the

Collecting member or officer.

Collecting member or officer.

No. 2023 L S.-G.—The 6th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Bakarganj on the 15th July 1920.

No. 673 San.—The 3rd July 1920.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that the area known as the Asansol Mining Settlement, in the Asansol subdivision of the district of Burdwan, is threatened with an outbreak of small-pox:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), read with the notification of the Government of India in the Education Department, No. 193C., dated the 15th February 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following temporary regulations for the prevention and control of small-pox, and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation and surveillance of persons suffering from, or suspected of being infected with, small-pox in the said area during the year 1920.

TEMPORARY REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SMALL-POX IN THE ASANSOL MINING SETTLEMENT.

1. In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) the expression "Chief Sanitary Officer" shall mean the Chief Sanitary Officer appointed by the Local Government for mining settlements under section 5 of the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912 (Bengal Act II of 1912);
- (b) the expressions "Agent," "employed," "Mine" and "owner" shall have the same meaning as in section 3 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901);
- (c) the expression "Board" shall mean the Mines Board of Health of Asansol;
- (d) the expression "District Magistrate" shall have the same meaning as in section 101 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898);
- (e) the expression "Small-pox" shall mean any disease accompanied by an eruption of vesicles or postules.

NOTICES.

2. Whenever any land is held jointly by two or more persons, whether as owners or occupiers of that land, such persons shall be held jointly and severally liable for carrying out any measure ordered in a notice under these regulations, and the names of any one or more of such joint-holders may be entered upon such notice at the discretion of the Chief Sanitary Officer, and the Chief Sanitary Officer shall not be bound to enter the names of all the joint-holders in the notice.

3. If in any case the Chief Sanitary Officer considers that the issue of a notice is likely to lead to such an amount of delay as might facilitate the spread of small-pox, he may forthwith take such steps as he may think fit for carrying out the work, and shall thereafter as soon as possible issue a notice on the person concerned stating the reason why such work has been carried out.

4. If any measure which the Chief Sanitary Officer has, by a notice issued under any of these regulations, required to be carried out, be not carried out to his satisfaction within the time stated in the notice, the Chief Sanitary Officer shall be entitled to carry out the measure.

COST AND COMPENSATION.

5. (1) Expenses incurred in carrying out any work required to be done in pursuance of an order issued under these regulations shall be paid by the Board except in cases where the order requires action to be taken by any person as regards property in his possession, in which cases the expenses shall be paid by that person:

Provided that where the conditions, which led the Chief Sanitary Officer to pass such an order, are not attributable to the act or default of the person in possession of the property, the Board may pay to such person the whole or part of the expenses incurred by him in carrying out the order.

(2) The Board may recover all expenses incurred by the Chief Sanitary Officer in carrying out the measures under regulation 4 from the person or persons to whom the notice was originally issued.

6. The Board shall pay adequate compensation to any person who has sustained substantial loss or damage by reason of anything done under these regulations:

Provided that no person shall receive any compensation for anything done or suffered under these regulations, if he has failed to carry out an order issued under these regulations within the time specified in the order or to the satisfaction of the Chief Sanitary Officer.

THE LOCATION OF DISEASES.

7. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall apply to the Chief Sanitary Officer such periodical returns of births and deaths and of the persons residing upon their property as he may call upon them to furnish.

8. The nearest relative in attendance upon the patient, or in the absence of any such relative the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the patient some male inmate of the house, in which a case of small-pox shall have occurred, shall, within 24 hours of the onset of the disease, give information regarding the occurrence of such case either personally or in writing or by means of the chaukidar or other village watchman to the Chief Sanitary Officer or other officer of the Mines Board of Health.

9. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall supply to the Chief Sanitary Officer such periodical returns of cases of sickness as he may from time to time call upon them to furnish.

10. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall furnish to the Chief Sanitary Officer immediate information regarding the occurrence of any case or suspected case of small-pox occurring in a building in the possession of or under the control of such owner, agent or manager.

11. The Board may employ a suitable staff for the purpose of making enquiries as to the existence of any case of small-pox.

12. The Chief Sanitary Officer may examine any person who is, or is suspected to be, suffering from small-pox or who, in his opinion, may be infected with or likely to spread small-pox.

ISOLATION AND SEGREGATION, AND EVACUATION OF HOUSES.

13. When the Chief Sanitary Officer considers that the isolation of any person suffering from small-pox is a precaution necessary for the protection of the neighbouring population, he may order such person to be isolated in such a manner and for such a time as may be approved by the Chief Sanitary Officer.

14. The Chief Sanitary Officer may order that any person who has been in contact with a person found to be suffering from small-pox shall be segregated for a period not exceeding ten days in a manner and in a place to be approved by the Chief Sanitary Officer.

15. The Chief Sanitary Officer may order that any person who has been in contact with a person found to be suffering from small-pox shall be re-vaccinated.

16. No person shall enter any place wherein persons are isolated or segregated under regulation 13 or 14, without the permission of the Chief Sanitary Officer.

17. The Board shall provide, free of charge, suitable places with necessary attendants, diet, food, etc., for persons isolated or segregated by order of the Chief Sanitary Officer, and the Chief Sanitary Officer may certify places provided by private individuals as being fit for the purpose of isolation or segregation of persons under regulation 13 or 14 as the case may be.

18. (1) When the Chief Sanitary Officer under regulation 13 or 14 has ordered the isolation or segregation of any person residing upon any colliery lands, the Chief Sanitary Officer may notify the fact in writing to the owner, agent or manager of such colliery.

(2) If such person disobeys the order, such owner, agent or manager shall furnish to the Chief Sanitary Officer immediate intimation of the movements of that person.

19. No person who is or has been suffering from small-pox shall leave the place where he has been staying until he has received from the Chief Sanitary Officer written permission to do so.

20. The Chief Sanitary Officer may, by a notice in writing, (1) require any person to carry out, or allow to be carried out by such agency as the Chief Sanitary Officer may appoint, within a time to be stated in the order, such measures for the disinfection or evacuation of his dwelling-house or for the disinfection or destruction of any of his personal effects as the Chief Sanitary Officer may consider necessary; and (2) direct any owner, agent or manager of a mine, or any landholder or his agent to carry out any such measures on behalf of any person resident or staying upon the land belonging to the owner or landholder.

21. Every owner, agent or manager shall make such arrangements for the immediate disinfection of infected premises and personal effects and of evacuations and excreta of persons employed by the colliery and resident in a building owned by the colliery who are suffering or suspected to be suffering from small-pox as the Chief Sanitary Officer may from time to time direct by general or special order.

22. The Board shall from time to time provide, without any charge to the person on whom an order is passed under regulation 20 (1), temporary shelter or house accommodation with necessary attendants for the members of any family who have been compelled to evacuate their dwellings under the said regulation.

23. The Chief Sanitary Officer may order any owner, agent or manager of a mine to provide such hospitals, temporary shelters or house accommodation as the Chief Sanitary Officer may approve for the purpose of isolating, segregating or accommodating, under regulations 13, 14 and 22, persons or the families of persons employed on or about such mine by such owner, agent or manager.

MISCELLANEOUS POWERS.

24. The Chief Sanitary Officer may (1) prohibit the committal or continuance of any nuisance, or (2) require the person causing any nuisance or the person occupying the premises on which any nuisance exists to remove such nuisance.

Explanation.—"Nuisance" means anything which, in the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Officer, is dangerous to health or offensive to the neighbourhood and is likely to spread or to cause the outbreak of small-pox.

25. The Chief Sanitary Officer may, during the prevalence of any outbreak of small-pox, order that any market, shop or other public place shall remain closed for such time as may appear to him to be necessary and may forbid the holding of any fair, *mela* or other gathering to which people from several villages commonly or periodically resort.

26. The Chief Sanitary Officer may issue general orders that by a specified date certain sanitary precautions of a simple nature, such as lime-washing of houses, cleaning of latrines or the removal of filth or rubbish shall be carried out to his satisfaction.

27. The Chief Sanitary Officer may prohibit persons from retaining or selling clothes taken from the bodies of persons who have died of small-pox and may cause any such clothes to be destroyed.

28. The Chief Sanitary Officer may direct that no one shall dispose of any corpse except by burning or burial, without his written permission.

29. The Chief Sanitary Officer may approve or may provide and maintain burning or burial grounds and may, by written order, direct, either generally or specially in respect to any specified area, that corpses shall not be burned or buried at places other than those so approved, provided or maintained by him for the purpose.

30. The Chief Sanitary Officer may direct that any one burning or causing to be burnt any corpse, which, in the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Officer, is likely to spread small-pox, shall cause the same to be completely reduced to ashes, and shall likewise cause the clothes or other articles brought with such corpse to be reduced to ashes.

31. The Chief Sanitary Officer may direct that no person shall bury or cause to be buried any corpse, which, in the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Officer, is likely to spread small-pox, in a grave not constructed of masonry, which shall be less than 6 feet deep.

32. The Chief Sanitary Officer may order that no *dome* or other servant of the Board employed for the disposal of corpses shall withdraw from his duties without the permission of the Chief Sanitary Officer unless such *dome* or other servant of the Board has given notice in writing not less than one month previously of his intention so to withdraw.

33. The Chief Sanitary Officer or any person authorized by him in that behalf may—

- (1) seize and destroy any article of food or drink, and
- (2) seize and dispose of any corpse,

which, in the opinion of the Chief Sanitary Officer, is infected with, or is likely to spread, small-pox.

34. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall make such arrangements for the accommodation and treatment of their employes suffering from small-pox as the Chief Sanitary Officer may direct, provided that mines with an output of less than 5,000 tons per month and not more than two miles apart may, with the consent of the said officer, combine for the purpose of making such arrangements.

35. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine in which are employed persons residing or staying in the mining settlement, and every owner or occupier of any land or premises within such mining settlement, shall furnish the Chief Sanitary Officer or any officer of the Board authorized by him in that behalf, with all reasonable facilities for carrying out any measures or making any entry, inspection, examination, or enquiry under these regulations.

36. (1) The Chief Sanitary Officer or any other Sanitary Officer of the Board authorized by him in that behalf, making any enquiry authorized by these regulations, may, by an order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person being within the limits of a mining settlement or part of a mining settlement for which such officer has been appointed, who appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of a case or suspected case of small-pox and such person shall attend as so required.

(2) When the person summoned to appear under paragraph (1) is a female who, by the custom of the country, does not appear in public, suitable precautions shall be taken to respect the said custom.

37. (1) The Chief Sanitary Officer or any other Sanitary Officer of the Board authorized by him in that behalf, making any enquiry authorized by these regulations, may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of a case or suspected case of small-pox.

(2) When the person to be examined under paragraph (1) is a female who, by the custom of the country, does not appear in public, the enquiring officer shall take the statement of such female under such conditions as shall admit of due respect to the said custom.

(3) Such person shall be bound to answer all questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to any criminal charge.

38. Every owner, agent or manager of a colliery shall maintain a register of all premises situated on such colliery and ordinarily used or intended to be used for housing persons employed on or about such colliery, together with such further particulars as the Chief Sanitary Officer may from time to time direct by general or special order.

39. The Chief Sanitary Officer or any other Sanitary Officer of the Board authorized by him in that behalf may, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, enter upon any land or mine, or, after two hours' notice in writing, any premises or building used for human habitation at all reasonable times by day or by night, for the purpose of carrying out any measure or making any enquiries authorized by these regulations.

No. 674 San.—The 3rd July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and by the notification of the Government of India in the Education Department, No. 143, dated the 13th April 1917, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the regulations for the prevention and control of cholera for the medical inspection, isolation, observation and surveillance of persons suffering from or suspected of being infected with cholera in the Asansol mining settlement, published with notification No. 572 San., dated the 6th August 1917, namely:—

(a) *Omit* regulation 7 and *substitute* the following for it:—

“7. The nearest relative in attendance upon the patient, or in the absence of any such relative, the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the patient, some male inmate of the house in which a case of cholera shall have occurred, shall, within 24 hours of the onset of the disease, give informa-

tion regarding the occurrence of such case either personally or in writing, or by means of the chaukidar or other village watchman, to the Chief Sanitary Officer or other officer of the Mines Board of Health".

(b) *Insert* the following as paragraph 2 of regulation No. 40:—

"(2) No person shall dispose of the corpse of any person who has died of cholera except by burning or burying at one of the recognised burning ghats or burial grounds without the permission of the Chief Sanitary Officer".

(c) *Omit* the words "believed by him to be" from regulation No. 41.

No. 2021 L.S.-G.—The 5th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clauses (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of notification No. 317½ T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the union boards in thanas Memari and Jamalpur, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Burdwan, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local areas respectively subject to the jurisdiction of the said union boards.

The notification No. 88T.—L.S.-G., dated the 12th May 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2022 L.S.-G.—The 5th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clauses (a) and (b) of notification No. 318 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the union boards in thanas Memari and Jamalpur in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Burdwan, shall be placed to the credit of the union funds, respectively, constituted for the said union boards.

The notification No. 89T.—L.S.-G., dated the 12th May 1919, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2002 M.—The 3rd July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Munshi Abdul Aziz to be a Commissioner of the Meherpur Municipality, in the district of Nadia, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Majid Khan, deceased.

No. 2004 M.—The 3rd July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Jhalakati Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj:—

The sub-registrar, Jhalakati, *ex officio*.

Maulvi Mohammed Kamel.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das Gupta.

No. 2006 M.—The 3rd July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 59 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following maximum fares, subject to which the owner or driver of a hackney-carriage plying as a stage carriage under sub-section (1) of the said section shall demand and take fare for the hire of such carriage:—

Class of hackney carriage plying as stage carriage.	Maximum fare for every mile or part of mile.		
	Annas.		
1st	3
2nd	2½
3rd	1½

No. 2016M.—The 5th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. B. Laird to be Chairman of the Garulia Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. W. Smart, resigned.

L. L. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2019M.—The 5th July 1920.—In line 4 of notification No. 288M., dated the 9th February 1920, published at page 64, Part IB, *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th February 1920, read "Mr. F. W. Wadley" for "Mr. J. W. Wadley".

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 1999L.S.-G.—The 3rd July 1920.—In the table appended to notification No. 4262L.S.-G., dated the 5th January 1920, published in page 4 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th January 1920, make the following corrections:—

In page 3, column 5 of the table showing the mauzas constituting the Panchdona union—

Add—

Kapashia	25
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Delete from same—

Uriam	228
Charigaon	231

In page 1, column 5 of the table showing the mauzas constituting the Fatulla union—

Add—

Mokarba	196
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Delete from same—

Hariharpara	166
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

In page 1, column 5 of the table showing the mauzas constituting the Aminpur union—

Add—

Mallikerpara	...	...	...	...	340
Chota Lilmandi	...	...	...	...	373
Padmalabdi	...	...	...	...	339
Tipurdi	...	...	...	...	338
Gouribardi	...	...	...	...	317
Darpat thofalia	...	...	...	...	324

Delete from same—

Chanderkirti	...	...	...	...	430
Sathbhaipara	...	...	...	...	429
Panam Gabatali	...	...	...	...	444
Gabatali	...	...	...	...	445
Bartilak	...	...	...	...	470

From page 4, column 5 of the table showing the mauzas constituting the Lebatala union—

Delete—

Char Sagardi	30
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L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the provisions of section 565 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, as the General Committee of the Corporation propose to amend some of the by-laws made under section 559 (34) of the said Act regulating the use of municipal slaughter-houses, the draft of the proposed by-laws are published for information along with the existing by-laws proposed to be amended as shown below:—

Existing.

36. No animals other than those which the Superintendent or his assistant has passed as fit for slaughter and which are intended for immediate slaughter shall be brought into that portion of the slaughter-house which shall be set apart for the slaughter of the animals.

37. (1) All animals brought for slaughter at the Tangra slaughter-house, except calves and goats, must pass through the stockyard appertaining thereto and shall be kept there for a period of not less than 24 hours before slaughter, during which time or any subsequent extension thereof the animals shall be fed and watered at the expense of the Corporation: Provided that no animal shall be kept in the stockyard for more than 10 days.

Proposed.

To be deleted.

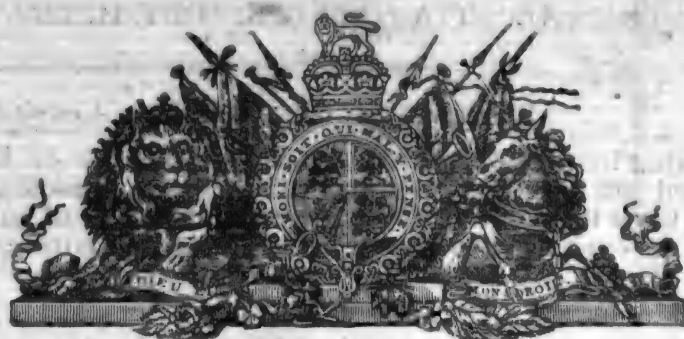
36. The slaughter of calves other than those vaccinated at the Government and municipal vaccine depôts is prohibited, and no calf will be permitted to be brought to a slaughter-house or any stockyard appertaining thereto for the purpose of being slaughtered without the production of a certificate signed by the Superintendent of either the Government vaccine depôt or the municipal vaccine depôt to the effect that such calf has passed through either of the said vaccine depôts.

37. (1) All animals brought for slaughter at a slaughter-house, except goats, must pass through the stockyard appertaining thereto, if such stockyard is available for use or occupation and shall be kept there for a period of not less than 24 hours before slaughter, during which time or any subsequent extension thereof the animal shall be fed and watered at the expense of the Corporation: Provided that no animal shall be kept in the stockyard for more than 10 days.

Any person having any objection to the proposed by-laws may submit the same so as to reach the undersigned on or before Monday, the 23rd August 1920, after which date the proposed amendments will be further proceeded with.

J. C. MUKERJEA, *Secretary to the Corporation.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 5th July 1920.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2076M.—The 13th July 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Calcutta Rent Act, 1920 (Bengal Act III of 1920), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act:—

RULES.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Calcutta Rent Rules, 1920.
- (2) In these rules "Act" means the Calcutta Rent Act, 1920.

EXTENSION OF THE CALCUTTA RENT ACT TO TOWNS AND LOCAL AREAS.

2. (1) Before finally publishing a notification under section 1, subsection (3) of the Act the Local Government shall publish a draft of the same in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and copies thereof in the English and vernacular languages shall also be posted up in a conspicuous place at the office of the District Magistrate and at the office of the Municipal Commissioners.

(2) Any inhabitant of the area affected by such draft may, if he objects to the draft, submit his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal within six weeks from its publication, and such objection shall be taken into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the draft have expired and objections, if any, have been considered, the Local Government may or may not publish the notification finally as the case may be or modify it, but not so as to extend its operation.

DELIVERY OF A COPY OF AN ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER.

3. When a certified copy of an order made by the Controller is to be delivered to a landlord or his authorized agent, it shall not be necessary to name the landlord or his agent in the document, and the delivery thereof shall be effected—

- (a) by giving or tendering such document to the landlord or his agent, or, if there be more than one landlord or agent, to any one of the landlords or agents; or
- (b) if the landlord or his agent is not found, by giving or tendering such document to some adult male member or servant of the family of the landlord or his agent, or of any one of the landlords or agents.

PROCEDURE FOR INQUIRIES.

4. In making inquiries under the Act, the Controller or the President of the Tribunal shall follow, as nearly as may be, the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the regular trial of suits, the substance only of the evidence being recorded as in unappealable cases.

NOTICES.

5. (1) The notice required by section 15 (4) of the Act to be given by the Controller before exercising any of the powers conferred on him by the Act shall be given as follows :—

(a) By affixing a copy of the notice to some conspicuous part of the premises to which it relates or to some conspicuous object near such premises :

(b) by serving a copy of the notice upon the landlord entitled to receive the rent of the premises from the tenant of the same, or, if the premises are unlet, upon the person entitled to let them ; and

(c) by serving a copy of the notice upon the tenant in actual occupation of the premises affected.

(2) Service of notices under clauses (b) and (c) of sub-rule (1) shall be effected in any of the ways mentioned in section 593 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

(3) The Controller shall specify in the notice a period which he considers sufficient in the circumstances of the case, provided that such period shall not be less than a week from the date of the service of the notice.

SUMMONING WITNESSES, ETC.

6. In the matter of summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents in inquiries, the Controller or the President of the Tribunal shall, so far as may be, follow the procedure laid down in that behalf in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with such modifications as the circumstances may require.

FEES, ETC., FOR SUMMONING AND ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

7. (1) No fees shall be charged in respect of processes for the summoning of witnesses and other processes issued by the Controller or the President of the Tribunal of his own motion, but in respect of the summoning of witnesses and other processes issued at the instance of parties, fees at the rates prescribed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under section 20 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, for the issue of processes by the Courts of Judges and Subordinate Judges within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction, shall be levied.

(2) A party applying for a summons shall from time to time also pay such amount for the travelling and other expenses or remuneration or detention of the person summoned as the Controller or the President of the Tribunal may fix, having regard to the provisions of Order XVI of the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the rules made in this behalf by the said High Court.

SUMMONSES.

8. Every summons shall contain the particulars specified in rule 5 of Order XVI of the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

9. A summons may be served by any person authorized by the Controller or the President of the Tribunal specially or generally in this behalf.

NOTICE OF A DEPOSIT OF RENT.

10. In giving notice of a deposit of rent under section 11, sub-section (4) of the Act, the procedure prescribed by rule 3 for delivery of a certified copy of an order made by the Controller shall, so far as applicable, be followed. The landlord may thereupon receive the rent deposited by submitting an application to the Controller.

DISTRAINT AND SALE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY.

11. (1) The President of the Tribunal shall certify the fine imposed under section 19 or 20 of the Act to the Controller, who shall thereupon issue a notice of demand.

(2) If any person liable for the payment of a fine under sub-rule (1) does not, within seven days from the service of a notice of demand, pay the sum due or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Controller for the non-payment of the sum, the Controller may issue a warrant to levy such sum by distraint and sale of a sufficient portion of the movable property of the defaulter:

Provided that when the movable property distrained is shown to the satisfaction of the Controller to have been left in the premises with the defaulter for repairs or safe custody in the ordinary course of business, it shall be released;

Provided also that, if the said property or any part thereof belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof for any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale thereunder.

(3) The movable property of any person liable for the payment of any sum, for the levy of which a warrant has been issued as aforesaid, may be distrained wherever the same be found.

12. Any officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress issued under rule 11 may, under the special order of the Controller to be recorded in writing, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of a building in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such building contains property which is liable to seizure, and if, after notifying his authority and purpose, and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance:

Provided that such officer shall not enter or break open the door of any apartment apportioned to females, until he has given three hours' notice of his intention and has given such females an opportunity to withdraw.

13. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress issued under rule 11 shall forthwith make an inventory of the movable property which he seizes under such warrant and shall at the same time give a written notice to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure that the said movable property will be sold unless the amount due be paid within seven days from the date of the notice.

14. If there is reason to believe that any property so seized is likely, if left in the place where it is found, to be removed by force, the officer executing the warrant may, under the special order of the Controller, take it to any place appointed by the Controller.

15. (1) If a warrant of distress issued under rule 11 is not in the meantime suspended by the Controller or discharged, the movable property seized shall, after the expiry of the period mentioned in the notice served under rule 13, be sold by order of the Controller.

(2) All sales of property under this rule shall, so far as may be practicable, be regulated by the procedure for the time being in force in the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta with respect to sale after distress.

(3) No officer or servant belonging to the Controller's establishment shall directly or indirectly purchase any property at any such sale.

16. The surplus sale proceeds, if claimed by a written application within six months from the date of the sale, shall be refunded to any person who establishes his right to the satisfaction of the Controller.

17. If the Controller is unable to recover the amount of the fine in full, he may issue a warrant for the distress and sale of any movable property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any Magistrate in Bengal; and any Magistrate to whom a warrant is so issued shall endorse the same and cause it to be executed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

18. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, warrant of distress, inventory or other proceedings relating thereto, nor shall such person be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him: but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover in any court of competent jurisdiction full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them.

19. (1) If the Controller at any time has reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of fine imposed under section 19 or section 20 of the Act is about forthwith to remove from his residence, the Controller may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum so due by him, and cause a bill for the same to be presented to him.

(2) If on presentation of such a bill the said person do not forthwith pay the sum due by him the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand, and the Controller's warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without any delay.

20. The Controller shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the recovery of fines.

21. Any fine imposed by the Controller or the President of the Tribunal under the provisions of rule 12 of Order XVI of the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, may be levied, and any order passed by him for the attachment or sale of property under the provisions of rule 19 or rule 12 of the said Order may be carried into effect by distraint in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

SCALE OF FEES.

22. Save as otherwise expressly provided by section 18 of the Act, no application of any kind specified in the table below shall be filed before the Controller, or shall be received by him, unless in respect of such application there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated in the said table as the proper fee for such application. Such fees shall be payable by court-fee stamps.

		FEES		
		Rs. A. P.		
1	Application for a certificate from the Controller that certain premises are let for the purposes of development, under section 10 of the Act	...	0	8 0
2	Application for a deposit of rent under section 11 (4) of the Act—			
	if the rent deposited does not exceed Rs. 2-8	...	0	1 0
	exceeds Rs. 2-8 but does not exceed Rs. 5	...	0	2 0
	exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 10	...	0	4 0
	exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 15	...	0	6 0
	exceeds Rs. 15	...	0	8 0
3	Application for withdrawal of the rent deposited under section 11 (4) of the Act, when the sum exceeds Rs. 25	...	0	8 0
	Provided that when the sum does not exceed Rs. 25 no fee shall be payable.			
4	Application to the Controller in respect of cases referred to in section 15 of the Act	...	0	8 0
5	Application under section 19 or section 20 of the Act	...	0	8 0
6	Application for the Controller's sanction under section 22 of the Act, for the institution of a complaint	...	0	8 0
7	Application and supply of copies	As directed in rule 23 of these rules.		

CHARGES FOR COPIES, ETC.

23. The rules prescribed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal regarding applications for copies of records and the amount and levy of searching fees and charges therefor in Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court shall apply to applications for, and the supply of, copies of any papers forming part of the record of the Controller and of the President of the Tribunal under the Act.

24. In all proceedings before them under the Act the Controller and the President of the Tribunal shall have all the powers possessed by a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

No. 2080M.—The 12th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Miller to be a Commissioner of the Howrah Municipality, *vice* Mr. J. Robertson, resigned.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Committee having previously given notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on either side of the public street known as Bridge Road to a width of 40 feet in Ward No. 23 and no objection having been received within 30 days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order under section 350 (4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, on the 1st day of July 1920, defining the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 25th day of March 1920.

J. DONALD,
Chairman of the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 12th July 1920.*

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Committee having previously given notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on Berapukur Road, Puddopukur Street (now Hem Chandra Street), and portions of Puddopukur Square to a width varying from 40 to 47 feet in Ward No. 25 and no objection having been received within 30 days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order under section 350 (4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, on the 24th day of June 1920, defining the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 26th day of February 1920.

J. DONALD,
Chairman of the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, *the 12th July 1920.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2105 L.S.-G.—The 15th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased—

- Rangpur.**
- (a) to fix 27 as the number of members for the District Board of Rangpur; and
- (b) to direct that the Local Boards in the district of Rangpur shall elect members of the District Board of Rangpur as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	6
Kurigram	...	...	4
Gaibandha	...	...	4
Nilphamari	...	...	4

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following number of members for the Local Boards in the district of Rangpur:—

Local Boards.			No. of members.
Sadar	...	...	18
Kurigram	...	...	12
Gaibandha	...	...	12
Nilphamari	...	...	12

3. Notification dated the 28th February 1890 and notification No. 1060 L.S.-G., dated the 5th April 1919, relating to the constitution of the District Board and the Local Boards in the district of Rangpur are hereby cancelled.

No. 2141 L.S.-G.—The 20th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885 (Bengal Act I of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to Commissioners of Division in Bengal the powers conferred upon him by section 35 of the said Act as amended by section 2 read with Schedule I of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), namely:—

- (a) to order that any public ferry shall be managed by a local authority having jurisdiction over the area or any part of the area in which such ferry is situated; and
- (b) to order that all or any part of the proceeds of such ferry and all or any part of the fines levied, and compensation received under the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885, in respect thereof, be paid to such local authority.

2. Notification No. 217 L.S.-G., dated the 12th January 1905, is cancelled with regard to any area which is declared to be a union under section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, from the date of election or appointment of the first president of the union board of that union.

No. 2122 M.—The 19th July 1920.—With a view to define more accurately the existing southern and western boundaries of the existing Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following to be the southern and western boundaries of the Serampore Municipality in supersession of those set forth in notification No. 1017 M., dated the 10th May 1915, published at page 103, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th May 1915:—

South—The northern edge of the drain to the north of the Auckland Road, a line across the Grand Trunk Road, the northern edge of the drain to the north of the Gwalapara Road (Mahesh) and a line drawn across the Ryland Road to the west side of the East Indian Railway line along the Guru Garden and Simla-Satghora Roads up to the point where the Simla-Satghora Road crosses the eastern boundary of Ghoramara village near the fields of Dhananjoy Mondal, Hem Chandra Bernal, Sibua Padma and Bhola Nath Genri of village Simla-Satghora.

West—A line drawn from the point where the Simla-Satghora Road crosses the eastern boundary of Ghoramara village, running along the boundary of, but not including, Ghoramara and Rajyadharpur villages, then along the Grand Trunk Road, then along the boundary of, but not including, Nobogram and Bora Chatra villages in Baidyabati Municipality, and finally along the western boundary of the East Indian Railway line.

No. 2124 M.—The 19th July 1920.—With a view to define more accurately the existing southern and western boundaries of existing Ward No. IV and of the southern boundary of existing Ward No. V of the present Serampore Municipality in the district of Hooghly, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following to be the southern and western boundaries of Ward No. IV and the southern boundary of Ward No. V of the Serampore Municipality in supersession of those set forth in notification No. 1018 M., dated the 10th May 1915, published at page 105, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th May 1915:—

WARD NO. IV (BAHIR SERAMPORE AND MULLICKPARA).

South.—A line drawn from the west side of the East Indian Railway line along Guru Garden and Simla-Satghora Roads up to the point where the Simla-Satghora Road crosses the

eastern boundary of Ghoramara village near the fields of Dhononjoy Mondal, Hem Chandra Bernal, Sibupadma and Bhola Nath Genri of village Simla-Satghora.

West.—A line drawn from the point where the Simla-Satghora Road crosses the eastern boundary of Ghoramara village, running along the eastern boundary of, but not including, Ghoramara and Rajyadharpur villages, then along the Grand Trunk Road, then along the boundary of, but not including, Nabogram and Bora Chatra villages in Baidyabati Municipality.

WARD No. V (MAHESH).

South.—The northern edge of the drain to the north of the Auckland Road, a line across the Grand Trunk Road, the northern edge of the drain to the north of the Gopalapara Road (Mahesh) and a line drawn across the Ryland Road to the west side by the East Indian Railway line.

No. 2147 M.—The 20th July 1920.—The Commissioners of the Sonamukhi Municipality, in the district of Bankura,

Bankura.

having recommended that a local area, which is contiguous to the municipality and the boundaries of which are hereinafter described, should be included within the said municipality, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 9 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to declare his intention to give effect to that recommendation.

This area is bounded on the—

North.—A portion of the original southern boundary of the municipality described as jungles following a line commencing from Sapuriadihi on the east and terminating on the Bhedua-Mushla Road on the west.

East.—Napuria Thakurband and Sapuriadihi.

South.—Southern boundary of B. D. R. Railway.

West.—Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Bankura-Burdwan Road.

2. The boundaries of the Sonamukhi Municipality, after the inclusion of the said area, will be as follows:—

North.—Sali river, Pirraboni mauza and Kalaberia danga.

South.—Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Panagar-Vishnupur Road up to its junction with Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Bankura-Burdwan Road, a part of Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Bankura-Burdwan Road and the southern boundary of the B. D. R. Railway.

East.—Napuria Thakurband, Sapuriadihi, old ditches of Kshetramohanpur, Kshetramohanpur and Sali river.

West.—Palpukur Jore, Atrap Bazar and Churamanipur.

3. Any rate-payer of the municipality or any inhabitant of the said local area, who objects to the inclusion of the said local area within the said municipality, should submit his objection in writing through the District Magistrate to the undersigned before the 1st September 1920.

No. 2159 M.—The 22nd July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Dhulian Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad,

Murshidabad.

made in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 236 to 240, 242 to 244, 267, clause (5) of sections 270, 271, and clause (1) of section 273 of the said Act to the area of the said municipality, the boundaries of which are given below:—

North.—River Bhagirathi from the Ghat line of the East Indian Railway up to the mouth of the river Bagmari and then the river Bagmari up to thana.

East—The railway line up to the river Bhagirathi.

South—Bazartoli road from the pound to Tansuk Serogi's shop, then the Ghat station road up to Fazarali's house where it meets the Goalpara road, then Goalpara road up to where it crosses the Chandpur-Dhulian road, then Chandpur-Dhulian road up to where it meets the Dhulian-Ramnagar road, then Dhulian-Ramnagar road up to the point where it meets the Mirdhapara road, then Mirdhapara road till it meets the East Indian Railway line near Dhulian Ganj station.

West—School-tola road from the thana to the pound.

No. 2162 M.—The 22nd July 1920.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make

Hooghly.

under section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th September 1920, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate, and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition by the Commissioners of the Bhadreswar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within the Mankunda ward of that municipality, with effect from the 1st April 1921.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2165 L.S.-G.—The 23rd July 1920.—In the table appended to notification No. 442 L.S.-G., dated the 20th February 1920, published at pages 72-90 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem.

1. *Read—*

(a) "Toregaon Panchpara" for "Taragun Panchpara" and "Akna Debanandapur" for "Akha Debanandapur" in column 4.

(b) "Sundalpur char 33" for "Sundalpur 33" (in Somra Union), "Batna 56" for "Batua 56" (in Ektarpur Union), "Naningram 75" for "Navingram 75" (in Rameswarpur-Gopalnagore Union), "Dhasagara 47" for "Dasghara 47" (in Pandua Union), "Etachona to Sonarpara 67" for "Achona to Sonarpara 67" (in Melki Union), "Milchita 75" for "Nilchita 75" and "Malimpur 92" for "Kalimpur 92" (in Rajhat Union), in column 5; and

2. *Delete from column 5—*

"Dumaria 76" (in Bhastara Union), "Hajipur 64" (in Akna Debanandapur Union).

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ADDENDUM.

No. 2167 L.S.-G.—The 23rd July 1920.—Add "Khurdaha 28" and "Roia 30," to Gurbari union, "Suri 70" to Bhastara union and "Hajipur 64" to Magra union in column 5 of the table containing the names of mauzas constituting the aforesaid unions in notification No. 442 L.S.-G., dated the 20th February 1920, published at pages 72-90 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2225 M.—The 29th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Cuthbert to be a Commissioner of the Champdany Municipality in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Mr. W. Allen, resigned.

No. 2227 M.—The 30th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. David Freir to be a Commissioner of the Naihati Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Major S. H. Ashworth, resigned.

No. 2229 M.—The 30th July 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Lotf Ahmed Khan Choudhury and A. K. Siddique to be Commissioners of the Basirhat Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Maulvi Mohammad Sahidullah and Syed Hamidun Nabi, resigned.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.**NOTICE.**

The following declaration has been made by the Corporation at their meeting held on the 28th July 1920 and is published in compliance with the provisions of clause (4) section 469 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 :—

DECLARATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of section 469 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the Corporation of Calcutta do hereby declare (in supersession of the notification dated the 4th December 1914, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 9th December 1914), having previously, at the instance of the General Committee, given public notice of their intention to do so and having considered the report of the General Committee in respect of the objections received, that no person shall use, in the areas specified in the schedule below, save as in the said schedule excepted, any premises for the storing of hides, skins, hoofs or horns, or as a godown therefor.

SCHEDULE.

District I (Wards I—VI).—The whole.

District II (Wards VII—XII).—The whole.

District III (Wards XIII—XVII and XIX—XX).—The whole with the exception of the two areas described below :—

(i) Portion of the district which lies to the east of an imaginary line drawn from Beliaghata canal running due south through the western boundary of the Tangra slaughter house down to the new high level goods line of the E. B. Railway crossing in its way Chingreehatta Road and Tangra Road, then along the new railway line up to where it crosses the E. B. Railway, southern section, then south following the line of the E. B. Railway, southern section, then eastward along Gobra Road South to its junction with Asgar Mistry Lane, thence southward along that lane up to its junction with Ram Mohan Bera Lane, then westward along Ram Mohan Bera Lane up to the point where it meets the E. B. Railway, southern section, then south along the E. B. Railway, southern section, up to Tiljulla Road near Bridge No. IV.

(ii) Premises Nos. 11/1, 12 and 12/1, Kimber Street, bounded on the—

North—By 11, Kimber Street, and 17 and 17/1, Kasaipara Lane.

South—By Talbagan Lane, Mahomedan burial ground and Kimber Street.

East—By 16/1, Kasaipara Lane, and Mahomedan burial ground.

West—By Kimber Street.

District IV (Wards XVIII and XXI—XXV).—So much of District IV as lies to the east of the Port Commissioners' Docks.

J. DONALD,

Chairman of the Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 30th July 1920.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2242 M.—The 3rd August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Naraingunge Municipality, in the district of Dacca, electing Mr. J. De Lisle to be the Chairman of that municipality, *vice* Dr. K. D. Pringle, resigned.

Dacca.

No. 2240 M.—The 3rd August 1920.—The following amendment made by the Corporation of Calcutta under section 68, sub-section (1) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), in sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the rules prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Health, Conservancy, Engineering and Building Departments, published under notification No. 855 M., dated the 11th April 1908, at pages 60-61 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, as modified by notification No. 37 M., dated the 9th January 1920, published at page 52 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, has been sanctioned by the Governor in Council under section 569 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899, and is hereby published as required by section 570 thereof:—

Calcutta.

AMENDMENT.

For "Inspector" in the first sentence of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the said rules substitute "officer".

No. 2275 L.S.-G.—The 4th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Bankura on the 1st August 1920.

Bankura.

No. 2287 M.—The 5th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Chandpur municipality in the district of Tippera, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Ramani Mohan Ray to be Chairman of that municipality.

Tippera.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2231 L.S.-G.—The 2nd August 1920.—In the first line of the notification No. 1919 L.S.-G., publishing the Account Rules for Union Committees in Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th June 1920,—

For " The 24th July 1920. "

Read " The 24th June 1920. "

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2365 M.—The 14th August 1920—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Maniktala Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

1. Muhammad Essa.
2. Muhammad Lutfur Rahman.
3. Babu A. C. Banarji.
4. Mr. U. N. Bannerjee.

No. 2359 M.—The 13th August 1920.—Whereas the Commissioners of the Howrah Municipality directed that a survey should be made of the lands situated in circles Nos. 12 to 24, wards Nos. 6 to 10 in that municipality, and by virtue of section 223A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the provisions of the Calcutta Survey Act, 1887 (Bengal Act I of 1887), consequently apply to the said municipality.

And whereas, by notification No. 227 T.M., dated the 9th May 1914, as subsequently modified, the Governor in Council was pleased to appoint a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Survey and also an appellate authority under section 11 of the Calcutta Survey Act, 1887.

And whereas, on completion of the said survey, the Superintendent deposited the map, field books, calculation sheets and all other documents connected therewith in the office of the aforesaid Municipal Commissioners on the 11th June 1919, and the said date was duly notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

And whereas objections to the said survey lodged with the Superintendent have been heard and decided;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the Calcutta Survey Act, 1887 (Bengal Act I of 1887), the Governor in Council is pleased to signify his approval to the said survey.

No. 2300 M.—The 7th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 74 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885) the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the portions of the roads specified below, which lie within the limits of the Jalpaiguri Municipality, and which were exempted from the operation of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, by notification No. 1525 M., dated the 1st July 1920, published at page 1288 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th idem, be placed under the control and administration of the District Board of Jalpaiguri for the purposes of the said Act of 1885:—

Specification of the roads.

Name and description.	Length of the portion to be excluded.	Breadth.
(1) Portion of the Jalpaiguri-Saili-hat road from the Jalpaiguri Railway Station to Rajbari.	2.11 miles	20 to 30 ft.
(2) Portion of the Jalpaiguri-Siliguri road from the Jalpaiguri Post office to Siliguri side.	1.72 miles	20 to 30 ft.
(3) Portion of Jalpaiguri Alipur road called the Karla East Bank road from the Iron Bridge.	.50 mile	Average 18 ft.
(4) Portion of Jalpaiguri Kasibari road from the Post office to Polo ground and Pilkhana.	1.48 miles	18 to 30 ft.
(5) Portion of Jalpaiguri Tetulia road from the Jalpaiguri thana to Tetulia side.	.83 mile	Average 18 ft.
(6) Portion of Jalpaiguri Boda road from Kadamtali to Boda side.	1.03 miles	Average 24 ft.

No. 2311 M.—The 10th August 1920.—The following draft of an order, which the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 241 (4) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act, III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

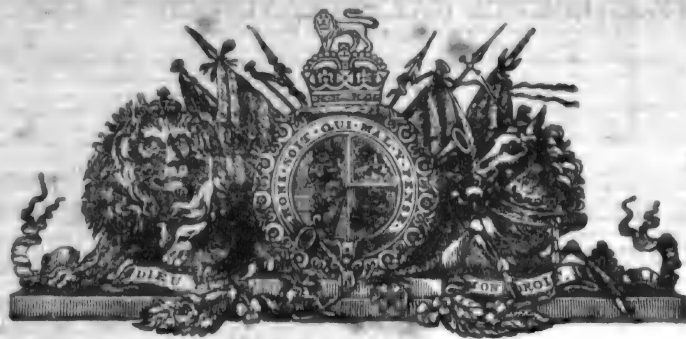
2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 25th September 1920, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and at the request of the Commissioners of the Chandpur Municipality in the district of Tippera made at a meeting, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend section 241 of the said Act to the said municipality.

No. 2342 M.—The 12th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bhadreswar Municipality in the district of Hooghly, under section 27 of that Act, electing Mr. W. D. Bruce Watt to be the Chairman of that municipality, *vice* Mr. R. P. Laird, resigned.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2404 M.—The 18th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889 (Bengal Act IV of 1889) and with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the Muhammadan Burial Board make the following rules in supersession of the rules published with notification No. 1332 M., dated the 10th April 1893, namely:—

I.—JURISDICTION.

Under section 6 of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1889 (Bengal Act IV of 1889), the general management, superintendence and control over the following burial grounds have been vested in, and are exercised by, the Board:—

- (1) Makbara-i-Am Burial Ground, 19, Bagmari Road, Maniktala. Area 147 bighas.
- (2) Gori-Ghariban Burial Ground, 32, Gobra Goristan Road. Area 45 bighas.
- (3) Tiljala Burial Ground, 1, Rai Charan Pal Lane, Gobra. Area 55 bighas.
- (4) Extension Burial Ground, 20, Mohendra Nath Roy Lane, Gobra. Area 28 bighas.
- (5) Solo-ana Burial Ground, 70, Ekbalpur Road, Kidderpore. Area 18 bighas.

Nos. (2), (3) and (4) are used in rotation to complete the period of 10 years before reburial commences (Rule 22).

Nos. (1) to (4) are Corporation properties, and No. (5) a private property placed under the control of the Board.

II.—MEETINGS.

1. The meetings of the Board shall ordinarily be held quarterly. Three members of the Board (exclusive of the chairman) shall form a quorum.

2. The chairman may summon a special meeting when he thinks fit, and shall do so when required by three members of the Board.

3. In the absence of the chairman at any meeting of the Board, the members present, being a quorum, shall choose one of their members to preside.

4. No meeting of the Board shall be held on Fridays, in the sacred fasting month of Ramzan Shareef, and on Muhammadan holidays (Rule 67).

5. All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes. The chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

6. The minutes of the proceedings of any meeting of the Board shall be confirmed at the next meeting and shall be signed by the chairman, and kept by the secretary.

7. Matters of emergency and matters not provided for by the rules shall be referred by the secretary to the chairman for orders. All such references, with orders passed thereon, shall be laid before the next meeting for confirmation.

8. Two members of the Board shall be appointed quarterly as visitors of the burial grounds. They shall record in a book to be kept for the purpose any remarks on the state of the burial grounds. Such remarks shall be read at the next meeting of the Board.

9. At the commencement of every financial year, the Board shall appoint a working committee, consisting of two members, who shall supervise during the year all works of improvements, repairs, and other extraordinary works, approve and sign bills, before submitting the same to the chairman for sanction of payment.

III.—GENERAL RULES.

10. The members of the Board at their option will inspect the burial grounds at all burial hours, and the office of the Board when it is open on working days.

11. A plan of the burial grounds showing the main paths, different blocks of graves, office quarters, jheels, tanks, etc., and giving an idea of the position of the burial ground; and also plans showing the blocks, rows and graves shall be kept at the burial ground. The latter plans shall be daily filled up by the overseer sub-registrars with number and date of receipt granted for each burial. All these plans shall be open to the public.

12. All gates of the burial grounds, except the main gate, shall be kept locked, and opened only on special occasions. No coach or vehicle, except those employed on works carried on within, and no horse or cattle, shall be allowed within the burial grounds. Grazing of cattle is strictly prohibited.

13. No person shall be allowed inside a burial ground who is found to be intoxicated, of unsound mind, or who creates a noise or disturbance or indulges in riotous or improper conduct.

14. Any officer or servant of the Board, who accepts any fee, perquisite or gratuity other than his authorized salary for the performance of any duty in any burial ground under the Board, shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

15. The secretary may suspend or fine any one serving under him at the burial grounds for breach or neglect of duty, reporting his action to the chairman for approval.

16. Notice-boards shall be put up at the main gate of each cemetery, containing all necessary information to the public.

17. No one shall pluck fruits, flowers, or shall remove, displace or break branches of valuable ornamental foliage plants and hedges reared at the burial grounds. Any one found doing so (unless authorized by the Board) shall be liable to prosecution. Flower and foliage plants for the purpose of planting over the graves shall be available at the burial grounds, at a fixed rate of prices, on application to the overseer sub-registrars.

18. Leases of grass, fruits, jheels, tanks and other emoluments of the burial grounds will be granted by the Board.

19. The Board shall appoint approved contractors for carrying out the works of construction, repair, and improvements, at the burial grounds under the direct control of the Board.

20. The Board shall appoint a person or persons as suppliers of petty requirements for the burial grounds. The latter shall submit cash vouchers at the scheduled prices of the Corporation.

21. The Board may grant permission to approved persons to offer funeral prayers over the corpses brought to the burial grounds; but those persons shall not interfere with any other person who is brought by a mourner to offer prayer over a particular corpse.

22. Land used for non-masonry graves may not be used again for reburial till after a period of 10 years.

23. The time of interments shall be from 6 A.M. to 12 midnight.

24. The Board shall ask the Corporation to provide annually a sufficient quantity of earth in order to fill up the depressions caused by the sinking of graves during the monsoon, and to keep up the proper level of the block and of the burial ground.

IV.—GRAVES.

25. The grave of a deceased Muhammadan shall always be made from north to south, head of the corpse lying to the north, face turned towards Kaaba Shareef or west. There shall be left $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of open space between the corpse and the roofing of the grave. After interment, the grave shall be properly covered up with a flat roof of bamboos or planks and earth.

26. The grave spaces in a burial ground shall be divided into separate blocks; each block shall be sub-divided into straight rows of graves paralld to the north line; each row shall show the number of graves to be made in it. There shall be separate blocks for the burial of adult, medium, small, and pauper corpses.

27. The main paths shall be 10 feet wide. Between the blocks of graves there shall be left paths 6 feet wide; and between every two rows of graves east to west, a passage left 3 feet wide.

28. In the first round of burials not less than 4 feet of space shall be left between two rows of graves north to south, which will be used at the second round. After the completion of the first round all over the burial ground, the second round shall be commenced in the spaces left unused between the graves of the first round.

29. No one shall be allowed to make or cause to be made a grave in any other place than that which shall fall due according to the block, row, and consecutive number of the grave, on that date and particular occasion.

30. Every grave shall be made in such a way that it shall leave at least 1 foot of unused space round its border so as not to disturb any adjoining grave.

31. Non-masonry graves shall be of three dimensions according to the age of the deceased, viz.:—

- (1) Adult size, *i.e.*, above 12 years of age. Superficial area 7 feet by 4 feet; depth 5 feet.

(2) Medium size for children above 2 years of age and up to 12 years. Superficial area 5 feet by 3 feet; depth 5 feet.

(3) Small size for infants, including still-born and babes to the age of 2 years. Superficial area 3 feet by 2½ feet; depth 4 feet

32. In making reburials in a grave the bones of a corpse previously buried shall be placed by the side of the fresh corpse laid therein, and carefully covered up with earth.

V.—MASONRY GRAVES.

33. The land used for masonry graves shall never be used again. Masonry graves shall be made by the sides of main paths. (except family blocks, Rule 48), and they shall be on the proper lines laid down by the secretary in regular consecutive order.

34. At the time of digging a masonry grave the overseer sub-registrar shall mark out its exact position by measurement and reference to the plan, if necessary, and then the grave-diggers shall dig the grave strictly according to the measurement.

35. At the time of registration of a corpse for masonry burial, the names of at least two relatives and friends of the deceased, with their permanent address, shall be noted in the register.

36. If any one desires to convert an ordinary non-masonry grave made in any non-masonry block into a masonry one, he shall be allowed to do so on application in writing to the secretary and on payment of all fees and charges (Rule 47), in advance.

37. If any one desires to secure a masonry grave or space for making a masonry grave for himself or for any other person not yet dead or for a family block under Rule 48, he shall apply in writing to the secretary of the Board, who shall personally inspect the site, measure it, and realize all fees and charges under Rule 47 in advance, and grant a receipt for the sum paid.

38. If any one desires to erect a monument over a grave or to secure a masonry grave or a family block in a burial ground temporarily closed, he shall apply in writing to the secretary before burial, and, if the secretary considers that there is sufficient room at the place, he may allow it.

39. All applications for the construction of masonry graves, erection of monuments, alteration, addition or repair of the same, shall be made in writing to the secretary, with a plan showing the proposed design. If the plan is accepted, the party shall be permitted to construct the grave.

40. The foundation of a monument shall be properly concreted and must be 1 foot deeper than the depth of the grave, and not less than 5 feet deep.

41. The secretary is authorized to delay any work in which he considers that inferior materials are being used and report the matter to the chairman for orders.

42. The Board shall cause a sufficient number of masonry graves to be kept ready at the burial grounds, so that the mourning parties may have them for immediate use on payment of all the fees and charges in advance.

43. The Board undertake to keep in repair any monument for the repair of which a sum of money or an annual payment deemed sufficient by the Board, is deposited or made. They also undertake to rear flower and foliage plants over the graves if paid for in advance (Rule 49).

44. If any monument which the Board has not undertaken to keep in repair falls into a ruinous condition, the Board shall call upon the friends of the deceased to repair it. If any one neglects to do so or cannot be traced, the Board may deal with such monument according to its own discretion.

N. B.—In these rules the word "Monument" includes a mausoleum, masonry structure, slab, headstone and all memorials of the dead, including grave structure.

VI.—FEES AND CHARGES.

45. The following fees shall be payable in advance to the overseer sub-registrars in charge of the burial grounds in respect of any burial in a *non-Masonry grave* (Rule 31)—

	Rs.	A.
(a) Adult size grave	...	1 8
(b) Medium size	...	1 0
(c) Small size	...	0 8

46. The burial of pauper corpses shall be free of charge. The poverty of the deceased shall be certified by a respectable Mohamadan residing in the locality where the death occurs, Imam or Motawalli of a mosque or wakf estate, a medical practitioner, a magistrate, a municipal commissioner, a member of the Board, a police officer, a Mir Malat, a president or secretary of any recognized association, a Government or municipal servant or a pensioner.

*47. The following fees and charges shall be payable in advance to the secretary or overseer sub-registrars in respect of any burial in a *masonry grave*:—

	Rs.
Masonry grave, adult size, 8 feet by 6 feet, 5 feet deep	120
Masonry grave, medium size, 5 feet by 5 feet, 5 feet deep	100
Masonry grave, small size, 4 feet by 4 feet, 5 feet deep	60

The charges include the grave space free, the cost of construction of the grave, removal of rubbish, taking out of earth from the grave at the time of burial, and again covering it up with earth after the corpse is laid therein. *Cost of bamboos, durmas or planks, to be paid extra.*

For a grave space when the masonry grave is not constructed by the Board, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, and Rs. 40, for adult, medium and small size graves, respectively.

Masonry grave construction by the Board when the grave space has been previously acquired:—

	Rs.
(a) Adult size	75
(b) Medium size	60
(c) Small size	50

Inscription slabs to be inserted at the head extra.

*48. Any person or persons may acquire by applying to the secretary and appropriate for the burial of himself and his family a space of land not more than 24 feet by 20 feet = 480 sq. feet (12 graves), on payment of a fee at Re. 1 per square foot of land enclosed. If a space for more than 12 graves is required, the application shall be made to the Board for sanction.

Such applicant will be required to pay the cost of stamp duty for a pottah to be granted by the Board under the signature of the chairman certifying the right of interment in the family block. At every fresh burial the pottah or a letter of authority must be produced before the overseer sub-registrar in charge, who shall make an endorsement to that effect on the reverse side of the pottah, with date and signature. No party shall be allowed to use a family block without producing the pottah or letter of authority at the time of burial. In case of loss or destruction of the pottah, a fresh copy may be obtained under the signature of the chairman after due enquiry made by the Board.

49. The annual charges for rearing flower and foliage plants over the graves are as follows:—Rs. 6 for an adult grave; Rs. 4 for a medium or small grave; Rs. 15 for a family block of 4 or more graves.

* Parties are, however, advised to inform in writing to the secretary direct at the office of the Board about the date of burial, position of grave and amount of fees paid for masonry graves, in order to help the secretary in adjusting the accounts.

50. Out of the fees paid in respect of every masonry grave a sum of Rs. 7 shall be set apart for the repair of dilapidated masonry graves of those persons whose friends cannot be traced.

51. A copy of registration of burial, over the signature of the secretary of the Board, shall be given on payment of Re. 1 as searching fee, and Re. 1 as copying fee.

52. All fees and charges shall be paid strictly in advance to the overseer sub-registrars in charge of the burial grounds. The payer shall receive after payment a duly printed receipt for the sum paid, signed and dated by the said overseer sub-registrars.

53. A person or firm applying for permission for a burial or for the erection of a monument, or any addition or alteration thereto, shall be responsible for the payment of all fees and charges connected therein, strictly in advance.

VII.—SERVANTS OF THE BOARD.

54. Officers drawing salaries of above Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be appointed by the Board in meeting. Those drawing salaries of Rs. 20 or less may be appointed by the chairman. Every officer shall be removed by the authority by which he was appointed. All officers of the Board shall receive appointment orders signed by the chairman.

55. The secretary shall from time to time inspect all the burial grounds under the control of the Board. He shall, under the chairman, be primarily responsible for the proper upkeep, and strict control of the burial grounds, and the regular observation and enforcement of these rules. He shall keep a tour account diary, which shall be submitted monthly to the chairman for inspection.

56. The office of the Board shall be at No. 21, Aga Mehdi Street, or such other place as shall be from time to time notified by the Board. The office hours shall be from 12 to 3 P.M. on office days and from 12 to 2 P.M. on Saturdays. On all Sundays, Government, public, and Muhammadan holidays, including official holidays of the Board (Rule 67), the office will remain closed.

57. The overseer sub-registrars and their juniors shall be jointly and individually responsible for the proper upkeep of the burial grounds and shall keep them neat, clean and tidy. Their duties include:—

- (a) Careful daily supervision of the works of grave-diggers, malees, coolies, dhangars and durwans. They shall be responsible for neglect of duty on the part of any one of these menials.
- (b) When the number of daily burials is more than 10 for a few days continually and is expected to continue so, or if the number of burials suddenly become very high, they shall make prompt arrangements to help the grave-diggers by taking in additional grave-diggers, and report the same to the secretary for sanction of the chairman.
- (c) When a corpse is brought for burial in any of the burial grounds, the overseer sub-registrar shall make an entry in the register of the Board, noting the amount of fee realized from the mourning parties, and grant the payer a duly printed receipt for the sum paid.
- (d) They shall keep a register of attendance of all the staff of the burial grounds, and shall personally mark their daily attendance in the same. It shall be checked by the secretary at his inspection.

58. At least two grave-diggers at a time shall be present at the burial grounds during burial hours, so that there may not be any delay in the interment of a corpse. In the dry season, from December to June, a sufficient number of non-masonry graves shall be kept ready for use. In other months

a grave shall be dug after the corpse has been brought to the burial ground or on previous intimation received.

59. The malees shall not be permitted to sell or give away any fruits, flowers or valuable plants without the permission of overseer sub-registrars. Any one found doing so shall be dismissed at once.

60. The durwans shall be held responsible for any irregularity or damage committed at night. They are also authorised to keep all idlers or disorderly men out of the burial grounds.

VIII.—ACCOUNTS.

61. The Board shall submit annually—

(a) To the Local Government:—(1) In the month of July, an annual report of the working of the Board for the last financial year, incorporating in it an account of the income and expenditure of the year. (2) In the month of December, a budget estimate of income and expenditure for the ensuing financial year.

(b) To Accountant-General, Bengal:—(3) When the budget estimate is sanctioned by Government, a one-anna stamped receipt signed by the chairman, in order to have the sanctioned amount credited to the Muhammadan Burial Board Fund in the Bank of Bengal. (4) In the month of April, a statement of the establishment as it stood on the 1st of April that year. (5) In the month of May, certificate of the closing balance of the last financial year.

(c) To Corporation of Calcutta:—(1) In the month of September, the establishment portion of the budget estimate of the burial grounds for the ensuing financial year. (7) In the month of December, the estimates of income, the contingent, the repair, and improvement works of the burial grounds for the ensuing financial year; also the estimates of contractor's works, the cost of keeping ready-made masonry graves, etc. (8) In the month of November, estimates of implements, receipts, registers, etc., required at the burial grounds for the ensuing financial year.

62. The Secretary shall deposit daily in the Corporation Treasury all the income accruing from the burial grounds collected by him or the overseer sub-registrars, entering the amount in numbered printed forms supplied by the Corporation, and receive and keep the receipts granted by the Corporation Treasurer.

63. After the Corporation budget is sanctioned, the Board shall undertake the execution of all the improvement and repair works provided in the budget under their direct control and supervision and through their own approved contractors and agents.

64. The secretary shall submit estimates to the Board for sanction. Sanctioned estimates shall be submitted to the Corporation Accountant for note and number. The Board shall then call for tenders. The contractor whose tender is accepted, shall be ordered to undertake the work and finish it within the allotted time. The work shall be supervised by the executive members, who shall sign the bills before submission to the chairman for sanction of payment.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

65. The Corporation of Calcutta may help the Board, when required by the latter, with their engineers, assessors, health officers, sanitary inspectors, arboricultural overseers, etc., for improving and keeping the burial grounds in healthy, efficient, tidy and proper working order.

66. The Commissioner of Police shall have power to order exhumation, whenever such exhumation is deemed necessary by him for police purposes, informing the Board of his order.

In other cases exhumation can only be permitted by the written order of the chairman of the Board.

67. The office of the Board shall remain closed, in addition to all Government and public holidays, on the following Muhammadan holidays:—

Moharram 5 days; Fateha Duazdaham 1 day; M'iraj Mubarak 1 day; Shabi Barat 2 days; Akhiri Chahar Shamba 1 day; last 7 days of Ramzan Shareef (sacred fasting month); Idul Fitr 3 days; Iduz Zoha 5 days.

No. 2418 M.—The 20th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part VIII of that Act to the said municipality.

No. 865 San.—The 17th August 1920.—The following draft of amendments which the Commissioners of the Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas have made in the by-laws framed by them under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and published under notification dated the 12th August 1888, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the said Act, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st October 1920 and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

(1) After the main heading "By-laws" and before the sub-heading "*Regulating the conduct of business in the meeting*" insert the following:—

"Definition.

A1. In these by-laws—

(1) 'Carriage' includes also a motor car."

(2) Under the sub-heading "*Regulating traffic in the streets*" after by-law 37, insert the following:—

"37A. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds. The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10."

No. 891 San.—The 20th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality and published for information with notification No. 1329 M., dated the 26th April 1920.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2445 M.—The 24th August 1920.—It is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Bengal Municipal (Slaughter-houses and Meat-markets) Act, 1865 (Bengal Act VII of 1865), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality made at a meeting, the Governor in Council intends to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Darjeeling Municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of publication of this notification within the municipality.

Darjeeling.

No. 2460 M.—The 27th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition by the Commissioners of the Bansbaria Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within that municipality.

Hooghly.

No. 271 T.—L.S.G.—The 16th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Dinajpur on the 1st September 1920.

Dinajpur.

No. 277 T.—L.S.G.—The 23rd August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919, (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Jalpaiguri on the 15th September 1920.

Jalpaiguri.

No. 279 T.—L.S.G.—The 23rd August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Rajshahi on the 15th September 1920.

Rajshahi.

No. 287 T.-L.S.G.—The 24th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Bogra on the 15th September 1920.

No. 290 T.-L.S.G.—The 24th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Mymensingh on the 15th September 1920.

No. 922 San.—The 28th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 (Bengal Act VI of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the other sections of that Act to all the municipalities outside Calcutta in Bengal in which a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector is employed.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that the operation of the Act shall be limited to the articles of food mentioned below:—

- (a) milk,
- (b) butter,
- (c) ghee,
- (d) wheat-flour, and
- (e) mustard oil.

No. 923 San.—The 28th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 (Bengal Act VI of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Sahib Surendra Nath De, B.A., F.C.S., First Chemical Assistant of the Bengal Public Health Laboratory, to be the public analyst for all the municipalities outside Calcutta in Bengal in which a Health Officer or a Sanitary Inspector is employed.

No. 924 San.—The 28th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 (Bengal Act VI of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the substances mentioned, respectively, against the articles of food named below to be their normal constituents:—

Milk shall be the normal, clean and fresh secretion obtained by completely milking the udder of the healthy cow (or buffalo), properly fed and kept, and has a specific gravity of 1028 to 1030 at 15.50° C.

Butter is the substance usually known as butter made exclusively from milk or cream or both, with or without salt or other preservative and with or without the addition of colouring matter.

Ghee is the pure clarified milk fat of the buffalo or cow and has a butyro-refractometer reading of not less than 40 and not more than 42 at 40° C. and a Reichert-Wollney value in the case of cow ghee of not less than 24, in the case of buffalo ghee of not less than 30 and in the case of mixed cow and buffalo ghee of not less than 28.

Wheat-flour is the fine clean sound product made by milling wheat and bolting or dressing the resulting wheat meal and contains not less than 8 per cent. of gluten and not more than 2 per cent. of ash.

Mustard oil is the fixed oil expressed or extracted from mustard seed and has a saponification value of not less than 169 and not more than 176 and an iodine value of not less than 96 and not more than 108.

No. 925 San.—The 28th August 1920.—The following draft of a notification which the Governor in Council proposes to issue under section 20 of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 (Bengal Act VI of 1919), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st October 1920, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be

received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 (Bengal Act VI of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. In these rules, "Act" means the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919.

2. In respect of the articles of food named below, of which the normal constituents have been declared under section 4 of the Act, the deficiencies in their constituents or additions of extraneous matter or proportions of water mentioned against each article of food shall, for the purposes of the Act, raise a presumption, until the contrary is proved, that the particular article of food is not genuine or is injurious to health.

(1) *Milk.*

- (a) Where a sample of cow's milk contains less than 3·5 per cent. of milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.
- (b) Where a sample of buffalo milk contains less than 6 per cent. of milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk fat or the addition thereto of water.
- (c) Where a sample of cow's milk contains less than 8·5 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than fat or the addition thereto of water.
- (d) Where a sample of buffalo milk contains less than 9 per cent. of milk solids other than milk fat, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the milk is not genuine, by reason of the abstraction therefrom of milk solids other than fat or the addition thereto of water.

(2) *Butter.*

Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter (not being sold and labelled as Ghatal butter) exceeds 16 per cent., it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the butter is not genuine, by reason of the excessive amount of water therein.

(3) *Wheat flour.*

- (a) Where the proportion of ash in a sample of wheat-flour exceeds 2 per cent., it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the wheat flour is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of extraneous mineral matter therein.
- (b) Where the proportion of gluten in a sample of wheat flour contains less than 8 per cent. of gluten, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the wheat flour is not genuine, by reason of the deficiency of gluten therein.

(4) *Ghee.*

- (a) Where in any sample of ghee the butyro refractometer reading at 40°C. is less than 40 or more than 42, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the ghee is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of extraneous fat or oil.

- (b) Where in a sample of cow ghee, the Reichert-Wollney value is less than 24, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the ghee is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of extraneous fat or oil.
- (c) Where in a sample of buffalo ghee, the Reichert-Wollney value is less than 30, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the ghee is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of extraneous fat or oil.
- (d) Where in a sample of mixed cow and buffalo ghee, the Reichert-Wollney value is less than 28, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the ghee is not genuine, by reason of the addition thereto of extraneous fat or oil.

(5) *Mustard oil.*

- (a) Where in a sample of mustard oil, the saponification value is less than 169 or more than 176, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the mustard oil is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of extraneous oil.
- (b) Where in a sample of mustard oil, the iodine value is less than 96 or more than 108, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, for the purposes of the Act, that the mustard oil is not genuine by reason of the addition thereto of extraneous oil.

3. (a) Milk stated to be cow's milk, whether sold, exposed for sale or stored for sale, shall contain not less than 3·5 per cent. of fat and not less than 8·5 per cent. of non-fatty solids.

(b) Milk stated to be buffalo milk, whether sold, exposed for sale or stored for sale, shall contain not less than 6 per cent. of fat and not less than 9 per cent. of non-fatty solids.

4. Butter (other than that labelled and sold as Ghatal butter), whether sold, exposed for sale or stored for sale, shall not contain more than 16 per cent. of water.

5. The Health Officer or, where there is no Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, in the employ of the municipality, shall perform the duties and exercise the powers mentioned in section 10 or section 12 of the Act.

6. The fee to be charged by a public analyst for analysing articles of food under this Act shall be Rs. 2 per sample if sent by a local authority, Rs. 4 per sample if sent by any other person.

7. The price of the food surrendered under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Act shall be payable from the fund of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the surrender is made.

8. The compensation awarded under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Act shall be payable from the fund of the local authority within whose jurisdiction the seizure of the suspected article or articles was made.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the General Committee having previously given notice of their intention to define the general line of buildings on either side of the public street known as Ballygunge Store Road in Ward No. 21 and no objection having been received within 30 days from the date of the publication of such notice, made an order under section 350 (4) of Act III (B.C.) of 1899, on the 8th day of July 1920, defining the said line in accordance with the plan approved by the General Committee on the 15th day of August 1919.

J. DONALD, *Chairman of the Corporation.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 18th August 1920.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 2522 L.S.-G.—*The 3rd September 1920.*—In notification No. 4263 L.S.-G., dated the 5th January 1920, published in pages 10-20, Part 1-B., *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th January 1920; make the following corrections:—

In page 20, column 5 of the table, after the mauzas constituting the Rajabari union, add—

Char Atra	...	...	...	215
North Sripur	...	...	...	216
Kachhi Kata	...	...	...	466
Mandartali	...	...	...	467
Manirabad	...	...	...	474
Nakkata	...	...	...	475

In page 20, column 6 of the table, showing the boundaries of the Rajabari union *substitute*

“ Rajabari Khal, Dhalchatra and Dakhin Char, Kaonia Kandi ”
for the existing description of the Northern boundary; and
Baingaon, Naopara, Hogla Char and Padma River
for the existing description of the Western boundary.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2489 M.—The 31st August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Behari Lal Sarkar to be a Commissioner of the Garulia Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Thakurdas Banerji, deceased.

No. 910 San.—The 27th August 1920.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities' Loan Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Pabna Municipality for a loan of Rs. 20,000 from Government bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 865·2 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of the notification within the said Municipality.

- (a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet to make good the deficiency.

Apart from the surplus balance of Rs. 185 there will be a net income of Rs. 2,500 derivable from the market place. So there will be very little to pay from the general revenue.

- (b) The reserve of taxation Local Body.

The only means of increasing the revenue is the revision of assessment. The last revision of assessment during 1919-20, which came into effect from 1920-21, resulted in an increase of income of Rs. 3,778 yearly.

- (c) A statement of all still payable.

Nil.

- (d) Any explanations in regard to surplus would indicate.

Every attempt is now being made to realise heavy arrear demand to restore the solvency of the fund.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 312 T.-L.S.-G.—The 8th September 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section I of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the district of Noakhali on the 15th September 1920.

Noakhali.

No. 2533 M.—The 6th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Garden Reach Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Mr. J. A. Murray to be the Chairman of that Municipality.

24-Parganas.

No. 292 T.M.—The 6th September 1920.—The following amendment made by the General Committee of the Corporation under section 559 (52) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), in the by-laws published under Notification No. 1045 M., dated the 16th July 1908, at page 103, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July 1908, and as amended in notification No. 3970 M., dated the 24th November 1919 (published at page 353, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th November 1919), has been confirmed by the Corporation and sanctioned by the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of section 566 (1) of that Act, and is hereby published for general information in accordance with section 570 of the said Act:—

1. After by-law No. 37 insert the following:—

“ 37 A. No naked lights of any kind whatsoever shall be used on the stage except with such special precautions as may be previously approved by the Chairman for any particular occasion.”

No. 301 T.M.—The 7th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Jogendra Nath Sen Gupta to be a Commissioner of the Kalna Municipality in the district of Burdwan, *vice* Babu Nagendra Nath Das Gupta, resigned.

No. 308T.M.—The 7th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

- (1) the Bhola Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj, as it will be constituted with effect from the 1st October 1920, shall, for the purpose of the election of Commissioners, be divided into wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and
- (2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of that table:—

No. of Ward.	Boundaries.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
1	2	3
1	<p>North—Bhola Khal, a straight line to the north-east corner of settlement plot No. 4298 in village Bapta; a straight line from the point of intersection with the Bhola Khal of a straight line from the north-east corner of settlement plot No. 916 in village Char Noabad to the north-eastern corner of the settlement plot No. 4298 in village Bapta; a straight line from the north-eastern corner of settlement plot 4298 to the northern corner of the settlement plot No. 4330 in village Bapta; a straight line from the north-eastern corner of the settlement plot No. 4330 to the northern corner of the settlement plot No. 4341 of the same village; a straight line from the north-eastern corner of the settlement plot No. 4341 across the District Board Bhola Char Ilsha road and the Bapta Khal to the north-west corner of the settlement plot No. 4713 of the same village, the northern boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 4713 and 4711 of the same village; the eastern boundary line of the settlement plot No. 4711 of the same village; the northern boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 4712 and 4706 and 4705; the eastern boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 4705, 4704, 4703 and 4702 of the same village; Local Board Bapta village road; the eastern boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 4660 and 4688 of the same village meeting with the Andhir Khal; the Andhir Khal; the northern boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 40-954, 953 and 981 in village Chotta Algi;</p> <p>East—The eastern boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 981, 58, 59 and 54 across the District Board road from Bhola towards Gazipura and the settlement plot No. 192 in village Chotta Algi; a straight line from the south-eastern corner of the settlement plot No. 192 to the north-eastern corner of the settlement plot No. 139 of the same village; the Local Board Algi Kalikirti road; the southern boundary of settlement plot No. 143 of the same village; the Bhola Khal;</p> <p>South and West—Bhola Khal.</p>	2

No. of Ward.	Boundaries.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
I	2	3
II	<p><i>North</i>—Local Board road passing through the Bazar and leading to the iron bridge.</p> <p><i>East and south</i>—Bhola Khal.</p> <p><i>West</i>—District Board metalled road.</p>	2
III	<p><i>North</i>—A straight line along the western boundary line of settlement plot No. 908 in Char Noabad, up to the Bhola Khal.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Bhola Khal.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Local Board road through the Bazar leading to the iron bridge.</p> <p><i>West</i>—The District Board Ilsha Khal Bhola road.</p>	2
IV	<p><i>North and East</i>—District Board metalled road (Ilsha Khal Bhola road) and road leading towards Daulatkhan.</p> <p><i>South</i>—The southern boundary line of Akhil Babu's <i>basha</i> in village Char Jangla (settlement plots Nos. 334, 335, 336, 338, 339 and 340) up to the Bhola Khal across the District Board Ilsha Khal Bhola road; the western boundary line of Akhil Babu's <i>basha</i> in village Char Jangla; the southern boundary line of the settlement plot No. 331 (National school compound) and the southern and western boundary line of the settlement plot No. 343; the Local Board Char Jangla village road up to its junction with the Bhola Alinogor District Board road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—The Bhola Alinogor District Board road; the southern boundary line of the settlement plots No. 1118 and 1119 in village Char Noabad; the western boundary line of the settlement plot No. 1119 and the southern and western boundary lines of the settlement plot No. 1124 up to the local Board Char Noabad village road and village char Noabad; the southern boundary line of the Local Board Char Noabad village road; a straight line from the south-western corner of the settlement plot No. 993 to the south-western corner of the settlement plot No. 938 of the same village; the western boundary line of the settlement plots Nos. 938, 939 and 949 up to the District Board Ilsha Khal Bhola road; the District Board Ilsha Khal Bhola road; a straight line along the western boundary line of the settlement plot No. 908 up to the Bhola Khal in village Char Noabad.</p>	2

No. 299 T.M.—The 7th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent Eastern Bengal Railway, to be *ex-officio* a Commissioner of the Kanchrapara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. W. F. Harnett.

No. 239 T.-San.—The 7th September 1920.—The following draft of a rule which in supersession of the rule published with notification No. 16 T.-San., dated the 22nd May 1920, the Governor in Council intends to make in exercise of the power conferred by clause (g) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), prescribing the qualifications of candidates for employment as Health Officers for District Boards, is published for information.

II. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th October 1920, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft rule.

1. Unless specially exempted by the Local Government every District Health Officer shall possess a recognised diploma in public health in addition to a medical qualification registrable under the provisions of the British Medical Acts referred to in section 2 of the Bengal Medical Act, 1914. For the purpose of this rule the diploma in public health granted by the University of Calcutta shall be accepted as so recognised.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

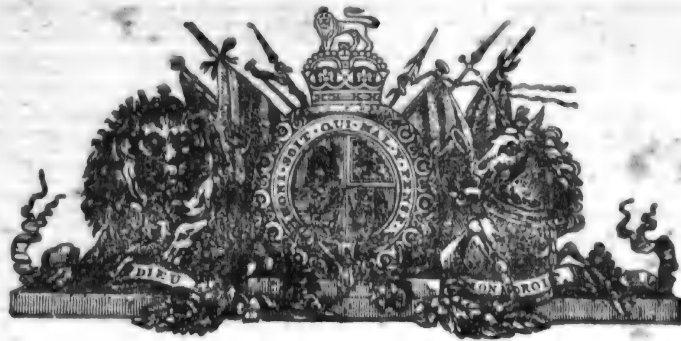
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Statement showing the accounts of the Sinking Funds and the Reserve Fund of the Corporation of Calcutta for the year 1919-20 prepared under section 141-D of the Calcutta Municipal (Loans) Act, 1914.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Amount invested during the year under section 141A.	Date of last investment made previous to 31st March 1920.	Aggregate amount of the securities in the hands of the Corporation on 31st March 1920.	Aggregate amount up to 31st March 1920, applied under section 141C in or towards repaying loans.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1	Sinking Fund established under section 188 of the Calcutta Municipal (Loans) Act, 1914.	8,74,898	10th March 1920 ...	42,42,100	51,94,315
2	Sinking Fund for repayment of 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1914-15.	49,098	20th " " ...	2,67,900	Nil
3	Sinking Fund for repayment of 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1915-16.	68,400	20th " " ...	3,56,700	Nil
4	Sinking Fund for repayment of 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1916-17.	68,540	20th " " ...	2,48,100	Nil
5	Sinking Fund for repayment of 5½ per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1917-18 having a currency of 17 years.	83,800	10th " " ...	64,400	Nil
6	Sinking Fund for repayment of 5½ per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1917-18 having a currency of 28 years.	40,700	10th " " ...	78,400	Nil
7	Sinking Fund for repayment of 5½ per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1918-19.	21,394	10th " " ...	21,400	Nil
8	Sinking Fund for repayment of 5½ per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1919-20, dated 1st July 1920.	5,000	1st January " ...	5,000	Nil
9	Reserve Fund for repayment of 5½ per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loans of 1917-18 at the end of first 10 years.	1,85,688	10th March " ...	5,59,400	Nil

N. BOSE,
The 19th July 1920. Offg. Chief Accountant.

J. DONALD,
Chairman.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 315 T.M.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the bye-law framed by the Commissioners of the Pabna Municipality and published for information, with notification No. 589-San., dated the 11th June 1920.

No. 317 T.M.—*The 9th September 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Raghunath Lahiri to be a Commissioner of the Rishra-Konnagar Municipality, in the district of Hooghly vice Mr. James McLeod.

No. 319 T.M.—*The 10th September 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Jhalakati Municipality in the district of Bakarganj, under section 23 of that Act, electing Babu Rajani Kanta Chatterjee to be Chairman of that Municipality.

No. 322 T.M.—The 10th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Satindra Kumar Chaudhuri to be Chairman of that Municipality *vice* Babu Satyendra Mohan Chaudhuri, on leave.

No. 345 T.M.—The 11th September 1920.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st November 1920, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 222 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Noakhali Municipality in the district of Noakhali, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part VII of that Act to the said Municipality.

No. 351 T.M.—The 13th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Katwa Municipality in the district of Burdwan, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Manmath Nath Chatterji to be Chairman of that municipality.

No. 376 T.M.—The 16th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) read with sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint Dr. Sarat Chandra Banarji, with effect from the 21st September 1920, to be President of the Tribunal constituted under the said section, for the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

No. 272 T.-San.—The 11th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 G of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Budge-Budge Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, for the flood flush drainage of that Municipality. The particulars of the scheme were published with notification No. 1249 M., dated the 17th April 1920, at page 229 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st April 1920.

No. 311T.-L. S.-G.—The 7th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Noakhali District Board and the Feni Local Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that thanas Feni, Chhagalnaiya and Parasuram in the Feni subdivision, in the district of Noakhali, shall be divided into the following local areas and that every such local area shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act:—

Schedule of local areas constituting Unions under the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919.

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police-station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of manas which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Feni ...	Sindurpur	6	2	Alatali ... 16 Baruikandi ... 6 Chundrapur ... 8 Ditto ... 18 Dilpur ... 13 Kaikhali ... 11 Koralpur ... 3 Lakhipur ... 17 Lakhipur-piyal ... 2 Masimpur ... 4 Narayanpur ... 12 Nasaratpur ... 15 Noada ... 5 Raghunathganj ... 1 Rausalla (Kausalla) ... 7 Sharippur ... 30 Satyapur ... 14 Sikandarpur ... 10 Sindurpur ... 9 Abdulnabi ... 20 Bhabanipur ... 23 Ganipur ... 26 Jadabpur ... 19 Jangalia ... 22 Joynarayanpur ... 27 Natibpur ... 25 Pratappur ... 177 Purbachandrapur ... 155 Rajapur ... 28 Ramchandrapur ... 24 Shamashpur ... 21 Sibpur ... 154 Ajaypur ... 182 Aliarpur ... 173 Darappur ... 178 Govindapur ... 180 Jagatpur ... 179 Mahammedpur ... 174 Nayaupur ... 176 Chandrapur Purba or Purba Chandrapur ... 155 Sikandarpur ... 175 Baraia ... 187 Bagudevpur ... 200 Bijpur ... 190 Chandipur ... 189 Chandpur ... 191 Debrampur ... 195 Dharanapur ... 197 Enayetnagar ... 188 Enayetpur ... 192 Fatehpur ... 198 Fatchullapur ... 184 Haiaipur ... 199 Karamullapur ... 186 Karimpur ... 183 Ramnagar ... 181 Rashidpur ... 196 Sarippur ... 193 Sridharpur ... 185 Yakubpur ... 194
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajapur ...	6	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purba-chandrapur.	6	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramnagar	6	2	

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police-station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of mauzas which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Feni ...	Udrajpur	6	2	Abhirampur ... 169 Aliarpur ... 201 Alipur ... 204 Amanullapur ... 170 Badarpur ... 166 Chandpur ... 163 Ganipur ... 167 Ganipur Hossein ... 162 Jagatpur ... 206 Jayarpur ... 171 Karimpur ... 205 Krishnarampur ... 144 Malipur ... 203 Mamarijpur ... 142 Nalupur ... 202 Ramanandapur ... 143 Sridharpur ... 172 Udrajpur ... 168
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jalashkara	6	2	Alampur ... 139 Alipur ... 140 Ashrofpur ... 145 Chandpur ... 150 Dharmapur ... 146 Dharmapur ... 149 Enayetpur ... 152 Gobindapur Barahi ... 136 Hirapur ... 138 Hirapur ... 164 Jalashkara ... 137 Khushipur ... 156 Lakhampur ... 165 Lalpur ... 148 Lalpur ... 160 Maheshpur ... 161 Mahammedpur ... 157 Masimpur ... 147 Neajpur ... 159 Ramchandrapur ... 153 Umarpur, Shonapur ... 158 Umarpur ... 151 Yarpur ... 42
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Panchgachia.	6	2	Bagair ... 45 Baithania ... 65 Bashkar ... 46 Bejoyshing ... 69 Birli ... 40 Debipur ... 64 Dhalia ... 38 Dumria ... 29 Gautamkhali ... 39
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	5	6	Hlashpur ... 69 Jahanpur ... 63 Kasimpur ... 43 Lakhiera ... 44 Lakhipur ... 41 Matiara ... 135 Nagarkandi ... 68 Panchgachia ... 67 Ujania ... 47

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police-station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of mauzas which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Feni ...	Shairshadi	6	2	Abupur ... 32 Abupur Dakhin ... 31 Chochua ... 55 Daripata ... 50 Darkhi ... 49 Fatchpur ... 62 Gajragkandi ... 52 Ghagra ... 54 Jagirgaon ... 37 Kachar ... 78 Kacharjar ... 56 Kacharkiamat ... 74 Kacharmaidhya ... 57 Kacharpurba ... 76 Khanebati ... 48 Khanebati Dakhin ... 34 Khanebati Uttar ... 33 Kumaria ... 36 Padua ... 75 Rampur ... 61 Rastirkhil ... 60 Shafabad ... 53 Shaishadi Dakhin ... 51 Saran Pahartali ... 77 Sindu ... 35 Sundarpur ... 58 Tapasybani ... 59
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hazirbag...	6	2	Asadia ... 88 Baraia ... 79 Dharmapur ... 80 Gilaberia ... 84 Kazirbag ... 85 Malipur ... 86 Matua ... 73 Majlishpur ... 81 Faleshwar ... 90 Pila Pashari ... 83 Rubita ... 87 Sibpur ... 72 Shonapur ... 89 Sripur ... 99 Sultanpur ... 82
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Feni ...	9	3	Barahipur ... 92 Bejoyshing ... 70 Birinji ... 90 Charipur ... 71 Feni ... 94 Madhupur ... 124 Rampur ... 93 Shahadebpur ... 95 Tulaberia Dakhin ... 120
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Govindapur	7	2	Alakdia ... 96 Bhalukia ... 98 Cheuria ... 119 Chilaniasachim ... 121 Govindapur ... 123 Goharua ... 97 Jatraidhi ... 122 Kalidhar ... 116 Lakhipur ... 100 Moheshpur ... 318 Majberia ... 177
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Matabi ...	6	2	Baghaia ... 104 Faizatpur ... 105 Ganganagar ... 107 Kachua ... 106 Matabikismat ... 108 Satsafi ... 103 Shahapur ... 102 Sibpur ... 111 Silua ... 101

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police-station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of mauzas which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Feni ...	Fazilpur ...	6	2	Chalua ... 113 Damdama ... 109 Fazilpur ... 112 Tetanja ... 110
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Faradnagar	6	2	Charkalidas ... 311 Char Mal ... 317 Dharmapur ... 304 Faradnagar ... 312 Jagatganj ... 315 Jagatjibanpur ... 309 Maheshpur ... 318 Mirganj ... 301 Mobarakghona ... 316 Narayanpur ... 303 Ditto ... 305 Rajnagar ... 314 Ramchandrapur ... 306 Sonaberia ... 310 Subalpur ... 313
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lemua ...	7	2	Chandpur ... 274 Chilania ... 114 Daulatpur ... 217 Nimua Nabi ... 302 Nimua Param ... 275 Tangirpar ... 115
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhalia ...	6	2	Alipur ... 259 Paishgharia ... 270 Dhalia ... 268 Mahammedpur ... 269 Masimpur ... 273 Rajnagar ... 271 Sarasia ... 272
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Baligaon...	6	2	Akrampur ... 130 Baligaon ... 129 Batagaon ... 214 Charhakdi ... 210 Char Hazuri ... 211 Char Marua ... 126 Dhansadi ... 134 Dumuria ... 127 Hakdi ... 133 Katalia ... 125 Kuruchia ... 132 Madhuai ... 131 Sundarpur ... 128
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kuthirhat	7	2	Alajbara ... 253 Alampur ... 223 Arkaim ... 252 Badarpur ... 219 Baduria ... 254 Barmunibazar ... 249 Biehnupur ... 216 Chandla ... 213 Chargoalgaon ... 212 Char Lakhiganj ... 208 Char Majlishpur ... 207 Durgapur ... 217 Gajaria ... 257 Goalgaon ... 219 Gunak ... 255 Gunakbaopur ... 258 Ichapur ... 251 Katakhalia ... 222 Khodainagar ... 256 Majlishpur ... 221 Mandari ... 218 Narayanpur ... 141 Naydona ... 215 Paikpara ... 220 Raghabpur ... 215

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of mauzas which constitute a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Feni ...	Mutiganj	6	2	Bhadadia ... 285 Bhoag ... 242 Charelahi ... 293 Daulatpur ... 264 Iemalpur ... 265 Jitpur ... 287 Khichua ... 245 Lakhipur ... 267 Mirzapur ... 266 Pakhia ... 284 Palgiri ... 240 Pania Malanga ... 241 Ramchandrapur ... 263 Saidpur ... 244 Sirajpur ... 283 Sujapur ... 243
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mangalkandi	7	2	Akhilpur ... 246 Anandipur ... 260 Arbarkhil ... 224 Bagadana ... 225 Bagishpur ... 228 Daspatya ... 247 Mandarishalpa ... 226 Mangalkandi ... 248 Rajapur ... 262 Shambhupur ... 261 Shahabikari ... 220 Siberkhil ... 227
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chardarbesah	6	2	Charchandia ... 231 Chardarbesah ... 230 Charmahi ... 239
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shonagazi	6	2	Charganesh ... 235 Charkhoaj ... 234 Charkhoajerlamchi ... 233 Ramnarayan Char ... 232 Charsahapur ... 291 Salberia ... 288 Satberia ... 236 Do ... 238 Shahapur ... 290 Shonapur ... 292 Shujapur ... 289 Taltali ... 237
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amirabad	6	2	Ahamadpur ... 286 Chardhoba ... 294 Charkrishnajoy ... 296 Dhankunia ... 276 Fatehpur ... 308 Garamara ... 282 Goulia ... 280 Govindapur ... 299 Hajipur ... 297 Jalalpur ... 281 Mahadia ... 278 Nababpur ... 307 Namehiduba ... 295 Nazirpur ... 279 Safrabad ... 298 Sultanpur ... 300

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police-station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of mauzas which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Chhagalnaiya.	Munshir Hât	7	2	Anandapur ... 115 Badarpur ... 70 Balua ... 121 Baria ... 81 Basantapur ... 80 Chandpur ... 119 Darbarpur ... 109 Dhalia ... 110 Jagatpur ... 108 Jammura ... 120 Kalikapur ... 71 Kamala ... 72 Karaia ... 75 Kumuga ... 118 Kutubpur ... 116 Mandarpur ... 68 Noapur ... 75 Sripur or Anandapur ... 117 Sripur Dakhin ... 122 Do. Uttar ... 74 Tardlia Dakhin ... 73
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Anandapur	6	2	Anandapur Dakhin ... 124 Bashikpur Paschim ... 114 Do. Purba ... 111 Burburia ... 123 Daulatpur ... 126 Hossainpur ... 125 Lakhimpur ... 130 Nurpur ... 113 Sharippur ... 112 Srichandrapur ... 131
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amjad Hât	6	2	Basantapur ... 99 Debpur Paschim ... 105 Dharmapur ... 107 Didghatapur ... 97 Elnapathar ... 106 Khajuria ... 94 Manipur ... 98 Tarakucha Uttar ... 100
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mahamaya	7	2	Debpur Purba ... 101 Jashpur ... 134 Do. ... 135 Joynagar ... 103 Matiaghoda ... 104 Satyannagar ... 102 Satara ... 138 Do. ... 133
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pathannagar	6	2	Bathania ... 145 Chandpur ... 127 Gandharvapur ... 129 Haripur ... 139 Pathannagar ... 140 Ditto Purba ... 141 Pathannagar ... 128 Silua Maidhya ... 143 Silua Paschim ... 142 Do Purba ... 144 Sonapur ... 132
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chhagalnaiya.	6	2	Banapara ... 147 Chhagalnaiya ... 148 Ditto Purba ... 149 Ichara ... 137 Matua ... 136 Panua Uttar ... 146

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Name of mouzas which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Chhagalnaiya.	Radhanagar	6	2	Andharmanik Dakhin ... 156 Ditto Uttar ... 150 Kashipur ... 152 Kohuma Uttar ... 153 Lakhipur ... 154 Madhugram ... 158 Do Paschim ... 159 Mokamia ... 157 Nischinta ... 153 Panua Nij ... 151
Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Subhapur...	7	2	Ballavpur ... 162 Champaknagar ... 173 Chhagaria ... 161 Jagannathshonapur ... 174 Joychandrapur ... 172 Joypur ... 171 Koiara ... 160 Kohuma Dakhin ... 165 Mandia Dakhin ... 163 Do Uttar ... 164
Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Gopal ..	6	2	Daulatpur ... 167 Durgapur ... 166 Gopal ... 170 Kunjara ... 168 Nangalmora ... 169
Do ...	Do ...	Parasuram.	Mirzanagar	6	2	Ashrofpur ... 3 Champaknagar ... 16 Durgapur ... 23 Jangalkhola ... 18 Joychandrapur ... 1 Kalikapur ... 10 Kautali Uttar ... 12 Do Dakhin ... 17 Madhugram ... 4 Memasar ... 11 Mirzanagar ... 6 Maheshpushkarani ... 7 Ditto ... 8 Monipur ... 5 Rangamatia ... 9 Satyanagar ... 2 Shahebnagar ... 19 Ditto ... 22
Do ...	Do ...	Ditto ...	Parasuram	7	2	Anantapur ... 43 Bashpadua Bagania ... 46 Baurkhoma ... 13 Baurpathar ... 14 Berabaria ... 48 Dublachand ... 15 Guthuma Uttar ... 47 Khandakia ... 44 Kolapara ... 45 Salia ... 49

Name of district board.	Name of local board.	Name of thana or police station.	Name of union.	Total number of members of the union board.	Number of members to be appointed by the Magistrate.	Names of manzars which constituting a local area with numbers in jurisdiction list.
Noakhali ...	Feni ...	Parasuram	Chithalia...	6	2	Alaka Purba ... 20 Chandla ... 27 Do Dakhin ... 31 Do Maidhya ... 32 Chithalia ... 50 Dhanikunda Maidhya... 57 Do Uttar ... 42 Durgapur ... 55 Jagamohanpur ... 25 Jangalkhola ... 21 Kundarpur ... 33 Malibil ... 40 Noapur ... 34 Pagalerkul ... 36 Panpara ... 26 Rajashpur ... 37 Do ... 29 Rampur ... 56 Shaldhar Dakhin ... 58 Shaldharkismat ... 41 Shaldur Uttar ... 35 Shonapur ... 38 Sripur ... 28 Sripur Dakhin ... 30 Sripur Uttar ... 24
Do ...	Do ...	Do ..	Fulgazi ...	6	2	Bashuba ... 78 Bashura Dakhin ... 77 Do Maidhya ... 63 Do Uttar ... 61 Bejoypur ... 62 Do ... 79 Derpara ... 59 Daulatpur ... 82 Do Dakhia ... 96 Gabtali ... 66 Ghonia Mora ... 83 Ghonia Paschim ... 53 Do Purba ... 52 Do Uttar ... 84 Goshapur ... 64 Joypur ... 54 Mantala ... 39 Nilakhi ... 65 Shonapur ... 67 Sribora ... 69 Sripur Uttar ... 60
Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Bakshama-mud.	6	2	Bagmare ... 87 Charigaon ... 92 Guthuma Dakhin ... 88 Ketranga Dakhin ... 91 Do Uttar ... 90 Mahammedpur ... 93 Naranja ... 89 Satkhuchia ... 51 Tateswar ... 85 Do Uttar ... 86 Tulaberia ... 95

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish union boards for each of the unions, hereby declared and to fix the number of members of each union board as shown in column 5 of the above table.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the number of members of each union board, as shown in column 6 of the table, shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are in experienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representation of minorities.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.

No. 341 T.L.S.-G.—The 10th September 1920.—In the table appended to notification No. 1070 L.S.-G., dated the 31st March 1920, published in pages 210-225 of Part I-B of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th April 1920, make the following additions and corrections:—

In page 210, *against* mauza “ Bahirkanda 100,” *insert*—

“ Do ” in columns 1, 2 and 3 and “ Kaikala ” in column 4 of the table.

In page 211, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Faridpur union—

read “ Bakulah 282 ” *for* “ Baklah 282.”

In page 212, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Bandipur union—

read “ Jamaibati 206 ” *for* “ Jamibali 206.”

In page 212, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Dwarhatta-Gopinathpur union—

read—

“ Nauaparah 154 ” *for* “ Nonaparah 154.”

“ Chandbati 164 ” *for* “ Chanbati 164.”

In page 213, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Haripal union—

read—

“ Bara Romba or Jote Fattu 189 ” *for* “ Bara Bomba or Jote Fattu 189.”

“ Khamar Chandi 196 ” *for* “ Kamar Chandi 196.”

In page 213, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Nalikul union—

read “ Bakcha 260 ” *for* “ Baksha 260.”

In page 214, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Tarakeswar union—

read—

“ Nauapara 13 ” *for* “ Nanapara 13.”

“ Dhannan 27 ” *for* “ Dhaunan 27.”

In page 215, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Ramnagore union—

read “ Adangachi 95 ” *for* “ Adamgachi 95.”

In page 216, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Antpur-Jangipara union—

read—

“ Kishannagar 66 ” *for* “ Krishnanagore 66.”

“ Kauarabazar 86 ” *for* “ Kanarabazar 86.”

In page 217, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Radhanagore union—

read “ Santanpur 98 ” *for* “ Sautanpur 98.”

In page 218, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Dilakash union—

read “ Badul and Badulhati 41 ” *for* “ Badul and Badulpati 41.”

In page 218, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Mondolika-Kotalpur union—

read “ Kaparpur 117 ” for “ Kapalpur 117.”

In page 219, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Rajyadharpur union—

read “ Jagarnathpur 131 ” for “ Jagannathpur 131.”

In page 219, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Pearapur (No. 2) union—

read “ Belu 168 ” for “ Barabibi 168.”

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 392 T.M.—The 17th September 1920.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council proposes to make, in exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 8th November 1920 and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the area specified below of the said Municipality.

The area is bounded on the—

North—By the existing southern boundary, viz., the Haldarbari khal from the south-eastern corner of the tank belonging to Aminuddin, Ukiladdin, Iasin Kazi and Nawabali of Alekanda village, down to the John-Batty bridge to the east, which stands over the Haldarbari khal.

East—By the bund road from the John Batty bridge towards the south.

South—By the aforesaid bund road running southwards up to 2,000 feet from the John Batty bridge.

West—By an imaginary line from the end of the southern boundary towards the north up to the western end of the Haldarbari khal where it meets the tank referred to in the northern boundary.

No. 401 T.M.—The 17th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 148 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and with the consent of the Commissioners of the Azimganj Municipality in the district of Murshidabad, the Governor in Council is pleased to make over to the said Commissioners, to be administered by them until the Governor in Council shall otherwise direct, the Jeaganj ferry within the limits of the aforesaid municipality.

II. In exercise of the power conferred by the same section, the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct, with the consent of the Commissioners of the Murshidabad and Azimganj Municipalities, that two-fifths of the proceeds of the said ferry and of all fines levied and compensation received in respect thereof, shall be paid to the credit of the Municipal fund of Azimganj and the remaining three-fifths to the credit of the Municipal fund of the Murshidabad Municipality.

III. So much of Government order No. 2841, dated the 18th June 1887, as relates to the Jeaganj ferry and notification No. 696 T.M., dated the 2nd October 1918, are hereby cancelled.

No. 383 T.M.—The 17th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the rules framed by the Commissioners of the Titagarh Municipality and published for information with notification No. 1830 M., dated the 14th June 1920.

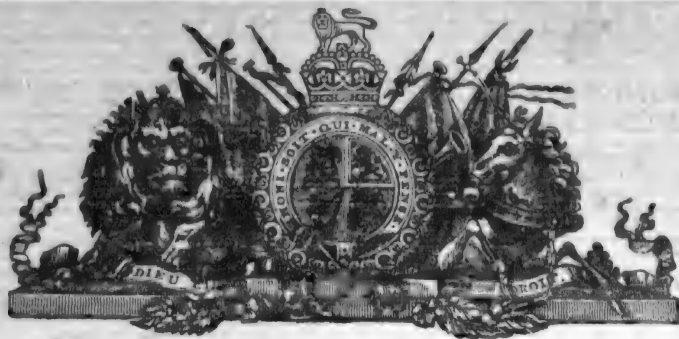
No. 432 T.M.—The 22nd September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Bankura Municipality, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Nageadranath Ghosh to be the Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Rai Sahib Ramnath Mukherjee, resigned.

No. 427 T.M.—The 22nd September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Champdany Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, under section 27 of the Act, electing Mr. E. C. Cuthbert to be the Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Mr. W. Allen, resigned.

No. 420 T.—L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clauses (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of notification No. 3174 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the union boards in thanas Ausgram, Burdwan, Galsi, Khandaghosh, Rayna, Satgachia and Sahebganj, in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Burdwan, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local areas respectively subject to the jurisdiction of the said union boards.

No. 421 T.—L.S.-G.—The 22nd September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clauses (a) and (b) of notification No. 318 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the union boards in thanas Ausgram, Burdwan, Galsi, Khandaghosh, Rayna, Satgachia and Sahebganj in the Sadar subdivision of the district of Burdwan, shall be placed to the credit of the union funds respectively constituted for the said union boards.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 456T.L.S.-G.—*The 27th September 1920.*—It is hereby notified that under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the District Board of Howrah shall consist of 18 members, of whom 5, shall be elected by the Sadar Local Board, and 7 by the Ulubaria Local Board.

Howrah.

2. This cancels notification No. 991-L.S.-G., dated the 2nd March 1903, and so much of notification, dated the 6th April 1886, as relates to the fixing of the number of members of the District Board to be elected by the Ulubaria Local Board.

No. 459T.L.S.-G.—*The 28th September 1920.*—It is hereby notified that under section 6 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Governor in Council intends to establish a Local Board in the Sadar subdivision of the Chittagong district, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the area affected.

Chittagong.

No. 460T.L.S.-G.—*The 28th September 1920.*—It is hereby notified that under section 6 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, the Governor in Council intends to establish a Local Board in the Cox's Bazar subdivision of the Chittagong district, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the area affected.

Chittagong.

No. 2278L.S.-G.—*The 4th August 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Bankura District Board and the Sadar Local Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the part of the Bankura district comprising the following Mauzas in thana Raniband

Bankura.

in the Sadar Subdivision shall constitute one local area and that such local area shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act :—

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raniband	Ambikanagar	Jaynagar ... 854 Banserkhap alias Simli 855 Dhalubani ... 856 Sidamsol ... 857 Miraydihi ... 858 Kelai ... 859 Lakshmanerkhap 860 Jambani ... 861 Khada ... 862 Damodarpur ... 863 Dhajibpur ... 864 Rajra ... 865 Bhatra ... 866 Ambikanagar Khap 867 Patiara ... 868 Bakshiabad ... 869 Muchisol ... 870 Jogiabad ... 871 Bagasul ... 872 Sarberia ... 873 Hatikheda ... 874 Amkara ... 875 Mukundapur ... 878 Chinda ... 880 Purumpari ... 896 Landanbani ... 897 Dulalpur ... 898 Manla ... 899 Khamartola ... 900 Sukarkhap ... 901 Khairsol ... 902 Bhutiagara ... 903 Rajsol ... 904 Bhaluka (chota) 905 Bhaluka (Bara)... 906 Hatiasol ... 907 Madhupur ... 908 Lakshmini kocha 909 Jhapadoba ... 910 Dabri ... 911 Ghariakocha ... 912 Jadobnagar ... 914 Mohespur ... 915 Kanali Chaka ... 917 Jorakundu ... 918 Kasra ... 919 Ladu ... 922 Napidari ... 923 Kenduadihi ... 924 Barkula ... 962

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish a union board for the union hereby declared and to fix 9 as the number of members of that union board.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that one-third of the members of the said union board shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representations of minorities.

No. 453T.M.—The 25th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 74 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Hooghly-Majnan and Inglis Roads within the boundaries specified below, which lie within the limits of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, and which were exempted from the operation of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, by Notification dated the 22nd June 1920, published at page 1287 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th July 1920, be placed under the control and administration of the District Board of Hooghly for the purposes of the said Act of 1885 :—

Boundaries of the Hooghly-Majnan Road :—

North—Bally and Preo Nath Roy's house and Kajidanga.

East—Grand Trunk Road in Bally from which the road starts.

South—Babu Toolshi Das Barman's house, Bally and Kajidanga.

West—Masonry culvert over Rasvara khal.

Boundaries of the Inglis Road :—

East—Tolafatak Road from which the Inglis Road starts.

North and South—Inglis Road mahalla.

West—Grand Trunk Road.

No. 467T.M.—The 28th September 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas :—

Shaik Karim Bux.

Mr. F. M. M. Gow.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Chitpur—*Ex officio*.

Rai Kripa Nath Dutta Bahadur.

No. 395T.-Sav.—The 28th September 1920.—In pursuance of section 37F of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), it is hereby notified for general information that the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Naihati Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas for the supply of filtered water to a portion of that municipality has been approved by the Governor in Council, and that the particulars of the said scheme are as follows :—

- (a) The Gouripore Company, Ltd., have offered to supply the municipality with a minimum supply of 150,000 gallons of water daily and as much more as they can spare, on certain conditions. The Commissioners have accepted the offer and agreed to pay the Company Rs. 2,400 per annum for the water-supply irrespective of the quantity supplied.
- (b) The estimated cost of carrying out the scheme will be Rs. 32,162 including Rs. 630, Sanitary Engineer's fee for preparing the detailed project.
- (c) The estimated cost of maintaining the scheme will be Rs. 600 per annum.
- (d) The cost of carrying out the scheme will be met from—

			Rs.
Government grant	...	...	11,000
Government loan	...	...	20,000
Municipal fund	...	...	1,162
			<hr/> 32,162 <hr/>

- (e) A loan of Rs. 20,000 bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum will be taken by the Municipality from Government to meet the cost of the scheme. It will be repaid by forty half-yearly instalments of Rs. 865-3-4 each.
- (f) The total annual charge on account of the maintenance of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3,000 and that on account of the repayment of the loan is Rs. 1,730-6-8 and will be met from the proceeds from the water-rate.
- (g) The water-rate will be levied at the rate of Rs. 3-2 per cent. on the annual value of holdings.
- (h) The average incidence of the water-rate per head of present population of the said municipality is $4\frac{2}{3}$ ths annas.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE following return made by the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, is published in compliance with the provisions of clause 2 of section 58 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899:—

Mr. W. S. J. Willson of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ltd., has been elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Corporation in the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Geo. Morgan.

J. DONALD, *Chairman of the Corporation.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA, the 29th September 1920.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 521T.M.—The 5th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Lister Jackson to be a Commissioner of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. Muller, resigned.

No. 523T.M.—The 6th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant by the Corporation of Calcutta to Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, of combined leave for one year, viz., ordinary privilege leave for three months and thirteen days, additional privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, under article 260 of the new leave rules and the Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and furlough on average salary for the remaining period. The leave will take effect from the 29th October 1920 or any subsequent date on which Mr. Gurner may avail himself of it.

No. 524T.M.—The 6th October 1920.—Under section 35(3) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Stork, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. 513T.-L.S.-G.—The 5th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), and in supersession of notification No. 2282L.S.-G., dated the 10th December 1906, and so much of notification, dated the 6th April 1886, as relates to the fixing of the number of members of the Sadar Local Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the number of members of the Local Boards in the district of Bankura as follows:—

Local Boards.		Number of members.	
Sadar	18
Vishnupur	12

No. 514T.-L.S.-G.—The 5th October 1920.—It is hereby notified that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the District Board of Bankura shall consist of 24 members, of whom 10 shall be elected by the Sadar Local Board and 6 by the Vishnupur Local Board.

2. This cancels notification No. 2281L.S.-G., dated the 10th December 1906, and so much of notification, dated the 6th April 1886, as relates to the fixing of the number of members of the District Board to be elected by the Sadar Local Board.

No. 517T.-L.S.-G.—The 5th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the number of members of the Local Boards in the district of Hooghly as follows, with effect from their next reconstitution :—

Local Board.				Number of members.
Sadar	...	...	...	24
Serampore	...	...	...	24
Arambagh	...	...	...	24

2. This cancels so much of notification, dated the 6th April 1886, as relates to the fixing of the number of members of the Local Boards in the Hooghly district.

No. 518T.-L.S.-G.—The 5th October 1920.—It is hereby notified that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the next reconstitution, the District Board of Hooghly shall consist of 30 members, of whom 7 shall be elected by the Sadar Local Board, 7 by the Serampore Local Board, and 6 by the Arambagh Local Board.

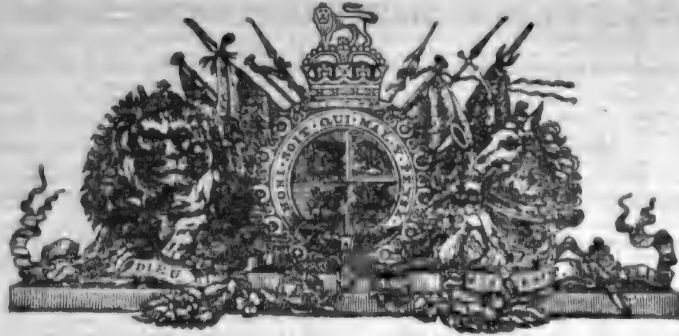
2. This cancels so much of notification, dated the 6th April 1886, as relates to the fixing of the number of members of the District Board and the number to be elected by the Local Boards.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 425T.-San.—The 6th October 1920.—In notifications Nos. 924San and 925San, dated the 28th August 1920, published in Part IB, pages 560 and 560-562 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st September 1920, under sections 4 and 20 of the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, 1919 (Bengal Act VI of 1919), respectively, for the word "Reichert-Wollney" read "Reichert Wollny" wherever it occurs.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 534T.M.—The 8th October 1920.—The following draft of an order, which the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st December 1920, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered:—

Draft Order.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and in supersession of so much of notification dated the 13th October 1884, published at page 1882 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd *idem*, as relates to the Rangpur Municipality, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

- (1) the Rangpur Municipality shall, for the purpose of election of Commissioners, be divided into wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and
- (2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of that table:—

Number of Wards.	Boundaries of Wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
I	<p><i>North</i>—Bhagi road, Bhagi lane and Kukrul road ...</p> <p><i>East</i>—Kukrul road, Radhaballav road, Civil Station road, Musalmanpara road, Nawabganj Bazar road up to the junction with K. C. Roy's road and then an imaginary line from that point drawn at right angles to the Nawabganj Bazar road till it meets the old bed of Ghagot.</p> <p><i>South</i>—The old bed of the river Ghagot till it meets the Skrine Canal (west of Katkipara), the Skrine Canal and Sankamari road (Dinajpur road, i.e., District Board road No. 3).</p> <p><i>West</i>—Sankamari road (the Municipal road which connects Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri roads).</p>	2

Number of Wards.	Boundaries of Wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
II	<p><i>North</i>—Civil Station road, Radharaman Mozumdar's road, Dewanbari road and G. L. Roy's road.</p> <p><i>East</i>—S. M. Chakraborty's road, M. C. Mozumdar's lane, Rangpur Station road, the kutchra road leading to Mulatole up to the wooden bridge on the canal.</p> <p><i>South</i>—The Skrine Canal (between the wooden bridge on the Mulatole road and the wooden bridge on the Kotowali road), the Kotowali road and the old bed of the river Ghagot up to its junction with the imaginary line drawn from the junction of Nawabganj Bazar road and K. C. Roy's road and at right angle to Nawabganj Bazar road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—An imaginary line drawn from the junction of Nawabganj Bazar road and K. C. Roy's road and at right angle to Nawabganj Bazar road till it meets the old bed of Ghagot, Nawabganj Bazar road and Musalmanpara road.</p>	2
III	<p><i>North</i>—Circular road and K. D. Canal (between the wooden bridge on the Circular road and the masonry bridge on the old Kakina road), i. e., District Board road No. 48.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Old Kakina road (District Board road No. 48).</p> <p><i>South</i>—Dewanbari road, Civil Station road, Central road and Kamalkachna road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Radharamon Mozumdar's road, Civil station road, Radhaballav road and Kukrul road.</p>	2
IV	<p><i>North</i>—Central road, Kamalkachna road.</p> <p><i>East</i>—The kutchra cross road (between Kamalkachna road and G. L. Roy's road). An imaginary line connecting the junction of the kutchra cross road and G. L. Roy's road with the junction of the old bed of river Ghagot and the Skrine Canal (south of the burning ghat). The old bed of the river Ghagot till it meets the Skrine Canal again, then the Skrine Canal up to the wooden bridge on the Lalbag road; an imaginary line running parallel to the Rangpur Station road and Tajhat road from a point on the Lalbag road 600 feet to the north of the Rangpur Station road to a point 600 feet to the north from the junction of the Tajhat road and Kanongotola road, and imaginary line from the last named point to the junction of Tajhat road and Kanongotola road; Kanongotola road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—An imaginary line running parallel to the Tajhat road, Railway line, station approach road and Rangpur Station road at a distance of 600 feet from a point on the Kanongotola road to point on the right bank of the Skrine Canal to the west of the Rangpur station road and the Skrine Canal.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Mulatole road, Rangpur Station road, M. C. Mozumdar's lane, S. M. Chakraborty's road, G. L. Roy's road and Civil Station road.</p>	2

Number of Wards.	Boundaries of Wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
V	<p><i>North</i>—K. D. Canal, an imaginary line which joins a point on the left bank of the K. D. Canal 780 feet to the east of the masonry bridge (Kakina bridge) on the District Board road No. 48 and the point on the Railway line 830 feet to the east of the level crossing on the Cooch-Behar road,</p> <p><i>East</i>—Railway line, Cooch-Behar road, Sanibari road, Kapuriaputty road, thana road and Skrine Canal,</p> <p><i>South</i>—An imaginary line connecting the junction of the Skrine Canal and kutchra road 2,320 feet south-west of the wooden bridge on the Kanongotola road to a point on the Kanongotola road 600 feet to the south of the Tajhat road, Kanongotola road. An imaginary line connecting the junction of Tajhat and Kanongotola road to a point 600 feet to the north of Tajhat road. An imaginary line from the last named point to the old bed of the Ghagot running parallel to the Tajhat road. The old bed of the river Ghagot and Skrine Canal,</p> <p><i>West</i>—An imaginary line connecting the junction of Skrine Canal and the old bed of the river Ghagot (south of burning ghat) with the junction of the kutchra cross road and G. L. Roy's road, kutchra cross road, Kamalkachna road, District Board road No. 48 (old Kakina road).</p>	2
VI	<p><i>North</i>—Railway line </p> <p><i>East</i>—An imaginary line which joins the point on the Railway line 830 feet to the east of the level crossing (on the Cooch-Behar road) and the junction of the Dometari road and the Gosainbari road, Dometari road and the New Kaliganj road,</p> <p><i>South</i>—An imaginary line connecting the junction of the New Kaliganj road and the Dewantuli road with the junction of the Raja J. B. Sen's road and the Kanongotola lane, and an imaginary line connecting the junction of the Raja J. B. Sen's road and Kanongotola lane with the junction of the K. D. Canal and the kutchra road 2,320 feet to the south-west of the wooden bridge on the Kanongotola road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—The Skrine Canal up to the masonry bridge on the Tajhat road, the thana road, Kapuriaputty road, Sanibari road, Cooch-Behar road.</p>	2

2. This notification shall take effect on the 25th March 1921.

No. 2279 L.S.-G.—The 4th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Bankura District Board and the Vishnupur Local Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that thanas Vishnupur, Joypur, Joyrampur, Sonamukhi, Siromonipur, Kotalpur and Indas in the Vishnupur subdivision, in the district of Bankura, shall be divided into the local areas shown in the table below, and that every such local area shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act:—

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.	
Bankura	Vishnupur	Sonamukhi	Dipara ...	Madanpur ...	1	9
				Palashdanga ...	2	
				Jaynagar ...	4	
				Narayanpur ...	6	
				Hurardang ...	7	
				Alampur ...	8	
				Metia ...	9	
				Ekasama ...	10	
				Basudebpur ...	11	
				Ramkanally ...	12	
				Dayarampur or		
				Dayalpur ...	13	
				Keneti ...	25	
				Nabagram ...	26	
				Bandirampur ...	27	
				Patharbandi ...	3	
				Balarampur ...	5	
				Basudebpur ...	37	
				Grampuskarni ...	38	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhulai ...	Soldanga ...	14	7
				Srikrishnapur ...	15	
				Nityanandapur ...	16	
				Khairbani ...	18	
				Kendgaria ...	19	
				Srikrishnapur or		
				Bidyadharpur ...	20	
				Jayrampur ...	21	
				Jijur ...	22	
				Jote Chandi ...	23	
				Pirijpur ...	24	
				Kirtanpur ...	28	
				Nandarampur ...	29	
				Samantabandi ...	30	
				Siramanipur ...	31	
				Sahapur ...	32	
				Dhulai ...	33	
				Pathan Palashi ...	34	
				Mekhwa ...	35	
				Birchandrapur ...	36	
				Grampuskarini ...	40	
				Bathangaria ...	118	
				Dharmapur ...		
				Chhota ...	119	
				Murgagaria ...	120	
				Dharmapur,		
				Pathan Palashi ...	121	
				Pathan Palashi ...	122	
				Shyamsundar- pur ...	123	
				Dhajamanipur ...	124	
Gopikantapur ...	125					

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of muzzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Sonamukhi	Dhulai— <i>concl'd.</i>	Goursundarpur 126 Nachanhati ... 127 Bundabati ... 228 Panchkul or Kamladanga 229	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Simla ...	Huruktola ... 39 Manusmari ... 41 Chandansair ... 42 Takipur ... 43 Keshiadanga 44 Bankasimulia 45 Beuchegaria 46 Belgaria ... 47 Helna ... 48 Ghiagaria ... 82 Khairbani ... 83 Chandansair 84 Singa Dharma- debpur ... 86 Simla ... 87 Ranipur or Ranirpur ... 88 Seoragaria ... 89 Sarupbandh 90 Mirasole ... 91 Gopalpur ... 92 Junkadaha ... 93 Harishchandrapur 94 Thakurbati ... 95 Hasanbati ... 96 Jaypur ... 97 Sibdanga ... 109 Katlani ... 110 Birsingpur ... 111 Basudebpur ... 112 Mananpur ... 113 Bbandaria ... 114 Ruppai ... 115 Amsole ... 116 Banka ... 117 Chaitanyapur ... 128 Chirurmath ... 129 Palsara ... 130 Khurd Karajbani 131 Patrabati ... 132 Katlani ... 133 Raghunathpur 134 Purusottambati 135 Aliganja ... 171	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chakai ...	Dubrajpur ... 49 Rajbandi ... 50 Chakai ... 51 Rampur ... 52 Kristanagar ... 53 Nabajoubanpur 54 Dubrajpur ... 55 Mandalbandh ... 56 Nadia Santipur 57 Pearbera ... 58 Alampur ... 59 Hemantapur ... 60	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Sonamukhi	Chakai— <i>concl.</i>	Babadurpur ... 61 Prayagpur ... 62 Raghunathpur ... 63 Radhabinodpur ... 64 Samantabera ... 65 Pearbera ... 66 Pratappur ... 67 Ulai ... 68 Kubirbandh ... 69 Basunandanpur ... 70 Kadhakristapur ... 71 Khidilpur ... 72 Khidirpur ... 73 Kautharpur ... 74 Nischindipur ... 75 Kamalpur ... 76 Majirdanga ... 77 Nandarampur ... 78 Sitaljore ... 79 Dekusanir ... 80 Dulalpur ... 81 Radharamanpur ... 85 Bahabani, Bara, or Radhanagar ... 98 Kamardanga or Ramkantapur ... 99 Basunandanpur ... 100 Banka ... 101 Kubirbandh ... 102 Gobipur ... 103 Gopaldaha ... 104 Chaulia ... 105 Bara Chatra ... 106	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Hamirhati	Nabasan ... 107 Dubrajhati ... 108 Rampur ... 138 Bhula ... 139 Khudra Rampur ... 140 Salchaturi ... 141 Jallabkuria ... 142 Rampur ... 143 Radharamanpur ... 144 Patjore ... 145 Gurdhanmara or Gopalpur ... 146 Thakurmahal ... 147 Basumara or Gazimara ... 148 Nakimbati ... 149 Ramharipur ... 150 Gopebandi ... 151 Shyamsundarpur ... 152 Narayanpur ... 153 Bandi ... 154 Madhurbandh ... 155 Khanri ... 156 Khansa ... 157 Ratnapur ... 201 Mathurabati ... 202	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of Union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Sonamukhi	Kochdihi	Parbatia ... 136 Parna ... 137 Jasra ... 158 Karandabani- goria ... 159 Rapatganja ... 160 Bhairabdanga ... 161 Jaitpuskarini ... 162 Jambani ... 163 Madanmohan- pur Nandan- pur ... 164 Rapatganja ... 165 Srikrishnapur .. 166 Madanmohan- pur kharija ... 167 Churamanipur ... 193 Patsole ... 198 Keasole ... 199 Kochdihi ... 200 Baharbani ... 203 Boula ... 204 Sitarampur ... 205 Dhiraj Bahadur- pur ... 206 Jaynagar or Nutangram ... 207 Taira ... 208 Kalyanpur ... 209 Bhedokusma ... 210 Dakhinsole ... 211 Indkata ... 212 Amghata ... 213 Napuria Thakur- bandh ... 214 Banagram ... 215 Besea ... 292	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhansimla	Naruala ... 293 Rajdaha ... 294 Junsara ... 295 Kuchia Gopal- pur ... 297 Baruibera ... 254 Gopedanga ... 260 Rampur ... 265 Bhatpara ... 266 Palsara ... 267 Gakulnagar ... 275 Palsana ... 276 Kadaghata ... 277 Bantala ... 278 Gopinathdihi ... 279 Gopinathpur ... 280 Syamnagar ... 282 Dubrajpur ... 283 Kashipur ... 296 Kundupuskarni ... 298 Nekrakonda ... 299 Boharpur or Anmanboni ... 300 Karanjakuli ... 308	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thans.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Sonamukhi	Dhansimla <i>concl'd.</i>	Dhansimla ... 309 Munui ... 268 Ujjalpara ... 269 Dhandar ... 284 Ardhar ... 285 Raghunathpur ... 286	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha- mohanpur	Sherpur ... 17 Dhulti ... 230 Kamla ... 231 Bansidharpur or Nabirarband ... 232 Radhamohanpur ... 233 Madhabpur ... 234 Uttar Deriapur ... 235 Radhakristapur ... 236 Kuldanga ... 237 Patrahati ... 238 Isabpur ... 243 Ramchandrapur ... 244 Brindabanpur... 245 Rasulpur ... 246 Maheshbati ... 247 Belna ... 248 Rupaisa ... 249 Amritpara ... 250 Besea ... 251 Methra ... 252 Telrui ... 253 Choubera ... 261 Bara ... 262 Kapileshwar ... 263 Kurumpur ... 264	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sonadwipa	Pauki Digria ... 169 Pratappur ... 170 Goletore ... 172 Madanmohan- pur ... 173 Maheshpur ... 174 Sahebganja ... 175 Mukundapur ... 176 Dombera ... 177 Pirkabani ... 187 Sapuradihi ... 216 Khetramohan- pur ... 217 Sidhantasole ... 218 Fulbera ... 219 Sherpur ... 220 Saldaha ... 221 Jote Gadai ... 222 Syamsundarpur ... 223 Soldaha ... 224 Siltia ... 225 Raotora ... 226 Jagamohanpur ... 227	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura ..	Vishnupur	Sonamukhi	Sonadwipa <i>concl'd.</i>	Bhaluk khend ... 240 Durjansingpur 241 Mohanpur ... 242 Nabasan ... 253 Bajemana ... 256 Nandamohanpur 257 Nischindipur ... 258 Bandgaria ... 259 Deriapur ... 287 Sonadwipa ... 288 Ban Parulia ... 289 Tentulia ... 290 Dhajamanipur 291	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Joyrampur	Panchal	Khas Baikun- thapur ... 1 Hakimband or Raniband ... 2 Kanaipur ... 3 Gopinathpur ... 4 Suksair ... 5 Kristasair ... 6 Aralkona ... 7 Kutia Madhab- pur ... 8 Panchal ... 9 Ichharia ... 107 Jamdoba ... 108 Amchura ... 109	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Laikbandh	Bhagaband ... 10 Binodebati ... 11 Arjunpur ... 12 Balarampur ... 14 Laikbandh ... 29 Banskopa ... 30 Bankati ... 31 Chuamasina ... 103 Karuan ... 104 Tarajuri Ganga- rampur ... 105 Narikala ... 106 Nityanandapur 13	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ajodhya	Sancha .. 15 Radhadamodar- pur ... 17 Patnapur ... 18 Loharara ... 22 Ajodhya ... 24 Atarah ... 27 Gobardhanpur... 32 Amrail or Amrang ... 33 Nischindipur, Mindire ... 35 Mahisdanga ... 36 Muraliganja ... 37 Pandabbati ... 39 Birra ... 40 Pichakurhi ... 41	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Joyrampur	Ajodhya <i>concl'd.</i>	Phildanga ... 42 Jainria ... 43 Majuria ... 16 Dharmapur ... 19 Rampur ... 20 Chilka ... 21 Manoharpur ... 23 Raghunathpur ... 25 Khejurdanga ... 26 Jangalmahal ... 28 Rambani ... 34 Jitarampur ... 38	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Loyer ...	Dharapat ... 44 Patrabakra ... 54 Paikpara ... 55 Janakpur or Joykristopur ... 56 Gurhati ... 57 Bhatra ... 58 Thakurpur ... 61 Manoharpur ... 63 Bankati ... 64 Gopimohanpur ... 66 Janta ... 67 Loyer ... 68 Kashinathpur ... 62 Hakimmana ... 65	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha- nagar.	Raigram or Kankla ... 69 Kanklia ... 70 Manipur ... 71 Raotora ... 72 Radhanagar ... 73 Jayrampur ... 74 Dhirkona or Brindabanpur ... 75 Jhantibani ... 76 Dhapanjuri ... 81 Bandi ... 83 Munbandi ... 77 Amdaha ... 78 Tentulia ... 79 Seharsuli ... 80 Ramsundarpur ... 82 Paruldanga ... 84 Khajra ... 86	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Dihar ...	Dhangora ... 87 Baliara ... 88 Jijhat ... 89 Jijara ... 91 Pahari or Pabri ... 283 Ramnagar ... 284 Mahiskhora ... 285 Dibar ... 286 Basantapur ... 287 Rajarbari ... 288 Tilabani ... 290 Jagatband ... 291 Penara ... 292 Raipur ... 293 Katna ... 294 Pithaipur ... 289	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Joyrampur	Patlapur	Palashi chak ... 90 Kuldangra ... 92 Baikunthapur ... 148 Patlapur ... 272 Nischindipur ... 276 Hingjuri ... 277 Gummut ... 278 Ulara ... 280 Naranpur ... 281 Prakash ... 282 Rampur ... 279 Hirapur ... 273 Chaitanyapur ... 275	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhara ...	Tentulara ... 100 Saluka ... 85 Dharmapur ... 93 Madhabpur ... 94 Bhora ... 97 Lalbandh ... 136 Gopiballavpur ... 137 Nikunjapur ... 139 Bagmari ... 145 Mathurabihari ... 146 Maulia ... 147 Sahapur ... 158 Harinagar ... 96 Bhaduli-Binode-nagar ... 98 Bikrampur ... 99 Chak Chuama-sina ... 101 Pihapur ... 95 Nangaldanga ... 102 Lakshyasole ... 138 Maheshpur ... 140 Sanatanpur ... 141 Harinagar ... 142 Tala ... 143 Dubitapur ... 144 Matukpur ... 149 Sukdebnagar ... 159 Muktapur ... 160 Jamsala ... 161 Sibrapur ... 162 Kasthasanga ... 163 Nutangram ... 164	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manik-bazar.	Seorabani Na-ranpur or Pathra ... 110 Patharmara ... 114 Bhatpuskarni ... 116 Balarampur Upar ... 117 Balarampur ... 118 Kristabati ... 119 Brindabanpur ... 120 Maheshpur ... 121	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Joyrampur	Manik-bazar— <i>concl'd.</i>	Gangtore ... 122 Brajanathpur ... 123 Naransundri ... 127 Bagmari ... 129 Machdoba ... 131 Karrasuli ... 132 Rangasair ... 134 Jhujka ... 166 Kendua ... 111 Radhakrishna- pur ... 112 Kamargram ... 113 Rampur ... 115 Hurhur jungle... 124 Gopalpur ... 125 Onardihi ... 127 Harinagar ... 128 Nityanandpur ... 130 Shyamdihi ... 135 Manbari ... 133 Gopinathpur ... 165 Ranibandh ... 167 Chak Dhoba- kuria ... 168	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kusha- dwip.	Kamarberia ... 154 Goadanga ... 156 Ramdihi Nimai- band ... 190 Sankarpur ... 209 Gobardhanbil ... 191 Malanchar or Mancha ... 193 Raipur ... 195 Bidyanandpur... 196 Balichua ... 199 Rahamatpur ... 202 Keshabpur ... 203 Seorabani ... 259 Kushadwip ... 261 Bhelaisole ... 153 Pairachali ... 155 Lakshisole ... 157 Arazi Gobar- dhanpur ... 192 Kurtigoria ... 194 Anantapur ... 197 Arazi Gobar- dhanpur ... 198 Nukhnaband ... 200 Shyamsundar- pur ... 201 Bandarkonda ... 204 Saorabani Nam- sol ... 189 Jambani ... 205 Patrasair ... 210	7
Do. ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Penro ...	Kanthajhara ... 250 Pairasole ... 251 Balrampur ... 255 Parua ... 262 Bagdahara ... 264 Naricha ... 266	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Visbnpur	Joyrampur	Penro-- (concl'd).	Suknapuskarni 269 Mukundapur ... 270 Mathuradanga ... 271 Abhirampur ... 150 Hariharpur ... 151 Asanbani ... 152 Sagarmohan ... 256 Dihidanga ... 260 Bandarkonda ... 263 Bansbera-Til- danga ... 265 Biharibati ... 268 Rameswarkuria 274	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Patrasair	Deora ...	Ajapur ... 270 Patashpur ... 271 Barasat ... 272 Banki Simulia... 273 Ramsair ... 274 Raghunathpur... 281 Rampur ... 325 Pauka ... 326 Katalghata ... 327 Dhari Hambir- pur ... 328 Deolpara ... 329 Raghunathbati 330 Deora ... 331 Sonadwipa ... 332 Khamardibi ... 333 Khanpara ... 334 Murapara ... 335 Ghoradanga ... 366 Telsara ... 367 Gobindapur ... 368 Panchpara ... 369 Raghampur ... 370 Disinda ... 374 Tasuli ... 365	7
Do. ...	Do ...	Do ...	Hamirpur	Asanboni ... 301 Maheshpur ... 302 Raghunathpur... 303 Lahala ... 304 Dulalpur ... 305 Parasia ... 306 Kristapur ... 307 Dhigra ... 311 Champaboni ... 312 Sitasole ... 313 Madanpur ... 314 Kendgoria ... 315 Birnagar or Ra- dhaballavpur 316 Jadabnagar ... 317 Hamirpur ... 318 Dharmapur ... 319 Narayanpur ... 322 Panra ... 323 Jaljala ... 324 Muktapur ... 341	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Patrasair	Birsingha	Dummi ... 169 Radhadamodar- pur ... 170 Dummi ... 171 Kaktia ... 172 Binodenagar ... 187 Birsingha ... 188	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Talsagra	Mantgaria ... 206 Ekerā ... 207 Tentulhir ... 208 Bhalukbandi ... 185 Bankisole ... 211 Kapatia ... 212 Haripuskarni ... 213 Brajaballavpur ... 214 Kristaganja ... 215 Syamsundarpur ... 216 Gopinathpur ... 217 Goaldanga ... 218 Talsagra ... 219 Majibera ... 220 Yusafpur ... 221 Ratnapur ... 222 Kamalpur ... 223 Khejurmura ... 224 Lahalalpur ... 226 Barujpota ... 227 Kunjabhaban ... 229 Bagmari ... 230 Kantore ... 231 Akrasole ... 241 Ladonia ... 242 Kubirnagar ... 243 Brikabhanupur ... 244 Baraban ... 245 Baliarpur ... 246 Kalaboni ... 247 Salna ... 248 Nanduri ... 249 Janakinagar ... 252 Bhandarkati ... 253 Salkota ... 254 Bhagabanpur ... 257 Dharmapur ... 258	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jamkundi	Padua ... 173 Naldanga ... 174 Nabasan ... 175 Karanjaboni ... 176 Thakurhati ... 177 Salpuskarni ... 178 Jamsala or Ram- kuria ... 179 Purusottampur ... 180 Churamonipur ... 181 Mallabigha ... 182 Jamkundi ... 183 Mukundapur ... 184 Khiraiboni ... 186 Bahadurganja ... 225 Telisair ... 228	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Patrasair	Balsi Dakhinpara	Mojkuri ... 72 Iswaregore ... 79 Raghunathpur ... 80 Haripur or Ratnapur ... 81 Hajraband ... 82 Arabpur ... 83 Dhuma ... 84 Bhaluka ... 85 Kristabati ... 86 Manoharpur ... 87 Narangi ... 88 Gobindapur ... 89 Tilpur ... 90 Bhubut ... 91 Belgore ... 92 Balsi Dakhinpara ... 93 Maheshnandi ... 94 Dhabapuskarni ... 95 Kubirchak ... 96 Panpuskarni ... 100	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Balsi Purbapara	Kristabati ... 27 Nabakisore ... 73 Balsi Purbapara ... 74 Bhabanipur ... 75 Radhanagar ... 76 Monkuti ... 77 Sonakara ... 78 (Sonamukhi Jurisdiction List numbers.)	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bamria ...	Patkumari ... 390 Bagmari ... 392 Tejchak ... 393 Khasra ... 394 Basudebpur ... 395 Datia ... 396 Mahabatchak ... 397 Paharpur ... 398 Simulairi ... 399 Konnagar ... 400 Bamria ... 402	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Patrasair	Patrasair ... 401	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kristanagar.	Chak Patrasair ... 310 Lalpur ... 342 Uparbani ... 343 Manikpur ... 344 Benda ... 345 Radhaballavpur ... 346 Jaigobindapur ... 347 Kristanagar ... 348 Ghiai ... 349 Ratanpur ... 350 Grambera ... 351 Pataspur ... 352	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Patrasair	Krishtanagar— (concl'd).	Kiadighi ... 353 Ranapur ... 354 Kantabani ... 356 Kankaria ... 357 Kamalpur ... 358 Paramanandapur ... 360	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshabpur	Yusafgeria ... 320 Hadal ... 321 Khesalpur ... 339 Chaitanpur ... 340 Ramnagar ... 336 Nimainagar ... 337 Kamardihi ... 338 Brindabanpur... 361 Keshabpur ... 362 Parulia ... 363 Sonatikri ... 376 Dhamsa ... 377 Netkhara ... 378 Balarampur ... 379	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Belut ...	Saibani ... 355 Chakdinn ... 359 Belut ... 371 Garerdang ... 372 Narayanpur ... 373 Raghunathpur ... 374 Syamdaspur ... 375 Balarampur or Madhabpur ... 380 Doyalpur ... 381 Narayanpur ... 382 Antrah ... 383 Kajirchak ... 384 Bansdaha ... 385 Sekandarchak ... 388 Khirabani ... 389 Patashi ... 391 Kotalchak ... 386 Katadighi ... 387	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rasulpur	Muhammadpur ... 1 Baikunthapur ... 2 Gosaingram ... 3 Salkhara ... 4 Bhetia ... 13 Bejpur ... 14 Birsinghpur or Kalikapur ... 15 Chandalbandi ... 16 Rasulpur ... 17	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biur ...	Katorah ... 12 Akargore ... 18 Alipur ... 19 Biur ... 20 Brajanathpur ... 35 Syamsundarpur ... 36 Bhutrah ... 37 Lalbandh ... 38	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Patrasair	Biur— (concl'd).	Naldanga ... 39 Udaynagar ... 40 Padua chak ... 41 Betur ... 21 Baladnada ... 22 Mahisdoba ... 23 Khosalpuskarni ... 24 Chousima ... 25 Chaksarup ... 26 Palith ... 28	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Indas ...	Somsar ...	Bhagabatipur ... 5 Nanpara ... 6 Somsar ... 7 Jagannathbati ... 8 Kumla ... 9 Palashdanga ... 10 Ramnagar ... 11	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Roll ...	Gopalnagar ... 42 Uttarkhara ... 43 Roll ... 44 Titinga ... 45 Katkia ... 49 Chak Masjid ... 50	7
Do ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khosebagh	Jeja ... 29 Haitnagar ... 30 Khosehagh or Dhobapuskarni ... 31 Buran ... 32 Adpara ... 33 Padua ... 34 Durgajole ... 51 Ausnara ... 65 Sripur ... 66 Meral ... 67 Meral chak ... 68 Maheshpur ... 70	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amrul ...	Srikara ... 69 Gangabati ... 71 Bangalchak ... 97 Matgora ... 98 Bajitpur ... 99 Muri ... 101 Bhagabanbati ... 102 Nandipuskarni ... 103 Bajkona ... 104 Amrul ... 105 Keneti ... 112	9
Do ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Patraganti	Satrah ... 111 Rasulpur ... 113 Srirampur ... 114 Manipur ... 115 Patraganti ... 116 Kolagram ... 117 Sahisnara ... 118 Bagmari ... 119 Patri ... 121	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Indas ...	Karisunda	Srirampur ... 60 Paharpur ... 61 Pratapmath ... 62 Belbandi ... 63 Kapsit ... 64 Abdulpur ... 106 Bistubati ... 107 Karisunda ... 108 Chandpur or Banpuskarni ... 109 Singherbandh ... 110 Simla ... 120 Tentulmuri ... 122 Fatehpur ... 123 Paharpur ... 124	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Indas ...	Dibakarbatl ... 48 Karpuskarni ... 52 Mirzapur ... 53 Indas Bazar ... 54 Haripur ... 55 Raipara ... 56 Santari ... 57 Nandipara ... 58 Harijot ... 136 Kristabati ... 137	7
Do ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kharrah	Birasimul ... 46 Sankrul ... 47 Baikunthapur ... 138 Sripuskarni ... 139 Dhamur ... 140 Gopalpur ... 145 Rabidchak ... 146 Khatraj ... 147 Arapur ... 148 Banbera ... 149 Barakpur ... 150	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gobinda- pur.	Juikara ... 59 Raidighi ... 125 Gobindapur ... 126 Chak Simulia ... 129 Dasarathbati ... 130 Simulia ... 131 Thakurani Pus- karni ... 132 Karrardanga ... 133 Dharampur ... 134 Thakurandighi ... 135 Manaharpur ... 141 Chak Binode ... 142 Charigram ... 143	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kushmuri	Sapura ... 127 Jagaldwip ... 128 Kushmuri ... 170 Khairbani Gechho ... 171 Khatnagar ... 173 Dwariputa ... 174 Jotenaran ... 175 Jote Behar ... 176 Behar ... 177 Ramchandrapur ... 172	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Indas ...	Betalon	Balarampur ... 167 Jashdighi ... 168 Shampur ... 169 Parikhapara ... 178 Maheshpur ... 179 Bagajole ... 180 Babladanga ... 181 Manaharpur ... 182 Goalapuskarni ... 184 Mangalpur ... 185 Jadupur ... 186 Betalon ... 187 Palashi ... 199 Haringaria ... 200	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sashpur	Sashpur ... 144 Naranpur ... 151 Patan ... 152 Haldi ... 153 Beraghosh ... 154 Dongalan ... 160 Jote Bharat ... 161 Musurbarh ... 162 Aswinpur ... 163 Chak Sundar ... 164 Beharpushkarni ... 165 Barujpota ... 166 Bhalukbandi or Bhurbandi ... 183	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akui ...	Banki ... 155 Gobindapur ... 156 Balliarah ... 157 Adilpur ... 158 Radhaballavpur or Mandrah ... 159 Trisalan ... 201 Kanchanpur ... 202 Akui ... 203	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bamnia	Kunjapur ... 188 Gangarampur or Bamnia ... 189 Bahalpur ... 193 Kishorekona ... 194 Kotgram ... 195 Palashdanga ... 196 Baktarpur ... 197 Niamatpur or Chandgram ... 198	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kharsi ...	Ramkristapur or Mahmudpur ... 192 Isabpur ... 204 Salkona ... 205 Jangli ... 206 Bora or Baikunthapur ... 207 Ratrah ... 208 Punjur ... 209 Jhiknara ... 210 Narrah ... 211 Kharshi ... 212	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Indas ...	Dighalgram.	Ismailpur or Bagatentulia 190 Habispur ... 191 Dighalgram ... 213 Lakshmanpur or Bagalpur ... 214 Kashinathpur or Kenjara ... 215 Chhatrakhandia 216	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Kotalpur	Bansi ...	Bazar ... 1 Kurchigoria ... 2 Tuldighi ... 3 Godasimadia ... 4 Nandanpur ... 5 Baluri ... 6 Akara ... 7 Shyampur ... 8 Bansi ... 9 Nityanandpur 10 Bidyanandpur 11 Kotbhandar ... 12 Chandipur ... 13 Pankhaoi ... 14 Madhurpur ... 15 Narayanpur ... 16 Hariharpur ... 17 Sursingapur ... 18 Karabani ... 19 Benakhati ... 20 Chhalina ... 25 Berahimpur ... 26 Titri ... 27 Simulia ... 28 Ramchandrapur 29 Kotbhandar ... 30 Agarpara ... 31 Haldu ... 32 Gobardhanpur 33 Chakkamal ... 34 Panchpock ... 43 Parameswarpur 44	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jamsala	Durgapur ... 21 Parasia ... 22 Basantapur ... 23 Bhabanipur ... 24 Banna ... 35 Birsingpur ... 36 Lakshmipur Bazar ... 37 Santalidighi ... 38 Purosottampur 39 Sheikhpur ... 40 Chhatra Arali 41 Jamsala ... 42 Raghunathpur 58 Tenadighi ... 59 Karakberia ... 60 Bhabanipur ... 62 Sadhuadal ... 64 Lakshmipur ... 66 Jote Ramanath 67	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Kotalpur	Gelia ...	Harisingher Bazar. 45 Darbarpur ... 46 Surikole ... 47 Indura ... 48 Namchhora ... 49 Maheshpur ... 50 Madhabpur ... 52 Abhirampur ... 54 Galia ... 55 Mandalbandh ... 56 Tetali ... 57 Dasdighi ... 61 Bharatpur ... 93 Sukjora ... 94 Hazrageria ... 95 Padua ... 96 Lohila (Rohila) 97	7
Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Mirzapur	Sajalpuskarni ... 63 Batari ... 65 Dharmapur ... 85 Barageria ... 86 Jote Jairam ... 87 Sheikpur ... 88 Mirzapur ... 89 Chakraghob ... 90 Dhorapat ... 91 Beguapara ... 92 Metal ... 98 Ghatkol ... 99 Chhotapura ... 100 Jote Shyam ... 101 Kotaldighi ... 103 Gopalganja ... 104 Raybaghni ... 105 Kushabir ... 106 Dehuaboni or Hallai ... 107 Jhero ... 108	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Murakata	Dhulat ... 68 Kalaberia ... 69 Hariharchak ... 70 Chak Kalidas ... 71 Basubati ... 72 Chalkhai ... 73 Angarsol ... 74 Basudebpur Khurda ... 75 Jaljala ... 76 Pratappur ... 77 Dhajamanipur ... 78 Basubati ... 79 Chak Daman ... 80 Jhenia ... 81 Keshabpur ... 82 Narikeldanga ... 83 Hazrapuskarni or Keshabpur ... 84 Murakata ... 109 Tengrakhali ... 116 Baghdoba ... 117 Ranahat ... 118	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Kotalpur	Gogra ...	Chakmurakhal 110 Raghunath Bazar ... 111 Nityanandpur 112 Khairbani ... 113 Ditto ... 142 Tentulmuri ... 143 Chakpirit ... 144 Salukgoria ... 145 Chak Bahadur... 146 Kopa ... 147 Birjia (chak) ... 148 Rampur ... 149 Gagura ... 153 Dharmapus-karni ... 154 Asuda Bhatpus-karni ... 155 Gopalpur ... 156 Murakata ... 157	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Madan-mohan-pur.	Bhagabanpur ... 114 Kanchana ... 115 Muthuratapal ... 119 Chak Raghu ... 120 Kanaipur ... 121 Abhirampur. ... 122 Tahanal ... 123 Gaura ... 124 Baidanga ... 125 Bankjeta ... 126 Dhobapuskarni 127 Nalki ... 128 Bajraj Nalki ... 129 Kantasi ... 137 Palanda ... 138 Balarampur ... 139 Bamunairi ... 140 Madanmohan-pur ... 141	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hati ...	Nowapuskarni 130 Bharapur ... 131 Gobindapur ... 132 Bharapur 133 Baidya chak ... 134 Nowanagar ... 135 Khuldanga ... 136 Kamarbera ... 378 Madhurpur ... 379 Chak Fakir ... 380 Kankra ... 381 Bhagalpur ... 382 Hasandanga ... 384 Hati ... 394 Chak Balaram-pur ... 395 Malakarpota ... 396 Chuadanga ... 397	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Kotalpur	Amdohi	Patraband ... 383 Gobindapur ... 386 Radhamadhabpur ... 388 Mukha ... 391 Kankabati ... 392 Balrampur ... 393 Madhuban ... 398 Barapagla ... 399 Bhandarkonda ... 400 Khudrashyam-pur ... 401 Dingal ... 402 Chotapagla ... 403 Baji Amdohi ... 404 Lakshanabati ... 405 Srikrishnapur ... 406 Amdih Digar ... 407 Fatehpur ... 408 Paharpur ... 409 Radhamohanpur or Haladhar chak ... 410 Chakkhil ... 411 Manikpara ... 426 Chakkujra ... 427 Kankabati ... 389	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Laogram	Belarchak ... 412 Bajerdanga ... 413 Barapuskarni ... 414 Shyampur ... 416 Sibas ... 417 Chak Kalu ... 418 Beunchgoria ... 419 Srirampur ... 420 Sidabad ... 421 Paduma ... 422 Kadirchak ... 423 Simdal ... 424 Laogram ... 425 Desera ... 428 Siringa ... 429 Chand chak ... 430 Punia ... 431 Kaita ... 432 Shamdas chak ... 433 Gachgera ... 434 Dihichapra ... 435 Belpuskarni ... 436	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khiri ...	Sarisadighi ... 368 Bhimahir ... 369 Rajballabhpur ... 370 Matairi ... 371 Rajbahav chak ... 372 Khiri ... 373 Chak Abdul ... 374 Kalagaria ... 375 Chak Ram ... 376 Nandanpur ... 385 Karakberia ... 387 Chak Subudhi ... 390 Bagpuskarni ... 415	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Kotalpur	Kotalpur	Ganti ... 150 Siromanipur ... 151 Bakrol ... 152 Jagannathpur or Jalthia ... 355 Kotalpur ... 377	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Koalpara	Dilwarchak .. 293 Chak Ali ... 294 Ematchak ... 295 Nijchak ... 296 Chak Rahim ... 297 Chak Daulat ... 332 Jamuna ... 333 Bhutgara ... 334 Sahabad chak ... 335 Bahadur chak ... 336 Raja chak ... 337 Koalpara ... 338 Chak Musa ... 339 Chak Rasid ... 340 Dubrajpur ... 341 Baliband ... 342 Chak Hemcha ... 343 Chak Rup ... 344 Chandi chak ... 345 Radhamohanpur 346 Chakpat ... 347 Panahar ... 350 Baidyachak ... 351 Nijchak ... 352 Jalalchak ... 353 Muidara ... 354 Chak Sukur ... 356 Chak Supur ... 357 Palpuskarni Baje ... 358 Palpukhur ... 359 Sabeeganja ... 360 Kadim chak ... 361 Chakbadi ... 362 Chak Daulat ... 363 Jhinukairi ... 364 Khasgara ... 365 Banmuk ... 366 Kulabar ... 367 Chak Jamid ... 437 Hatgera ... 438 Akargera ... 439 Ismail chak ... 441 Chak Tawakhal 442 Poalgera ... 443 Bhatgera ... 444 Atrajole ... 445 Ujalchak ... 446	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Desra ...	Desra ... 331 Chakmudi ... 447 Bhalukgoria ... 448 Suargara ... 449 Dharam Sair ... 450 Bistuchak ... 451 Chak Jana ... 452	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnnpur	Kotalpur	Desra— (concl'd).	Chakchila ... 453 Mahisdoba ... 454 Piritchak ... 455 Satagara ... 456 Radhanagar ... 457 Tajpur ... 458 Metalsair ... 459 Tulsidanga ... 463	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Siromani- pur.	Darapur	Akrasole ... 158 Gram Sagar- majia ... 163 Sagarmejhia ... 164 Binodebati ... 165 Majipuskarni ... 166 Gasainbazar ... 167 Chak Sukur ... 168 Brindabanpur ... 169 Darapur ... 175 Chatra Krista- nagar ... 213 Chak Nayan ... 102 Jote Lakshan ... 159 Chak Mohan ... 160 Kadamtola ... 161 Kalagaria ... 162	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Moynapur	Mejar ... 51 Kusumdighi ... 214 Jhian ... 215 Hatigaria ... 217 Gopalpur ... 218 Moynapur ... 220 Nabasan ... 216 Muradubi ... 219 Chanpanta ... 53	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Arsole alias Asurali.	Sindrapat ... 172 Asurali ... 212 Madhurpur ... 221 Balarampur ... 222 Kooraria ... 223 Tentulmuri ... 224 Hijaldiha ... 228 Saluka ... 226 Tegara ... 229	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Uttarbarh	Osman chak ... 207 Chak Pahari ... 208 Jalal chak ... 209 Uttarbarh ... 227 Dharusair ... 230 Beguapara ... 234 Lachoor ... 265 Chak Doulat ... 203 Ditto ... 204 Delai ... 205 Chak Hamid ... 206 Mohandanga ... 240 Amragara ... 225 Prasadpur ... 231 Chak Beguapara ... 232 Fatehpur ... 233	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thans.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnu-pur.	Siromani-pur.	Dakhin-barh.	Jadabnagar ... 235 Harinasooli ... 236 Huthari ... 237 Muraliganja ... 238 Kallia ... 239 Amlasole ... 241 Bakutia ... 242 Brahmankundu ... 243 Rohilirkan ... 244 Dakhinbarh ... 245 Radhanagar ... 240	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramdiha	Ramdiha ... 246 Kulaganja ... 247 Narainpur ... 248 Gopalganja ... 249 Basudevpur ... 250 Chorekola ... 251 Bhelaighata ... 253 Jhemo ... 256 Pratappur ... 257 Lakhanpur ... 258 Aswaiikote ... 260 Mamudchak ... 261 Baitalairi ... 267 Malikota ... 269 Chak Behari ... 252 Taragai ... 254 Balarampur ... 255 Durgabati ... 259 Chak Juna ... 262 Jote Khudmalla ... 263 Arjungari ... 264 Barchgari ... 266 Chak Asrof ... 268	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gopinath-pur.	Gechoa ... 188 Chalooa ... 193 Parbatipur ... 270 Algootia ... 271 Pabray ... 272 Bara Gopinathpur ... 273 Gopinathpur ... 274 Kuchra ... 275 Ramchandrapur ... 276 Nandagram ... 282 Madhabpur ... 284 Chandipur ... 311 Baitalkanti ... 189 Kadamkandi ... 191 Dhaubera ... 192 Chabra ... 199 Gopinathpur ... 283 Kantabuni ... 306 Bhabanipur ... 310 Chak Hatim ... 312	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnu-pur.	Siromani-pur.	Lego ...	Dhooladanga ... 170 Madhabganj ... 173 Kuntar Bazar ... 174 Lego ... 176 Aimachak ... 177 Gopalbati ... 178 Rambakra ... 194 Peno ... 200 Arjunbandi ... 201 Kristachak ... 211 Arjunbandh ... 171 Chak Kanu ... 179 Chak Dam Kanu ... 195 Jote Thakurdas ... 196 Chak Natib ... 197 Kharikasuli ... 198 Kharikasuli Baje ... 199 Chak Ahimad ... 202	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Balthia ...	Balthia ... 180 Chakasole ... 181 Adaitabati ... 186 Brahmandanga ... 349	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna-nagar.	Baliarpur ... 182 Purusottampur ... 183 Radhanagar ... 184 Radhadamodar-pur ... 185 Radhakantapur ... 190 Raghunathpur ... 277 Kunchannagar ... 278 Mathurapur ... 280 Samirban Raghunathpur ... 281 Hematnagar ... 285 Chaksena ... 286 Lakshmikantapur ... 287 Salukgeria ... 288 Murra ... 289 Dhajoka ... 291 Lalgera ... 292 Parmanandpur ... 302 Dhajanaranpur ... 303 Siromanipur ... 304 Sundarpur ... 305 Krishnanagar ... 300 Bhattacharjee-bandh ... 187 Nabagram ... 279 Chakchand ... 290 Rampur ... 298 Ramchandrapur ... 301 Nischindipur ... 348	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Siromonipur.	Sihar ...	Nalboni ... 299 Krishnanagar ... 322 Lalbazar ... 307 Tentulia ... 309 Dhamragiri ... 313 Ismail chak ... 314 Lankajole ... 316 Jaykrishnapur ... 317 Koerpur ... 319 Gobageriya ... 320 Patpur ... 323 Rainagar ... 324 Sihar ... 325 Saibanee ... 328 Chak Nasir ... 308 Chak Khaira ... 315 Barkajole ... 318 Takageria ... 321 Madhabpur ... 329 Chak Abdul ... 330	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jibta ...	Jhelar bazar ... 326 Chak khub ... 327 Jairambati ... 460 Haldi ... 464 Gobindanagar ... 466 Masinapur ... 467 Chota Narainpur ... 468 Baldhip ... 469 Narainpur ... 470 Manpur ... 461 Akundapur ... 462 Masinapur ... 465	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Joypur ...	Jujar ...	Nityanandapur ... 400 Changdoba ... 401 Kumardobi ... 402 Basantapur ... 403 Raisahar ... 404 Champatala ... 405 Dugra ... 406 Banamalipur ... 407 Ijitpur ... 408 Jujar ... 409 Simulari ... 411 Maheshpur ... 412 Kanchanairi ... 414 Bikrampur ... 415 Sandia ... 417 Ramnarainpur ... 399 Nonadanga ... 413 Baghira Fakir pur ... 410 Khiri ... 416	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rautkhanda.	Burkunda ... 233 Bhitsar ... 236 Baragera ... 235 Brajasole ... 237	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Joypur ...	Rautkhanda— (concl'd).	Mohishkhere ... 239 Chhtrakundu ... 240 Diha ... 473 Hetia ... 474 Chak Daulat ... 232 Palpushkarni ... 236 Amlagori ... 238 Bhatpara ... 418 Rautkhanda ... 464 Jamdigri ... 466 Kundupushkarni ... 472 Roghunathpur ... 475 Khudra Radhamohanpur ... 476 Balidoba ... 477 Barasat ... 478 Radhakrishnanpur ... 465 Ampukur ... 468 Benagoria ... 469 Belpukhur ... 470 Malikpara ... 471	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Joypur ...	Hajipur ... 419 Kalabani ... 421 Sujargar ... 424 Shamdaspur ... 425 Brindabanpur ... 426 Kochgera ... 427 Padumpur ... 428 Rajsole ... 461 Dhadkidanga ... 462 Madhabpur ... 429 Jagannathpur ... 420 Fatehpur ... 423 Mukundapur ... 430 Rampur ... 431 Patpur ... 432 Joypur ... 433 Manipur ... 437 Nutangram Radhamohanpur ... 439 Katul ... 440 Dakhinchal ... 442 Rodalbani ... 443 Brahmangram ... 456 Dakhinchal ... 441 Madanmohanpur ... 457 Nandanpur ... 458 Nikunjapur ... 459 Khirodganj ... 434 Amlabani ... 435 Chakkatul ... 438 Baikanthapur ... 436	9

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Joypur ...	Salda ...	Hirapur ... 450 Salda ... 460 Bheko Bhagabanpur ... 463 Sridharpur ... 467 Bagajole ... 479 Baruj ... 481 Basudebpur ... 482 Supur ... 485 Rajagram ... 484 Roghunathpur 480	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kuchia-kole.	Domnisole ... 445 Madhabbati ... 446 Kashipur ... 447 Foolnagar ... 448 Madhurpur ... 449 Gokulnagar ... 451 Dewanbera ... 452 Mathuranagar 453 Kuchiakole ... 493 Burujdanga ... 483 Chamat ... 486 Fulkuta ... 487 Pabandaha ... 488 Abhirampur ... 489 Domohanipara 490 Harintooli ... 491 Bhabanipur ... 492 Radhamohanpur 522 Knchiakole Khanabari ... 444 Brikabhanupur 455 Kuchiakole ... 454	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Makarandapur.	Kanka ... 494 Baje Moyrapur 497 Roghunathpur 498 Phepo or Brindaban chupra 499 Mohisabani ... 500 Keshabpur ... 501 Paruairi ... 502 Ranibil ... 504 Bilchandra or Chandabila ... 509 Roghunathpur 510 Makarandapur 514 Gajipur ... 515 Sibardanga ... 516 Kirtanbera ... 495 Sagardanga ... 496 Khapichidanga 503 Chanhaddi jungle ... 511 Ejimali jungle 512 Kuchiakole Khanaban ... 521 Jabardastipur ... 513	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Joypur ...	Jagan-nathpur.	Jarkasali ... 505 Murgihati ... 506 Bara Arnibil ... 508 Chhota Arnibil ... 507 Angaria ... 554 Gaighata ... 538 Barakura ... 539 Pursole ... 540 Madhabpur ... 541 Kharkasuli ... 542 Ladamtola ... 543 Shampur ... 544 Jagannathpur ... 545 Sakaltola ... 551 Baliguma ... 552 Jugalkishanpur ... 555 Gokulnagar ... 556 Ghntakaban ... 557 Beture ... 558 Saltora ... 560 Brahmanband ... 561 Rangametia ... 562 Argaria ... 554 Balaramgar ... 559 Makarandapur ... 537 Ditto ... 546 Kuchiakole ... 553	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Vishnupur	Dwarika	Maheshpur ... 45 Benda ... 46 Gopalpur ... 47 Kanikhamar ... 48 Kaurband ... 49 Haripur ... 50 Raghunathpur ... 51 Banamalipur ... 52 Reora ... 53 Abantica ... 59 Belthia ... 60 Mathuramahar ... 299 Garerban ... 298 Badambari ... 300 Chakdaha ... 301 Mundumali ... 302 Deoli ... 303 Akhanjabari ... 304 Shyamsunderpur ... 305 Jughati ... 306 Railpur ... 307 Dwarika ... 308	9
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gosainpur	Maduban ... 295 Kelashbari ... 297 Moyrapushkarni ... 366 Hereparbat ... 371 Kamarpushkarni ... 372 Radhadamodarpur ... 373 Gopalpur ... 375 Gosainpur ... 376	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members in union board.
Bankura...	Vishnupur	Vishnupur	Gosainpur —(concl'd).	Khiraibani ... 377 Belia ... 389 Dhengartola ... 390 Basudebpur ... 391 Anandapur ... 296 Dhengapathar ... 365 Mamurkhali ... 367 Patpur ... 369 Shyamsunder- pur ... 370 Bhalkuljangli ... 374 Basudebpur ... 392 Kharbani ... 393	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyam- nagar.	Champabani- Ramchandra- pur ... 381 Sheorabani or ... 382 Khogra ... 383 Bechari ... 383 Sadhupushkarni ... 386 Chandramohan- pur ... 387 Ramnagar ... 388 Chantia ... 394 Mamar ... 395 Shyamnagar ... 397 Ghatsahar ... 422 Garni ... 378 Radhakantapur ... 379 Birsinghpur ... 380 Nakrajola ... 384 Jangalmahal ... 385 Kalabani ... 396 Paruldanga ... 398	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Belsula ...	Chancha ... 357 Kharbani Dura ... 358 Basudebpur ... 360 Siromanipur ... 364 Panchdahara ... 517 Benabandi ... 519 Bangelia ... 520 Domohani ... 523 Bangram ... 524 Belsulia ... 525 Tribanka ... 526 Chandrabill ... 527 Bagdahara ... 532 Jamsuli ... 533 Kharkata ... 534 Agunkumari ... 535 Ayodhyasole ... 518 Darasole ... 528 Kunchia ... 529 Bagdasole ... 530 Uparsole ... 531	7

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	Number of members of union board.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Vishnupur	Banka-daha.	Chitrung ... 338 Dhabani ... 343 Chhota Banka-daha ... 344 Baramara ... 345 Chaubeta ... 348 Dhansole ... 349 Fulbani ... 350 Hulmara ... 351 Amdahara ... 353 Upar Amdahara ... 355 Astasole ... 548 Jiabandi ... 550 Majdiha ... 336 Kadumdihi ... 356 Dambera ... 337 Taldanga ... 339 Bhandaria ... 346 Adrisole ... 347 Kusumdihi ... 352 Gobindapur ... 354 Chak Uparsole ... 547 Sankar Laekdanga ... 549	7
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Marar ...	Jamunabandh ... 313 Dadashbari ... 315 Pedda ... 317 Bankati ... 318 Jhoria ... 321 Murgamara ... 322 Kharikasuli ... 323 Piragora ... 324 Hikimdanga ... 325 Kalupushkarni ... 326 Karra ... 327 Khuliamuri ... 328 Harabati ... 329 Dhengasole ... 330 Lohari ... 331 Chorekundi ... 332 Kalujuri ... 333 Marar ... 334 Hetagora ... 335 Baliguma ... 341 Manjuria ... 342 Benachapra ... 361 Chowkun ... 363	9

2. Under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act the Governor in Council is pleased to establish a union board for each of the unions hereby declared and to fix the number shown against each in the last column of the table as the number of members of each union board.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that one-third of the members of each of the union boards consisting of 9 members and two of the members of each of the union boards consisting of 7 members shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representation of the minorities.

No. 532T.M.—The 8th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 567 of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to *substitute* the following for rule 18 of Schedule XVII of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 :—

18. In localities where the erection of only detached buildings is allowed :—

(a) the dwelling-house may be placed in any part of the site, but not so as to extend beyond any building line prescribed under section 356 ; and

(b) servants' houses, stables and other out-offices, within the area of the site shall not, without the special permission of the General Committee, exceed fifteen feet in height or twenty feet in depth and shall not be placed on more than two sides of the dwelling-house or within twenty-four feet of the dwelling-house.

No. 584T.M.—The 11th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Sonamukhi Municipality in the district of Bankura, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Amrita Shekhar Banarji to be Chairman of that Municipality, *vice* Babu Radha Gobinda Banarji, on leave from the 25th July 1920 to 15th September 1920.

No. 586T.M.—The 11th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 43 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866 (Bengal Act IV of 1866), as amended by section 2 of the Calcutta and Suburban Police (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Bengal Act III of 1907), and upon the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Wellington Street, Calcutta, to be a main thoroughfare for the purposes of that clause.

No. 2280L.S.G.—The 4th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Bankura District Board and the Sadar Local Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that thanas Bankura, Chatna, Onda, Taldangra, Gangajalghati, Sultora, Borjora, Mejhia, Khatra, Indupur, Raipur and Simlapal in the Sadar subdivision, in the

district of Bankura, shall be divided into the following local areas and that every such local area shall be declared a union for the purposes of the Act:—

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura...	Mankanali ...	Lapuria ... 168 Karanjora ... 169 Kendboni ... 170 Dhansimnajore ... 171 Kantabani ... 175 Jorka ... 172 Mamurjore ... 173 Kharkajore ... 222 Dulalkundi ... 174 Ladna ... 223 Bansketia ... 224 Muraia ... 225 Charaika ... 227 Hatsalpiri ... 226 Gorakusum ... 228 Sonamui ... 231 Paharidanga ... 232 Kanaliman ... 233 Khirajore ... 235 Malindasi ... 236 Goira ... 241 Khajurbedia ... 737 Kenduadanga ... 229 Patunia ... 230 Nachchhiabad ... 234 Chakulia ... 237 Sonabad ... 239
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Susunia (Helna).	Paharirgora ... 639 Sonukpahari ... 640 Jambani ... 641 Bangaon ... 642 Dabar ... 643 Chikchika ... 644 Kataldihi or Katalberia ... 645 Puramouli (Khap) ... 646 Dhabagaon ... 647 Arjunboni ... 648 Chakchalia ... 649 Hundarhir ... 650 Kanalipandua ... 808 Dubria ... 809 Chaliabankra ... 810 Kanalichachi ... 811 Numabadi ... 812 Lakhanchora ... 813 Kamla ... 814 Bhaluk-kachra ... 815 Shyampur ... 816 Khirboni ... 817

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura...	Susunia (Helna).	Susunia Upar ... 818 Sundar Bankra- dihi ... 819 Khap ... 820 Mungrabad ... 821 Susunia ... 822 Kanali Hara ... 823 Dhajagram ... 824 Aramjore ... 825 Halna ... 826 Bhatudhihi ... 853 Sitalkhuria ... 854 Dhobaraji ... 855 Tetulpahari ... 856 Jhoria ... 857 Rajkumar ... 858 Sibrapur ... 859
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sanbanda ...	Sankarhati ... 909 Ekteswar ... 910 Khudimanant a r - pur ... 915 Bhadul ... 916 Bandarkunda ... 917 Syamdaspur ... 918 Keshbandi ... 919 Sanband ... 920 Tewaridanga or Tiardanga ... 921 Bejgram ... 937 Gobrajpur ... 938 Sirsa ... 939 Baga Padmalavpur ... 940 Jamkundi ... 941 Ekra ... 942 Nischintapur ... 943 Bhagabanpur ... 946 Jamra ... 947 Bhutsahar ... 972 Usatpur ... 973
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikna ...	Bhagabanpur ... 922 Purasattampur ... 923 Keshiakol ... 924 Pitambarpur ... 925 Jagannathbati ... 927 Damonbandhi ... 928 Rampur ... 929 Ghansidaha ... 930 Basudebpur ... 931 Purusottampur ... 932 Anantapur ... 933 Krishnabati Mad- habbati ... 934 Panchabati ... 935 Banagram ... 936 Bikna ... 944 Brindabanpur ... 945 Sendura ... 948 Chapatara ... 949 Raghunathpur ... 949

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura...	Bikna ...	Kesobpur ... 950 Krishnabati ... 951 Simulia ... 952 Prasadpur ... 953 Shyamdaspur ... 954 Katari ... 955 Uchra ... 956 Ratanpur ... 957 Kadamghati ... 958 Rampur ... 959 Kunjaban ... 966 Srirampur ... 967 Mugra ... 969 Ankurabad ... 970 Godadharapur ... 968 Kanta ... 975 Martanga ... 976 Murara Upar ... 981 Mugra ... 971 Banki ... 974 Andura ... 977 Gopalpur ... 978 Brindabanpur ... khudra ... 979 Gangarampur ... 980 Joykrishnapur ... Bhedua ... 982 Patradanga ... 983 Ramchandrapur ... 988 Kamarbandh ... 989
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Purandarpur	Kamardang ... 242 Upardihi ... 735 Piarisol ... 734 Arjunpur <i>alias</i> Nutangram ... 736 Kanchanpur ... 738 Nadiamara ... 739 Gopinathpur ... 740 Bamurakunda ... 741 Kanali <i>Puran</i> Chattar ... 742 Bahadurpur ... 743 Kanchsala ... 744 Mankura ... 745 Bangaon ... 746 Purandarpur ... 747 Radhanagar ... 748 Monoharpur ... 749 Kamladanga ... 750 Monoharpur ... 751 Tilaberia ... 752 Dharmadaspur ... 753 Dhajamanipur ... 754 Kumria ... 756 Raghunathpur ... 926 Kulmura ... 961 Sankarpur ... 962 Puramonia Gopi- nathpur ... 963 Sitarampur ... 1017

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura...	Purandarpur	Muralidharpur ...	1018
				Kanali Chatar ...	1019
				Dhangasuli ...	960
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narra ...	Srirampur ...	984
				Mohespur ...	985
				Naubhandara ...	986
				Nabagram ...	987
				Bidhyadharpur ...	990
				Monoharpur khu-	
				dra ...	991
				Altia ...	993
				Saldanga Radha-	
				mohanpur ...	992
				Gobindapur ...	994
				Palashdanga ...	995
				Thakurampur ...	996
				Balarampur ...	998
				Jagannathpur	
				Bara ...	999
				Hana Sibrampur	1004
				Ajodhya ...	1001
				Nabanda Darpa-	
				nagar ...	1009
				Mothurapur ...	1003
				Salbani ...	1005
				Krishnagar ...	1006
				Brindabanpur ...	1007
				Purusottompur ...	1008
				Churamanipur ...	1027
				Tetulgora or Tila-	
				gora ...	1028
				Dewlbandh ...	1029
				Ratanpur ...	1026
				Asanboni ...	1000
				Bagneja ...	1030
				Monipur ...	1031
				Prasadpur Upar-	
				bandh ...	1034
				Bhagabanpur or	
				Simuldanga ...	1035
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bankuti ...	Jhagrapur ...	176
				Dharampur ...	213
				Barchaka ...	214
				Aolia ...	215
				Palashibad ...	216
				Sarbagal ...	217
				Baikunthapur ...	218
				Sonarekha ...	219
				Kuchia ...	220
				Bangahir Khajura	221
				Achal ...	238
				Chuchuria ...	240
				Kankrabanki ...	243
				Balarampur ...	244
				Kaliabala ...	245
				Jamberia ...	246
				Beldanga ...	247
				Logardanga ...	248
				Duarandha ...	249
				Sankamardihi ...	250

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of muzzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura	Bankuti ...	Lapuria ... 251
				Bankati ... 252
				Bankata ... 253
				Santali ... 254
				Radbaramanpur ... 255
				Dumurjuri ... 256
				Chak Baramani ... 257
				Abhirampur ... 258
				Raybandh ... 259
				Kanali Nunia ... 260
				Kanali Khil ... 261
				Magra ... 262
				Sankhcharia ... 263
				Nimrui ... 264
				Chaka Chhota ... 265
				Gazrabari ... 266
				Kalajhoria ... 267
				Kalajhoria Chhota ... 268
				Muala ... 270
				Gourangdihi ... 271
				Kulpat Bankati ... 272
				Chak Jusla ... 273
				Sanstalia ... 274
				Sunaduha ... 275
				Jagu Gopidihi ... 269
				Anandapur ... 276
				Lakshmidunadan- pur ... 278
				Sitladihi ... 279
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Janbedia ...	Ramdihi ... 727
				Arazi Kulfatdaha ... 728
				Ghatwali ... 729
				Mosnia ... 730
				Harinagra ... 731
				Kanali Tat ... 732
				Sitladihi ... 733
				Jugsahar ... 737
				Ajodhya ... 757
				Gobindapur ... 758
				Gopalpur ... 759
				Sibrampur ... 760
				Gangarampur ... 761
				Janberia ... 762
				Balarampur ... 763
				Badra ... 764
				Keshara ... 765
				Panahbhanga ... 766
				Khudsole ... 768
				Katjuri ... 775
				Achna ... 776
				Chalbani ... 778
				Bhalua ... 779
				Dulderia ... 780
				Kachia ... 781
				Ludadihi ... 782
				Sindana ... 784
				Sankadihi ... 839
				Kargahir ... 844
				Gosaindanga ... 847
				Aulakundi ... 875
				Patharsol ... 876
				Kanalidia ... 837

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura	Janbedia ...	Khajuria Papur- dihī ... 838 Nagagara ... 841 Banbalaland ... 842 Chukapra ... 843 Khudadanga ... 845 Narayanpur ... 873 Baliband ... 840
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Achuri ...	Ashadidihā or Luchitara ... 313 Dhobargram ... 315 Keranipur ... 701 Darpanagar ... 702 Kutulpur ... 703 Kachia ... 704 Bankati ... 708 Anandagar ... 709 Jalhari ... 710 Damragaria ... 711 Maheshkop ... 712 Radhakantapur ... 713 Papurdihi ... 714 Karanjani ... 705 Goidihī ... 706 Doban ... 707 Ramkundihī ... 715 Debipur ... 716 Baradihi or Son- tali ... 717 Tentuldanga ... 718 Nanadi ... 719 Bulardihi ... 720 Angaria ... 721 Tantirgaon ... 722 Achuri ... 723 Gouripur ... 724 Kazidihī ... 725 Arazī Kulfatdaha Mal ... 726 Dakakol ... 777 Nama Achuri ... 783 Badubara ... 785 Sundpur ... 786 Sonabani ... 787 Jirrabad ... 788 Kulgaon ... 789 Danurdihi ... 790 Chugojan ... 791 Jamradihi ... 795 Nutiabad ... 796 Jagatrajdihi ... 798 Katgoria ... 797 Burnt ... 835 Bulra ... 836 Rangametia ... 287
Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Kenjakura ...	Harikrishnapur ... 312 Kanali Tant ... 316 Nidoa or Tulsipur ... 317 Kashiadoba ... 318 Bhaluksunda ... 320 Muusibdihi ... 360

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Bankura	Kenjakura ...	Kenjakura ... 361 Bhagband ... 321 Musibdihi ... 323 Badra ... 362 Mohatala ... 566 Laldihi ... 567 Ramnagar ... 568 Matiakhola ... 569 Malbona ... 570 Baisnabdihi ... 571 Bangaon ... 572 Chirchabad ... 573 Radhakantapur ... 574 Dhagaria ... 575 Kanali Bichar ... 576 Dhulkumari ... 319 Monoharpur ... 579 Gosaidihi ... 577 Kanali Bara ... 578 Bhutagoria ... 580 Khappur ... 581 Palashidihi ... 582 Baharadihi ... 583 Buri Bamni ... 584 Bankati or Kashi- hir. ... 585 Gopalpur ... 586 Lagargaon ... 587 Amlabad ... 588 Katajoredanga Ghatwali. ... 590 Kendbona ... 589 Katajodaha Pan- chaki. ... 591 Badirgram ... 592 Bbola ... 593 Patak or Katal- beria. ... 672 Kanali Madhya ... 673 Bharatgaon ... 670 Birabad ... 676 Kantakhuli ... 671 Uriana ... 678 Bangtabani ... 681 Chak Katiman- dalhir. ... 674 Barabad ... 677 Pachardanga ... 682 Gargara ... 679 Akabad ... 680 Dulchara ... 683 Muraddihi ... 684 Suknasole ... 686 Bankata ... 675 Saharajpur ... 687 Bamnabad ... 685
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kalpathar ...	Bhakulia ... 540 Bamanhir ... 541 Hatiasol ... 542 Lagardihi ... 544 Beliadihi ... 547 Bhaluksunda ... 548

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Bankura	Kalpathar ...	Kanali Napit or 549 Anandapur. Goadanga ... 550 Manadihi ... 551 Bhalukbasa ... 552 Chingra ... 553 Baraberia ... 555 Kashiberia ... 554 Pringasole ... 556 Jamberia ... 557 Balgara ... 558 Kulchar ... 559 Basulitola ... 563 Bansdupur ... 561 Dandagoria ... 562 Ladajor ... 564 Tilabani ... 565 Kamlagara ... 594 Kalapathar ... 595 Junglekhas ... 596 Patharkata ... 597 Chatala Nandal ... 598 Balia ... 599 Barabagan ... 600 Lakuragoria ... 601 Ghagrapara ... 602 Dandikbana ... 603 Kustara ... 604 Panchikara ... 605 Bamundihi ... 606 Balabad ... 607 Nangalberia ... 608 Dhagara ... 609 Chitjor ... 610 Kanali Bhat ... 611 Raghudihi ... 612 Jhadua ... 613 Dumnipara ... 620 Kumli ... 618 Jadabpur ... 621 Kapkumar ... 619 Gangtara ... 622 Hamirpur ... 623 Bamantara ... 624 Dinardihi ... 625 Brindabanpur ... 626 Kanali Jun ... 665 Kendbona ... 663 Balua or Kaplam- kati. 664 Udaypur ... 665 Kanali Chirsa ... 667 Dhulidihi ... 669 Alinagar ... 668
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Andarthole	Asurbandha ... 614 Jamkara ... 616 Domdanga ... 615 Kadabad ... 617 Dakshinabad ... 627 Paradee ... 628 Ekdia ... 629

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Bankura	Andarthole	Damupur ...	630
				Amlatore ...	631
				Manipur ...	632
				Tulsipur ...	633
				Asadanga ...	634
				Phingabasa ...	635
				Shyamdanga ...	636
				Sutijore ...	637
				Ramjibanpur ...	638
				Chanurdihi ...	651
				Amdarthole ...	652
				Siarberia ...	653
				Kurulia ...	654
				Kara or Bola ...	655
				Kumdihi ...	656
				Kendiasole ...	657
				Ghurabari ...	658
				Purandihi ...	659
				Alkura ...	660
				Kalabati ...	661
				Charichabad ...	662
				Patdeuli ...	689
				Lagargaon ...	688
				Dabu ...	690
				Panchaldihi ...	691
				Ghunargram ...	692
				Taribatdihi ...	695
				Kantaban ...	693
				Lagagaon Lakra-kundi.	694
				Harinandan ...	696
				Kanudihi ...	697
				Kotaldihi ...	698
				Chhatadihi ...	792
				Mohan Ray ...	699
				Maheshdihi ...	700
				Naranidihi ...	793
				Khunibone ...	794
				Pahria ...	799
				Bhikardihi ...	800
				Nutangaon ...	801
				Akubari ...	802
				Kakradihi ...	803
				Bankati ...	804
				Golamitora ...	805
				Chaturdihi ...	806
				Bhagabanpur ...	807
				Bandka ...	827
				Aramjor ...	825
				Charudihi ...	829
				Dulalpur ...	830
				Jatia ...	831
				Gopalpur ...	832
				Patakhuri ...	833
				Pahartali ...	834
				Barikdihi ...	846
				Nandia ...	848
				Goaldanga ...	850

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura	Jagdalla ...	Krishnanagar ... 849 Uparsole Bankati ... 851 Uparsole ... 852 Makarkandi ... 860 Kendkutia ... 861 Damodarpur ... 862 Ramananda Chandrapur ... 863 Damodarpur Puran ... 864 Manusmara ... 880 Aral Bansi ... 881 Dadhimukha ... 882 Taljhorla ... 883 Agaya ... 884 Bankata ... 885 Chak Jagdalla ... 886 Jagdala ... 887 Gorabari ... 888 Gobindapur ... 889 Kharjuri ... 890 Dhandanga ... 891 Jambani ... 892 Rasikdihl ... 897 Bansi ... 898 Patakala ... 903 Bhatghara ... 911 Chechura ... 912 Rasunkunda ... 913 Tetuldanga ... 914 Kabirajgram ... 893 Hacıabad ... 894 Lagargaon ... 895 Murabani ... 896
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Belbani ...	Muktapur ... 964 Purusottampur Bhedua ... 965 Kustara ... 1010 Damodarpur Bara ... 1011 Majurakundi ... 1012 Gopinathpur ... 1013 Kamalpur ... 1014 Kalyanpur ... 1015 Hanali Kharij ... 1021 Sukdebpur ... 1016 Sitarampur ... 1020 Agaya Nandanpur ... 1023 Hamirpur Ban ... 1022 Prasadpur ... 1024 Chingra or Goalsole ... 1037 Belbani ... 1038 Kalapahar ... 1039 Purusottampur or Kaljuri ... 1040 Hamidpur Ban ... 1025 Chhagulia ... 1036 Malda Kamdebpur ... 1043

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bankura	Belbani ...	Bhubanpur or	
				Khargera ...	1044
				Dhunara ...	1045
				Murabari ...	1041
				Rasiknagar or	
				Bazargram ...	1042
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kostia ...	Sirsa or Sirsara ...	997
				Ana Gobindapur	1032
				Joykristapur or	
				Chirabasta ...	1033
				Aralkola ...	1047
				Ruprampur ...	1048
				Chandrahati ...	1049
				Kustia ...	1050
				Rasulkur Mukun-	
				dapur ...	1051
				Parkunda ...	1052
				Balarampur Jatia	1053
				Kherma ...	1054
				Goalbati ...	1055
				Jamira ...	1056
				Purusottompur ...	1057
				Kotalia ...	1062
				Bedkona ...	1063
				Goplapur ...	1064
				Khariasole ...	1065
				Bala Madhabpur	1066
				Fatehpur ...	1067
				Matia Upar ...	1068
				Kamalpur ...	1069
				Gopinathpur ...	1070
				Shyamdaspur ...	1071
				Kalabad ...	1072
				Baromesia ...	1046
				Brikabhanupur ...	1058
				Katapashia ...	1059
				Benachapra ...	1060
				Prangari ...	1061
Do. ...	Do. ...	Chhatna	Dhabon ...	Balarampur Ban-	
				kati ...	1
				Suger Santaldanga	2
				Gheriabad ...	3
				Bidhardihi ...	4
				Guralia ...	5
				Sindurpati ...	6
				Mariabad ...	7
				Jorthul ...	8
				Kadabad ...	9
				Phulberia ...	10
				Jalhari ...	11
				Jamthul ...	12
				Goalabad ...	13
				Bhulani ...	14
				Rampur ...	15
				Gopalpur ...	16
				Upargara ...	17
				Kendmura ...	18
				Taljharia ...	19
				Susunia ...	20
				Gopinathpur ...	21
				Dhabon ...	22
				Raybandh ...	23

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Chhatna	Dhabon ...	Bararbad ...	24
				Arwabata ...	25
				Gulabad ...	26
				Kumiddoba ...	27
				Gadasol ...	28
				Radhaballavpur ...	29
				Bhabanipur ...	30
				Sithaberia ...	31
				Namubad ...	32
				Ladasol ...	35
				Makarkendi ...	36
				Kuldabar ...	37
				Sonpur ...	40
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chinabari ...	Chapania ...	110
				Salka ...	335
				Palla ...	336
				Chholagara ...	338
				Alutia ...	337
				Garhbuna ...	339
				Satkhulia ...	340
				Karkuri ...	341
				Sankikora ...	342
				Dunda ...	343
				Kharia ...	344
				Aturbani ...	345
				Ammagara ...	346
				Rangametia ...	347
				Kushdanga ...	348
				Bahara ...	349
				Patjori Agua ...	350
				Kamalpur ...	378
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jamtara ...	Chinabari ...	379
				Siulibuna ...	380
				Batajuri ...	383
				Baharahir ...	381
				Jamtara ...	382
				Kandulim ...	384
				Rakhalkura ...	385
				Bankati ...	386
				Kumarkhola ...	387
				Alijhara ...	388
				Chhirudihi ...	389
				Palla ...	390
				Anudihi ...	391
				Bijpur ...	392
				Meghakacha ...	393
				Bagmaria ...	394
				Barsarhir ...	395
				Dhogagara ...	396
				Murabari ...	397
				Nandawara ...	398
				Dhagara ...	399
				Moheshkapuri ...	400
				Bakshibandh ...	401
				Chamtore ...	402
				Upardihi ...	403
				Talberia ...	404
				Charokdanga ...	405
				Chaichura ...	406
				Dewlbhira ...	407
				Bhusansol ...	409
				Kapuradihi ...	413

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Chhatna	Jamtara ...	Montumra ... 414 Amlatara ... 415 Atkhulia ... 416 Khairbani ... 417 Jamanpara ... 418 Chak Bandnamo ... 420 Char Pukhuria ... 427
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Metiala ...	Maheshma ... 419 Buniapara ... 421 Pirogara ... 422 Nandanpur Badanpur ... 423 Santalpara ... 424 Paojangara ... 425 Chaka ... 426 Rayhir ... 428 Kapashberia ... 429 Haridihi ... 430 Kaldihi ... 431 Kumari chhota ... 432 Matiala ... 433 Bahudha ... 434 Kanka ... 435 Paichabad ... 436 Nauada ... 437 Naugaon ... 438 Korkuri ... 439 Jamberia ... 440 Kalyampur ... 441 Bansuli ... 442 Madirgara ... 443 Chak Paichabad ... 444 Dokhlardihi ... 445 Gura ... 446 Dalbheria ... 447 Kantapahari ... 453 Pindragal ... 454 Gogra ... 455 Phulkusma ... 456 Naikdihi ... 457 Kharibana ... 478 Jambani ... 479 Ghutbana ... 480 Dhobagara ... 481 Budipara ... 525
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tegharia ...	Matukkata or Gobindapur ... 448 Kenagara ... 449 Agaia ... 450 Tichra ... 451 Kalaiahir ... 452 Omrakundi ... 482 Bansulibad ... 483 Chapardaha ... 484 Lukardibi ... 485 Patanbera ... 486 Raghudihi ... 487 Shyam Rayhir ... 488 Kurulbad ... 489 Rangamati ... 490 Tentulabad ... 491

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Chhatna	Tegharia ...	Bhimpur	492
				Bonpuchra	493
				Radhanagar	494
				Khudra	495
				Harachara	497
				Banbad	498
				Lakshmanpur	499
				Sundichitra	500
				Miasa	501
				Udaypur	502
				Lari	503
				Balberia	504
				Gaonpuchra	505
				Talabani	506
				Dainmari	507
				Nischindipur	508
				Kulada	509
				Singdeuli	510
				Kendsair	511
				Jaynagar	512
				Nuniadihi	513
				Panjimpahari or	
				Ratanbonkati	514
				Dhonata	515
				Charanga Phul-	
				beria	516
				Saonda	517
				Atroana	518
				Barkatia	519
				Bhagabanpur	520
				Dakshinbera	521
				Gangaram Haja-	
				hir	522
				Jagannathpur	523
				Bagjbari	524
				Jibanpur	526
				Chak Lakshman-	
				dihi	527
				Teghoria	528
				Narendrapur	529
				Daldali	530
				Chirabad	531
				Tilabani	532
				Khairapara	533
				Bamanhir	534
				Kulgaria	535
				Kapanpukhuria	536
				Panpukhuria	537
				Kobdihi	538
				Niasa	539
				Keshbandi	543
				Nauadihi	545
				Kanudihi	546
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shaldiha ...	Bhandarbol	363
				Shaldiha Ghatwali	364
				Patabad	365
				Debadihi	366
				Hatiabari	367
				Rampur	368
				Bakshikol	369
				Khurkibanda	370
				Jharia Madhabpur	371

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of grammas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Chhatna	Shaldiha ...	Balguma ...	372
				Radhamohanpur	373
				Hetatora ...	374
				Mashthol ...	375
				Chhatapathar ...	376
				Nekrakunda ...	377
				Simla ...	408
				Barabaria ...	410
				Moheshdanga ...	411
				Sudada ...	412
				Keshra ...	458
				Rampur ...	459
				Bandardihi ...	460
				Bangaon ...	461
				Gosainpur ...	462
				Bagrayhir ...	463
				Khirsol ...	464
				Rasikdihi ...	465
				Dayalpur ...	466
				Khirpai ...	467
				Maka ...	468
				Sukarpur ...	469
				Hanulia ...	470
				Debidiadaha Ghatwali ...	471
				Lalpathardihi ...	472
				Debidiadaha Mal ...	473
				Lakshmisol ...	474
				Chak Tamakgaria ...	475
				Chhardihi ...	476
				Sudiberia ...	477
				Santaldihi ...	560
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ghosergram	Bortor ...	117
				Sashabad ...	118
				Bindua ...	119
				Dalpur ...	120
				Hansapahiri ...	122
				Kharbona ...	124
				Kulberia ...	200
				Ghosergram ...	201
				Ghoramali ...	303
				Baitarani ...	304
				Niasa ...	305
				Baitarani Nama ...	306
				Panchpukhuria ...	307
				Sankaradihi ...	309
				Janardanpur ...	311
				Sridamdanga ...	322
				Burandhara ...	324
				Bathangoria ...	325
				Katapathor ...	326
				Lohagarh ...	327
				Dumdumi ...	328
				Siulipaharia ...	329
				Pathardihi ...	330
				Jiasole ...	331
				Banslibankra ...	332
				Baragunia Sukni-bansa ...	333
				Balarampur ...	351
				Harkhulia Nana-bad ...	352
				Suatabakra ...	353

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Chatna ...	Ghosergram	Musibdihi ...	354
				Gharmara ...	355
				Dhengkend ...	356
				Rampur Bankati ...	357
				Bhelaidihi ...	358
				Brajamohanpur ...	359
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jhunjia ...	Athani ...	69
				Kelai ...	70
				Hatiashura ...	71
				Machi Kulara ...	73
				Ghagra ...	74
				Naubad ...	75
				Galiara ...	76
				Matiala ...	80
				Phuphusa ...	81
				Jamthol ...	82
				Jaynagar ...	83
				Sirpuria ...	84
				Saluni ...	85
				Anati ...	123
				Karrasole ...	125
				Gopalpur ...	126
				Manjuria ...	127
				Basuara ...	128
				Mochabad ...	129
				Bandhjharia ...	130
				Penchasimul ...	131
				Jiadoba ...	132
				Durmarkundu ...	133
				Tentulberia ...	141
				Bishkodar ...	142
				Teghoria ...	146
				Parulya ...	147
				Kalajharia ...	148
				Jhujka-Moibela ...	149
				Kalipur ...	152
				Hansibad ...	193
				Kendua ...	194
				Bhabandihi ...	195
				Alijhara ...	196
				Manjhidihi ...	197
				Haridihi ...	198
				Chak Amjher ...	199
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Susunia ...	Bagsatra ...	77
				Khorbona ...	78
				Bagdihi ...	79
				Galdanga ...	134
				Ramnathpur ...	135
				Hapania ...	136
				Paharkata ...	137
				Susunia ...	138
				Susunia Nama ...	139
				Chhatatola ...	140
				Jagantholia ...	143
				Porasibon ...	144
				Kendbona ...	145
				Bakulia ...	150
				Paharberia ...	151
				Harinbathan ...	152

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Chhetna	Susunia ...	Susunia Pahar ... 153 Domdhara or Ratanpur ... 154 Gaidhara ... 155 Bharatpur ... 156 Jaljala Borsol ... 157 Agaia ... 158
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jirra ...	Jhakuria ... 33 Ampahari ... 34 Kalipahari ... 38 Jorehira ... 39 Burat ... 41 Chakchaki ... 42 Murjathal ... 43 Kairbani ... 44 Chandra ... 45 Arajuria ... 46 Benagaria ... 47 Parasa ... 48 Gopinathpur ... 49 Karra ... 50 Rangametia ... 51 Dhatala ... 52 Dubra ... 53 Kaminabera ... 54 Sihikapahari ... 59 Sihika ... 60 Baburia or Mayra-khuri ... 61 Pabaria ... 62 Ghibandihi ... 63 Talsa ... 64 Deulberia ... 65 Simulberia ... 66 Tilna ... 67 Hatjore ... 68 Jara ... 72
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Arra ...	Amdiha ... 55 Khapkata ... 56 Bangaon Bara ... 57 Bindajun ... 59 Ranagaria ... 86 Palshara ... 87 Bandhajal ... 88 Bangaon Khudra ... 89 Ara ... 90 Khudra ... 91 Goidanga ... 92 Brahmanasan ... 93 Gursaga ... 94 Parasibona ... 95 Jamdoba ... 96 Ashardihi ... 97 Barsi ... 98 Malagarh ... 99 Mamurjor ... 100 Kalai ... 101 Brindabanpur ... 102 Dhanipur or Narsingapur ... 103

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manvats constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Chhetna...	Arra ...	Hariharkandi ... 104 Koanara ... 105 Malberia ... 106 Pathargora ... 107 Harekberia ... 108 Jada ... 109 Lakshmibad ... 111 Malpara ... 112 Rajadala ... 113 Murgaban ... 114 Bangaon ... 115 Bagpur ... 116 Jhantipahari ... 121 Kanki ... 334
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chhatna ...	Baliara ... 159 Kura ... 160 Bansali Bandh ... 161 Gorakundu or Thakurbandh ... 162 Chamkura ... 163 Bhairkurdanga ... 164 Kanali Taila ... 165 Gopinathpur ... 166 Khosalbandh ... 167 Sihaligaria ... 177 Mirga ... 178 Sarberia ... 179 Malidanga ... 180 Sitaljore ... 181 Suktara ... 182 Harekgoria ... 183 Kamarkuli ... 184 Jadabpur ... 185 Kuludihi ... 186 Haribandi ... 187 Gortaria ... 188 Sitarampur ... 189 Subornahar ... 190 Kalaiberia ... 191 Palasgoria ... 202 Bangaon ... 203 Dubrajpur ... 204 Mandaspara Bara- thakurdihi ... 205 Bamankuli ... 206 Dingapur ... 207 Swarupbad ... 208 Monoharbagan ... 209 Katasole-Subal- bandh ... 210 Khanpukur ... 211 Pathardihi ... 212 Mujrakandi ... 277 Bankati Bati Dumdumi ... 280 Pathardanga ... 281 Pathrabad-Kursu- padanga ... 284 Jamdhari ... 286 Lakshminarainpur ... 291 Thakurdihi Bara ... 297 Bagturi or Hatisol ... 300

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manjars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Chhetna...	Chhetna ...	Chongharia or Jagannath Bagicha ... 308 Bangaon ... 310 Kanalisol ... 282 Rakh ... 283 Kanfapahari ... 285 Barabakra or Indkuri ... 288 Gopalpur ... 290 Bhatiabad ... 292 Ghuniasol ... 293 Tetuabad ... 294 Lagardihi ... 295 Bankati ... 296 Chuabata ... 298 Ekrasol ... 299 Karkatasol ... 301 Matalkhulia ... 302 Kanali-Khaira ... 314
Do. ...	Do. ...	Onda ...	Majdiha ...	Maitha ... 471 Balarampur ... 472 Majdiha ... 475 Dhutra ... 476 Nayanandpur ... 477 Kilara ... 478 Gamirha ... 479 Barhua ... 480 Radhamohanpur ... 481 Bhedua ... 482 Kundulia ... 483 Kundulia Dhalu... 484 Sirsa ... 485 Brikabhanupur or Gosaigram ... 486 Siara ... 489 Amlatora ... 490 Madanmohanpur or Suripuskarini ... 493 Kheruasole ... 494 Betajura ... 495 Bhalukkhula Ramar ... 496 Nandabhanga ... 497 Bhetiar ... 501 Aktiarpur ... 502 Telania ... 473 Murabari ... 474 Brindabanpur ... 487 Baharasuni ... 488 Angaria ... 491 Jungal Mahal ... 492 Banamalipur ... 498 Kamalpur ... 499 Basantapur ... 500
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sahapur ...	Ula ... 79 Dubrajpur ... 80 Sahapur ... 81 Tantighata ... 444 Hiradanga ... 445

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thaus.	Name of union.	Name of manas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Sahapur ...	Narunsol ... 449 Benatukri ... 453 Bamundiha ... 454 Malpur ... 455 Alihati ... 456 Chamta Madhabpur ... 457 Bathantra ... 458 Par Hangari ... 459 Radhakrishnapur ... 460 Raykantapur ... 461 Bikrampur ... 462 Diga ... 463 Makra ... 464 Nikunajapur ... 465 Ekchala ... 466 Pingrui ... 467 Narunsol ... 468 Kesia Hirapur ... 469 Tentulmuri ... 470
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Punisole ...	Chhagulia ... 9 Agoa ... 10 Benijira ... 11 Hatbari ... 15 Sahebganja ... 16 Tilabani ... 17 Asansol ... 18 Dhengakend ... 19 Nekrakbulia ... 20 Jaba Balarampur or Sridharpur ... 21 Naure Nikunja-pur ... 22 Chak Angaribad... 157 Gangdharpur or Keshabpur ... 158 Goaldanga ... 159 Dnbrakon ... 160 Khapkata ... 161 Bhola ... 162 Hirapur ... 163 Pitambarpur ... 164
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kalyanipur	Dunda ... 1 Krishnanagar ... 2 Rampur ... 3 Chak Chandra-manipur ... 4 Kokilpur ... 5 Gokulbati ... 6 Radharamanpur ... 7 Jagannathpur ... 8 Nityanandpur Daldali ... 164 Nityanandpur Raidihi ... 165 Chak Gopalpur ... 166 Lauda ... 167 Ramkrishnapur ... 171 Sitar Bada ... 172 Berakhamar ... 173 Digsuli ... 174 Hariankhi ... 176

Name of District Board.	Name of Loc. I Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manees constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Churamanipur	Brindabanpur ... 149 Susim Gobinda-rampur ... 150 Gopinathpur ... 151 Patadubi ... 152 Sitalpur ... 195 Chak Gopalpur ... 196 Rautara ... 197 Kauabasa ... 198 Kararbani ... 199 Purusottampur ... 200 Rangamelia ... 201 Angarkhot ... 202 Panbaraj ... 203 Kiyabati ... 204 Kamardibi ... 205 Chak Banimia Nagargram ... 206 Nagarberia ... 207 Kusdwip ... 208 Bhubampur ... 209 Kharkasuli ... 210 Hariktara ... 211 Palashbani ... 212 Gengari ... 213 Chak Gengari ... 214 Dhabani ... 402 Metala ... 403 Jamjuri ... 404 Churamanipur ... 405 Thakurpur ... 406 Gopalpur ... 418 Tentulchita ... 407 Monaharpur ... 408 Dachhi ... 410 Dhopasol ... 411 Bankati ... 412 Chak Krishnanagar Thakurbari ... 413
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chingani ...	Chhagulia ... 345 Benagaria ... 346 Chak Sagar ... 348 Chingani ... 350 Majura Prasadpur ... 351 Chak Krishnasingpur ... 352 Kalajuri ... 353 Gholbandh. ... 354 Hazingram ... 355 Chechulla ... 356 Chak Nakaijuri ... 357 Ambari ... 358 Amarpur ... 359 Dharsola ... 383 Sonthalpara ... 390 Krishnasingpur ... 391 Metala ... 392 Jamberia ... 393 Shyamnagar ... 401

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda	Medinipur ..	Arabani ... 387 Rajudaha ... 388 Bandarkunda ... 389 Kamarkata ... 394 Beldanga ... 395 Mauleshwar ... 396 Telamo ... 397 Bhelara ... 398 Bandarkunda Gai- hata ... 399 Asanabni ... 400 Pachura ... 409 Kalla ... 414 Baharamuri ... 415 Brajapurandarpur ... 416 Brindabanpur ... 417 Lakshmanpur ... 419 Datina ... 547 Krishnanagar ... 549 Medinipur ... 550 Mandia ... 551 Dheugasol ... 556 Subarnahat ... 559 Amdanga ... 542 Dharampur ... 545 Koalihat ... 546 Bansdanga Paturia ... 544 Simabari ... 548 Jorka ... 552 Gamardanga Nityanandagram ... 553 Ramnathpur ... 554 Singargaria ... 555
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nakaijuri ...	Bitaghuria ... 360 Kharbari ... 361 Mandalmara ... 362 Talbandi ... 363 Chak Nakaijuri ... 364 Goaltor ... 365 Agayanandanpur ... 366 Patangapur ... 368 Chak Chandanbela Siromonipur ... 369 Mohanpur ... 370 Baruiband ... 371 Chandabila ... 372 Bhagabanbati ... 374 Nakaijuri ... 375 Chak Kanaijuri ... 376 Lauridroni ... 377 Radhaballavpur or Lauri Radhabal- lavpur ... 378 Gorasol ... 379 Jharkaband ... 380 Radhaballavpur ... 381 Telijat ... 382 Radhaballavpur ... 384 Niyada ... 385 Thakurpur ... 386 Patharkata ... 557 Jandanga ... 558 Sonargram ... 560

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Nakaijuri ...	Chak Muktapur ... 561 Muktapur ... 562 Brindabanpur ... 563 Chak Tumka ... 564 Siarsol ... 565 Tumka ... 566 Mandi ... 566
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kantabari ...	Bakinala ... 573 Agardaha ... 587 Dhangari-Basudebpur ... 588 Gopinathpur ... 590 Purusottompur ... 591 Kalidaha ... 592 Jhatibani Udaypur ... 593 Jamdahara ... 594 Kharbari Badni ... 595 Shakari Madanmohanpur ... 596 Bagakhula Radhakantapur ... 597 Kuchiabit ... 598 Jhatibani ... 599 Jadavnagar ... 618 Ramar Champuan ... 619 Jagannathbati ... 620 Bauridanga ... 621 Bhajibari ... 622 Kantabari ... 623 Bagmari-Maheshpur ... 624 Chak Bagmari ... 625 Bauridanga Gopinathpur ... 626 Bhedua ... 627 Benabandi ... 628 Mahishdoba Bhairabpur ... 629
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Santora ...	Bijaymanipur ... 65 Surmanagar ... 66 Hariharbati ... 67 Dhajamanipur ... 68 Birband ... 69 Malatore ... 70 Beliara ... 72 Amdanga ... 73 Sonatapal ... 74 Topoban ... 75 Beldanga ... 76 Naktor ... 77 Birsingpur ... 78 Hariharpur ... 82 Tedole ... 83 Kundi ... 84 Itapachira ... 85 Paharpur ... 86 Baliguma ... 87 Raghunathpur ... 88 Kumarkuli ... 89 Gopalpara ... 90 Rajyadharbagan ... 91

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Santora ...	Jagannathpur ...	92
				Santor ...	93
				Jabra ...	94
				Bhimpur ...	95
				Peta Dumuria ...	96
				Kamalpur ...	97
				Bhangabandh ...	98
				Nityanandpur ...	99
				Bhadusol ...	100
				Madhabpur ...	101
				Bamangram ...	102
				Khotkata ...	103
				Raynagar ...	104
				Balarampur ...	105
				Tangua ...	106
				Mathurapur ...	107
				Moheshpur ...	108
				Saer Bakra ...	109
				Katalpur ...	110
				Muktapur ...	111
				Gainandi ...	112
				Kaklasi ...	117
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lodna ...	Panchani ...	12
				Majura ...	13
				Rampur ...	14
				Muktapur ...	23
				Madhabpur ...	24
				Roypur ...	25
				Banamalipur ...	26
				Gopinathpur ...	27
				Alitia ...	28
				Raygram ...	29
				Angadpur ...	31
				Mukundabati ...	30
				Projabari ...	32
				Hemchabari ...	33
				Kumari chhota ...	34
				Barakumari ...	35
				Brindabanpur ...	36
				Lohari ...	37
				Bikrampur ...	43
				Dhabani ...	44
				Lodna ...	45
				Hatpara ...	46
				Bhotgram ...	47
				Bhandia ...	48
				Madanpur ...	49
				Muchagoria ...	53
				Shyamsundarpur ...	50
				Baidyanathpur ...	51
				Mankhamar ...	52
				Dhupdhupia ...	54
				Dihigram ...	55
				Parsal ...	56
				Bagjanta ...	57
				Lakshmanpur ...	58
				Akaria ...	59
				Narayanpur ...	60
				Gandharpur ...	61
				Bagalkhulia ...	
				Monoharpur ...	62

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of union.	Name of thana.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their number in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Lodna ...	Basuara ... 63 Kamala ... 64 Bhimabati ... 71 Panchugram ... 156 Chakaugaribad ... 157
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ratanpur ...	Amlagura ... 168 Goadanga ... 169 Patlabaoni ... 170 Bolgume ... 175 Rasiknagarpur ... 177 Bharabandh ... 178 Ratanpur ... 179 Chak Uparsol ... 180 Katagol ... 181 Nanda ... 182 Gholkundu ... 183 Madhabpur ... 188 Kurpa ... 189 Barakala ... 190 Masurakhi ... 191 Kurpa (Chhota) ... 192 Mandarbani ... 193
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raghunath-nagar.	Benagoria ... 38 Baikunthapur ... 39 Jambura ... 40 Madhabbati ... 42 Baikunthapur ... 114 Jaykristapur ... 115 Murakata ... 41 Salihan Upar ... 113 Munipur ... 116 Jagannathbati ... 118 Indkata ... 119 Salihan ... 120 Katabani ... 121 Mathurapur ... 122 Chandragopalpur ... 123 Chandrapur ... 124 Churamanipur ... 125 Beharjuri ... 126 Pota ... 127 Dhagaraia ... 128 Maitha ... 129 Arjunpur ... 130 Bhabanipur ... 131 Sitapur ... 132 Salghata ... 133 Chandipur ... 134 Jamtora ... 135 Dingabari ... 137 Madhabpur ... 138 Kebralampur ... 139 Madanmohanpur ... 140 Taula Nutangram ... 142 Ramagram ... 143 Prosadpur ... 144 Chak Dakshin ... 145 Hatibandaha ... 146 Kochkhalui ... 147 Shyamdaspur ... 148

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Raghunath-nagar.	Karara ...	153
				Shampur ...	154
				Bhaluka Namo ...	155
				Raghunathnagar ...	420
				Rampur ...	421
				Chandrakona ...	422
				Burakanda ...	446
				Bandarkunda ...	447
				Rasara ...	448
				Pachami ...	450
				Kuldanga ...	451
				Nischintapur ...	452
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Onda ...	Sudishta ...	136
				Chandrakona ...	141
				Basudebpur ...	423
				Tetia ...	424
				Puthia ...	425
				Raghunathpur ...	426
				Onda ...	427
				Gandharpur ...	428
				Malakusa ...	429
				Shyamnagar ...	430
				Kumardanga ...	431
				Panchdona ...	435
				Kumarberia ...	536
				Gamiria ...	538
				Gogra ...	539
				Kustia ...	540
				Prajabari ...	541
				Purusottampur ...	543
				Khairbani ...	568
				Chak Bansdanga ...	527
				Indura ...	535
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Chabra ...	Churamanipur ...	439
				Sabanpur ...	440
				Jamuni ...	441
				Srirampur ...	442
				Bhagabanpur ...	443
				Chabra ...	503
				Kantabani ...	504
				Bhubanpur ...	505
				Bahulara ...	506
				Bahulara ...	507
				Bhangadeoli ...	508
				Itapara ...	509
				Suklai ...	510
				Katakuli ...	511
				Paiagati ...	512
				Gangadharpur ...	513
				Makorkol ...	514
				Damasingh ...	515
				Chaitanyapur ...	516
				Hora ...	517
				Sukuadighi ...	518
				Fulberia ...	519
				Pitambarpur ...	520
				Prosadpur ...	521
				Churamanipur ...	522
				Madhabpur ...	523
				Purusottampur ...	524
				Labejanpur ...	525
				Balichua ...	526

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Onda ...	Chabra ...	Bhagabanpur ... 527 Dalimohara ... 528 Mukundapur ... 529 Damodarbati ... 530 Gobindapur ... 531 Pendura ... 532 Jamura Arasole ... 533 Jamdra ... 534 Bhaduldanga ... 537 Singanagar ... 432 Itajhara ... 433 Gopinathpur ... 434 Kanaipur ... 436 Khudirampur ... 437 Jagannathpur ... 438
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Damodarbati	Sundalpur ... 569 Teliberia ... 570 Mamra ... 571 Bhagabanbati ... 573 Damodarbati ... 574 Mohanpur ... 575 Pancha ... 576 Kaliari ... 577 Patpur ... 578 Baruipara Radha- kristapur ... 585 Amlabani ... 586
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramsagar ...	Manpur ... 580 Sonabad ... 581 Barpeta ... 582 Chinpur ... 583 Mouchura ... 584 Hetomua ... 600 Asonabni Bhuma- bad ... 601 Hatbari Rampur ... 602 Pathordoba ... 603 Chak Lapur ... 604 Singhati Madan- mohanpur ... 605 Laupuria ... 606 Baramugra ... 607 Ramsagar ... 608 Tegharia ... 609 Bolbandh ... 610 Surmanagar ... 611 Mathura ... 612 Dangora ... 613 Gourangapur ... 614 Piprasol ... 615 Radhamadhabpur ... 616 Phuliarpur ... 617
Do. ...	Do. ...	Taldangra	Harmasra ...	Kolsuli ... 254 Maubandi ... 255 Chak Maiband or Beraban ... 256 Jamua ... 257 Kadamara ... 258 Bhatadaba ... 271

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Taldangra	Harmasra ...	Harmasra	272
				Satangi	279
				Kensole	280
				Bhimara	281
				Chunala	282
				Chak Dholba-	
				gicha	283
				Chak Jarka Pak-	
				sara	284
				Kesatora	285
				Chak Mohisa	
				Kalalo	286
				Baliband	287
				Nabagram	288
				Kuldiha	289
				Chak Kuldiha	290
				Susunia	291
				Chak Karachbari	292
				Tilabani	293
				Chak Kalubati	
				Bagdoba	294
				Ghagar	295
				Tulsipur	296
				Chak Pathor-	
				kuria	297
				Kadma Pitambar-	
				pur	298
				Khichka Madhal-	
				pur	299
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biborda ...	Kuchiasole	240
				Churamanipur	241
				Chak Pratappur...	242
				Pardaha	243
				Deshli	245
				Bhutana Mohesh-	
				pur	246
				Chak Bairagi-	
				bandh	247
				Nachua Joy-	
				krishnapur	248
				Kali	249
				Jogda	250
				Mahada	251
				Taltola	252
				Dhengasimul	253
				Biborda	260
				Aulia	300
				Narattompur	301
				Harulia	302
				Khat Bandar	
				Thakurbati	303
				Thakurbati	304
				Bhedo	305
				Mukandpur	306
				Harakona	307
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taldangra ...	Kamardiha	187
				Taldanga	221
				Amlatora	223
				Kunkhola	224
				Shyamsundarpur	225

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Taldangra	Taldangra ...	Bamangaon ... 226 Baramesia ... 228 Parmanandpur Kutirsole ... 227 Cheuchura ... 231 Prosadpur ... 230 Lakhanpur Bara ... 232 Lakhanpur ... 233 Lakhanpur Dunda ... 234 Telanbandi ... 235 Shyamsundarpur Belsula ... 236 Chandkuri ... 237 Hatpara ... 238 Kusmi ... 239 Radhamohanpur ... 244
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khalgram ...	Paika ... 184 Dhandara ... 185 Khalgram ... 186 Paina Damodar- pur ... 259 Danjuri ... 261 Beldanga ... 262 Malpur ... 263 Manra ... 264 Surbhangabad ... 265 Brahmandbara ... 266 Bolorampur ... 267 Raghunathpur ... 268 Marasol ... 269 Chak Nutangram ... 270 Rampur ... 273 Ladda ... 274 Pardanga ... 275 Chak Radhakrista- pur ... 276 Pedda ... 277 Brahmandihi ... 278
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Fulmati ...	Bhaluka ... 215 Tulderia Radha- Kristapur ... 216 Asua Sundarpur ... 217 Asansol ... 218 Telaghageri Bala- rampur ... 219 Sarghata ... 220 Chechuria ... 221 Nityanandpur ... 229 Banktor ... 308 Ata ... 309 Belsumia ... 310 Para Gopalpur ... 311 Shyamsundarpur Satkhula ... 312 Phulmati ... 313 Kajla ... 314 Bahirgaria ... 315 Shyampur ... 316 Chakshyampur ... 317 Penusa ... 318

Name of District Board	Name of Local Board	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Taldangra	Fulmati ...	Parulya ... 319 Soukundlia ... 324 Kanalgia ... 343 Jásodanandanpur ... 344 Manikmara Katal-dihi ... 349
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Panchmura...	Machila ... 320 Dhobajor ... 321 Sahadebpur ... 322 Radhanagar ... 323 Kanaipur ... 325 Patultul ... 326 Deulberia ... 327 Lalbandh ... 328 Bhetnadanga ... 329 Jamberia ... 330 Chak Jamberia ... 331 Joypur ... 335 Kurkuta ... 336 Adhkara ... 337 Amjare ... 338 Kesia ... 339 Nityanandpur ... 340 Nutangram ... 341 Banscote ... 342
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satmouli ...	Sitarampur ... 630 Satmouli ... 631 Majuri Prasadpur ... 632 Nachankonda ... 633 Birsingpur ... 634 Damuakonda ... 635 Mandi ... 636 Tera ... 637
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amdangra ...	Amdanga ... 638 Bhandarkaki ... 639 Duakaki ... 647 Mamrasol ... 649 Pathajura ... 650 Brindabanpur ... 651 Sabrakon ... 652 Rajpur ... 653 Golokpur ... 654
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saltora ...	Rasiagara ... 332 Shyamsundarpur ... 333 Chak Joypur ... 334 Saltora ... 640 Mainasolnak ... 367 Chak Manjuri ... 641 Tunkia ... 642 Pitalitola ... 643 Sonaljhoria ... 644 Chandabila ... 645 Kesariakon ... 646 Uparsole ... 648

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Gangajal-ghati.	Lachhmanpur.	Bankauri ...	258
				Jamsole ...	259
				Lochipur ...	260
				Khojri ...	261
				Rampur ...	262
				Sagoria ...	263
				Natungaon ...	264
				Jamriadihi ...	266
				Kanaliaind ...	267
				Bharadihi ...	268
				Lakshanpur ...	269
				Sajura ...	291
				Balikunda ...	292
				Suabasa ...	293
				Nadia ...	294
				Brahmandiha ...	295
				Chailabad ...	296
				Hanribhanga ...	298
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshiara ...	Ukhradihi ...	297
				Garjuria ...	299
				Mallikdihi ...	300
				Itadanga ...	301
				Sirsa ...	302
				Talchitka ...	303
				Keshiara ...	304
				Ran Bahal ...	305
				Sebera ...	311
				Lakhra ...	442
				Ekchala ...	443
				Jamberia ...	444
				Bhuktaband ...	445
				Gokhuri ...	446
				Raghunathpur ...	447
				Mukundapur ...	448
				Gurachhanda ...	449
				Amladahi ...	450
				Khairbani ...	451
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pirrabani ...	Jambedia Henega ...	318
				Gopalpur ...	427
				Gaigara or Kata-bani ...	428
				Berjuri ...	429
				Srikrishnapur or Radhakrishna-pur ...	430
				Ramkanali ...	433
				Gobindapur or Dhobi Gobindapur ...	431
				Kurahar or Tara-bari Krishnapur ...	432
				Kendbari ...	436
				Ramchandrapur ...	461
				Gobradhanpur ...	462
				Pirabani ...	463
				Srirampur ...	464
				Mugijan ...	465
				Abhirampur ...	466
				Jotesribastee ...	467
				Ukhradihi ...	468
				Tentuliadanga ...	469
				Mandanga ...	470

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Gangajal-ghati.	Pirrabani ...	Gopinathpur ... 471 Keshiara ... 543 Krishnanagar Bhatparakhudra ... 544 Simulgarh ... 545 Ukhradihi ... 546 Baurberia ... 549 Bairamara ... 552 Kurajardihi ... 551 Tilasuni or Mugli- jan ... 553 Bhalukpahari ... 554 Metiagara ... 594 Phoolbari ... 547 Aurbetal ... 600 Bhagabanpur ... 601 Maugaria ... 602 Meujia ... 550 Raniara ... 548 Amsana ... 598 Kurajbani ... 599
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Salbedia ...	Hariadanga or Subarnatore ... 319 Kotrampur ... 320 Kanapur or Kali- pur ... 415 Kaliapur or Rampur ... 416 Mahara or Majura Raniarah Madhab- pur ... 418 Kushtia or Khulia ... 419 Salberia ... 420 Saltora ... 421 Hatia ... 422 Mohanpur ... 423 Kalmegh ... 424 Bonjora ... 425 Saltora ... 426 Dhadika ... 472 Bastubati ... 473 Jama ... 474 Malibera Pasulia Kundu ... 475 Dhira ... 476 Balikaram ... 477 Kenddanga ... 478 Angadpur or Madhavpur ... 479 Lasudebpur ... 480 Jotejiban ... 481 Hati Tewari or Hati Chichira ... 482 Surrahara ... 483 Jagannathpur ... 484 Radhyashyam ... 485 Krishnapur or Krishnasingpur ... 486 Brahmanberia ... 538 Narayanpur ... 532

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mouzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Gangajal-ghati.	Salbedia ...	Churadihi ... 539 Rambaripur ... 540 Khopaganj ... 541 Goaldanga ... 542 Sankarpara ... 537
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brindabanpur.	Nashipur ... 384 Srirampur ... 385 Rajarampur ... 387 Kalipathar ... 388 Asanbani ... 403 Asanbag ... 404 Brindabanpur ... 405 Kamalpur ... 406 Dubirdanga or Nabakisorepur ... 407 Srichandapur ... 408 Barjuri or Ratanpur ... 501
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Natiabani ...	Natiabani ... 328 Dhabani ... 375 Mushika ... 376 Panajura ... 377 Lalpur ... 378 Panktora ... 379 Benagari ... 380 Muchabandh ... 381 Basudebpur ... 383 Chausa ... 382
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nidhirampur	Dumuria ... 192 Soargharia ... 193 Kumaria ... 282 Dewli ... 329 Bhalukata ... 332 Gobindapur ... 334 Mukundabad ... 335 Baichania ... 336 Kadra ... 337 Madanpur ... 338 Gopinathpur ... 339 Dumria ... 340 Nandanpur ... 341 Durlavpur ... 342 Nidhirampur ... 343
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kapista ...	Kora ... 310 Dharamapur ... 313 Bhairabdihi ... 315 Kapista ... 316 Nischintapur ... 321 Nabagram ... 322 Barakura ... 323 Gorigram ... 324 Kalaidihi ... 325 Basudaha ... 413 Bakudaha ... 414

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Gangajalghati.	Nityanandpur	Adilpur ...	409
				Suberia ...	410
				Sarangapur ...	411
				Kodaulbani ...	412
				Brajarajpur ..	491
				Anandpur ...	492
				Chaitanyapur ...	493
				Dethol ...	494
				Chandpur ...	495
				Nityanandpur ...	496
				Dumuria ...	497
				Phuljam ...	498
				Ghaneshyampur	499
				Mohanpur ...	519
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bonasuria ...	Nabagram ...	246
				Chowri ...	247
				Roydihi ...	270
				Bhurkunda ...	271
				Kanaipur ...	272
				Budarsanpur ...	273
				Lalpur ...	274
				Ranbahal ...	275
				Kalipur ...	276
				Narayanpur ...	277
				Kusthalia ...	281
				Beldanga ...	283
				Dubrajpur ...	284
				Paramiakkund ...	285
				Suria ...	333
				Kalai ...	287
				Bishudaha ...	288
				Rangameteer ...	286
				Rajmela ...	289
				Junadihi ...	290
				Khanduli ...	330
				Rangamatia ...	331
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gangajalghatty.	Maraia ...	306
				Ghoramara or	
				Bhairabpur ...	307
				Kapista ...	308
				Desuria ...	309
				Kumria Pancha-	
				nandpur ...	326
				Bilalmari ...	327
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Koniamara	Bertara or Man-	
				tara ...	312
				Malkjara ...	314
				Bhiringa ...	317
				Bayra ...	434
				Dandulia ...	435
				Arjunpur ...	437
				Aurbat ...	438
				Asanchua ...	439
				Koniamara ...	440
				Thumkora or	
				Chakadoba ...	441
				Panikota ...	452

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Gangajal-ghati.	Koniamara	Tutargram ...	453
				Macha Purulia ...	454
				Amjora ...	455
				Horekrishna p u r ...	456
				Biharjuria ...	457
				Brindabanpur ...	458
				Biharjuria ...	459
				Attadia ...	460
Bankura ...	Do. ...	Saltora ...	Salma ...	Tentultikri ...	78
				Dubrajpur ...	79
				Tentultikri ...	90
				Chakbola ...	91
				Kundulia ...	92
				Rangametia ...	93
				Bhabondi ...	94
				Kamalbad ...	95
				Banskuri ...	96
				Sitakunda ...	97
				Palhad ...	98
				Harikabad ...	99
				Jhopalia ...	103
				Jhopalia ...	104
				Bakulia ...	105
				Salma ...	106
				Sahabadanga ...	107
				Gopalnagar ...	108
				Saljora ...	109
				Dahuka ...	111
				Kastora ...	112
				Satdouli ...	113
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bāmuntora...	Sherpuria Namo...	1
				Kakalhada ...	2
				Balarampur ...	3
				Arazi Sherpuria Nama.	4
				Keolakundi ...	5
				Bagulia ...	6
				Naugaon ...	7
				Bharatpur ...	9
				Mesradi Khas ...	10
				Paharbera ...	32
				Chak Neka ...	33
				Arazi Maheswar-dih.	34
				Sherpur Upar ...	35
				Chak Nanda ...	36
				Krishnanagar ...	37
				Saburbandh ...	38
				Kisorkundi ...	39
				Rajpura ...	40
				Aisarda ...	41
				Krishnapur ...	42
				Narayanpur ...	43
				Chak Lapuria ...	44
				Anandapur ...	45
				Kochkuria ...	46
				Babhontora ...	47
				Salbaria ...	48
				Dhagat ...	49
				Pagarbari ...	50

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Saltora ...	Rautara ...	Biharinathparbat 31 Jhantibuna ... 51 Chandipur ... 52 Mahanandaberia 53 Lodi pahari ... 60 Bhurkunda ... 61 Chak Banka or Mutukbuni. 62 Bihari ... 63 Jamdhari ... 64 Kachka ... 65 Haidarban ... 66 Rautara ... 67 Bagjala ... 68 Khokrakundi ... 69 Kolua ... 70 Bakranala ... 71 Chandrabad ... 72 Barsal ... 73 Inambazar ... 74 Asania ... 75 Bhangucha ... 76 Choaberia ... 77 Chhaygharia ... 100 Sugbdihi ... 101 Manjit ... 102
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tiluri ...	Itari ... 8 Anandapur ... 11 Tiludihi ... 12 Bhaluka ... 13 Bandhpur ... 14 Arazi Bhadrapur ... 15 Lakhrasola ... 16 Bhadaspur Khas ... 20 Suanala ... 21 Chakabada ... 17 Amjhore ... 22 Chakdihi ... 18 Fatehpur ... 23 Jaharbuna ... 24 Udaypur ... 25 Suriakata ... 26 Kashihad ... 27 Amdihi ... 28 Chatnabad ... 29 Radhaballavpur... 30 Surpahari ... 54 Lakshmankata ... 55 Bardohi ... 56 Biharpur ... 57 Senliadihi Kula- bahal. 58 Siakulloba ... 59
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saltora ...	Dightor ... 208 Babhamool ... 211 Saltora ... 213 Medhu ... 214 Kumardihi ... 215 Jhanka ... 216

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Saltora ...	Saltora ...	Baghardabor ...	217
				Mandla ...	218
				Siarberia ...	219
				Sibapur ...	220
				Ledabalas ...	221
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhekia ...	Renipur ...	80
				Lalitakundu ...	81
				Gosaidihi ...	82
				Ranjitpur ...	83
				Lochkundu ...	84
				Udaybandi ...	85
				Baburan ...	86
				Dhekia ...	89
				Niamatpur ...	122
				Banjhor ...	123
				Goradihi ...	124
				Patduba ...	125
				Bonadihi ...	204
				Telidihi ...	206
				Shyampur ...	207
				Pathardihi ...	209
				Krishnapur ...	210
				Gharbona ...	212
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pabra ..	Chak Hurka ...	87
				Dulalaotre ...	88
				Ramjibanpur or ewlibona.	114
				Pabra ...	115
				Chak roani ...	116
				Nayangoria ...	117
				Mausumi ...	118
				Arazi Patra ...	119
				Chak Moila ...	120
				Chak Pudari ...	121
				Bariathal ...	126
				Thanadumar ...	127
				Dholarbandh or... Bandariabad.	128
				Jehanabad ...	130
				Belakundi ...	195
				Tamiria ...	196
				Dumramahal ...	197
				Kataibad ...	198
				Saldoba ...	199
				Aluni ...	200
				Sakabad ...	280
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kanuri ...	Khagra ...	201
				Rampur ...	202
				Banskata ...	203
				Dhatla ...	205
				Bhutberia ...	222
				Manchuria ...	223
				Got ...	224
				Baliabad ...	236
				Aiudkuri ...	237
				Mollahad ...	238
				Kamdihi ...	239
				Rajbandh ...	240
				Mochra Kandha... Chak Raghunath	241
				Chhatar pathar ...	242
					243

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura ..	Sadar ...	Saltora ...	Kanuri ...	Manipur ...	244
				Telabad ...	245
				Barakona ...	249
				Bajhapatbar ...	250
				Astura ...	253
				Ranipur ...	278
				Damodarpur ...	279
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gogra ...	Chobata ...	225
				Gogra ...	226
				Chak Kushdhara ...	227
				Latulia ...	228
				Lachiara ...	229
				Udhari ...	230
				Jadabpur ...	231
				Kurkota ...	232
				Madhabpur ...	233
				Hurika ...	234
				Murgadoba ...	235
				Chak Iagar ...	248
				Kaluka ...	251
				Bhodadihi ...	252
				Ghatmara ...	254
				Dhapali ...	255
				Nit Kaula ...	256
				Chandra ...	257
				Lakshmanpur ...	265
Do. ...	Do. ...	Borjora ...	Ghutgora ...	Keshabpur ...	515
				Manabar or Para	
				Ramnagar ...	516
				Bhabanipur ...	517
				Naricha ...	518
				Malgoria Nem-	
				bandhor Sita-	
				rampur ...	683
				Laskarbandh Mal	684
				Damodarpur or	
				Tewarigram ...	686
				Banguni ...	687
				Bamanberia ...	688
				Chak Kulbona ...	689
				Tikargram ...	690
				Nagardanga or	
				Hakimdanga ...	691
				Kamarsole ...	692
				Kumua ...	693
				Kadasole ...	694
				Patharajuri ...	695
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sabarjora ...	Sabarjora ...	520
				Kanchanpur ...	524
				Kharari ...	525
				Uarab ...	667
				Aura or Kol	
				Mohanpur ...	668
				Haridhani ...	669
				Deucha ...	670
				Dejuri ...	671

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thane.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bogra ...	Lalbazar ...	Dakaisuri <i>alias</i> Prasadpur ... 526 Shyamalpur or Purusottampur 527 Panbacha ... 528 Araddanga ... 530 Narayandasi ... 531 Fulberia ... 597 Rangametia ... 603 Nirsha <i>alias</i> Monoharbatia ... 604 Dhajamanipur ... 605 Dharmapur or Dharampur ... 606 Purapati ... 609 Shyamsundarpur ... 607 Siramanipur or Sibrampur ... 608 Mankuria ... 611 Damudarpur ... 610 Balarampur ... 612 Kurara ... 655 Ukhra Brindaban- pur ... 656 Majut Dankra ... 657 Bansole ... 658 Shyampurdihi ... 659 Kalpahani ... 660 Saragora Lakhan- pur ... 661 Bangharia or Jharia ... 753 Raghunathpur ... 754 Lalbazar ... 755 Mulsara Upar ... 756 Nabu Malsara ... 757 Kalia ... 758 Belasole ... 759 Sonagara ... 760 Garamara or Keno ... 763 Gosainpur ... 764 Bankuradanga ... 915 Ukhra ... 590 Baishnabdanga ... 591 Kalidaha ... 596
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chhandar ...	Saika Nischinta- pur ... 564 Jaykristapur Sa- renga ... 565 Ramharipur ... 566 Bra k a b a n p u r <i>alias</i> Barobunda ... 567 Nityanandpur ... 568 Joresal ... 569 Kenkbuna ... 570 Sarenga Joy- krishnapur ... 571 Chauhi ... 572 Nadua ... 573 Sirsa ... 574 Palsona ... 575

Name of District Board.	Name of Local board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Bogra ...	Chhaidar ...	Brindabanpur ...	576
				Methana ...	628
				Koyma ...	632
				Dhengakenda ...	633
				Jaytunga ...	634
				Kusma ...	639
				Chandar ...	642
				Gobindapur ...	644
				Kadakuli ...	645
				Nabasan ...	650
				Kespur ...	651
				Asanban ...	652
				Bhatgram ...	622
				Shyamsundarpur ...	623
				Ladibi ...	624
				Chandabati or Ramchandrapur ...	625
				Jor Gopalpur or Nekorakandu ...	626
				Rangasole ...	630
				Gopalpur or Kendbona ...	631
				Bangabandh ...	636
				Turtaria Bana-malipur ...	637
				Jangali ...	638
				Ragitaro ...	641
				Bhedua Purusotompur ...	643
				Murari ...	646
				Raghunathpur ...	647
				Madanpur ...	648
				Damodardanga ...	649
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sagrakata ...	Chandapur ...	635
				Harishpur ...	640
				Talenda ...	762
				Kapasberia ...	879
				Kandua ...	886
				Ladibi ...	880
				Baliguma ...	887
				Danga Chaunia ...	881
				Balarampur or Bandarkonda ...	882
				Kend danga ...	888
				Sarergaria ...	883
				Krishnapur ...	884
				Sirsa ...	893
				Baliachapra Basudebpur ...	885
				Barkura ...	894
				Kanai ...	895
				Teghari ...	896
				Krishnagar ...	897
				Anukuna ...	898
				Mathuraberia ...	901
				Gaurangaberia ...	899
				Badradihi ...	900
				Anukuna ...	903
				Bangsibati or Bangsidharpur ...	902
				Srirampur ...	904

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thane.	Name of union.	Name of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Borjora ...	Sagrakata ...	Katabisi Madhabpur ... 905 Gangabandh ... 906 Jot Krishnapur ... 907 Nityanandpur ... 908 Purusottompur ... 909 Katabisi ... 910 Bangsibati ... 911 Mukundapur ... 912 Billera ... 913 Mantala ... 914 Kushbakra ... 916 Amtia ... 917 Salbani ... 918 Kuardihi ... 919 Phuljharra ... 920 Amlabani ... 921 Gopinathpur ... 922 Satkua ... 923 Brindabanpur ... 924 Raghunathpur ... 925 Shyamdaspur ... 926 Rajmadhabpur ... 927 Basudebpur ... 928 Mathuradanga ... 929 Radhakantapur ... 930 Srikristapur ... 931 Gokulbandh or Shyamchandpur ... 932 Sargabati Jungle ... 934 Saula ... 935 Sargabati ... 933
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bramhandiba	Jaysingpur ... 696 Chandpur ... 697 Kishoripur ... 698 Chak Benabadi ... 699 Nutangaon ... 700 Gokul Mathura ... 701 Sayangara ... 702 Pratappur ... 703 Sitarampur ... 704 Garra ... 705 Rampur Palampur ... 706 Raghunathpur ... 707 Radhadamodarpur ... 708 Kristanagar ... 709 Gopinathpur ... 710 Maunpur ... 711 Bil Manpur ... 712 Bhagabanpur ... 713 Sahebkhonda or Jamadargram ... 714 Ramharipur ... 715 Gopinathpur ... 716 Rouligoria ... 717 Shyampur Chota ... 718 Shyampur Bara ... 719 Chak Amra ... 720 Bamandibi ... 723

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Borjora ...	Tajpur ...	Bagajuri ... 724 Bil Makra ... 725 Rajmadhabpur ... 726 Basudaha ... 727 Rajprasadpur ... 728 Goatari or Goltari ... 729 Rajprasadpur ... 730 Mandarboni ... 807 Chak Bangram ... 731 Malgram ... 810 Shaldanga ... 809 Bhagabanpur or Jadabpur ... 811 Kalyanpur ... 813 Malgram ... 812 Chakchaki ... 814 Gopalpur ... 824 Brindabanpur ... 815 Purakonda ... 827 Balarampur ... 816 Sitalpur ... 846 Arjungaria ... 817 Tajpur ... 848 Chandai ... 852 Kusungaria ... 820 Pataspur ... 821 Banbandi ... 822 Kaetgaria ... 823 Tajpur Rampur ... 825 Gopinathpur ... 826 Keshabpur ... 828 Lalita ... 829 Bangra ... 830 Raghunathpur ... 847
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maliara ...	Maliara ... 500 Koldiha ... 506 Palashbag ... 507 Pingrui ... 508 Alampur Jalapur ... 509 Pingrui ... 510 Metali Naranpur ... 512 Nauapara ... 513 Tentulpoha ... 514 Nupara Manachar ... 511
Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Muktatore ...	Baliguma ... 487 Kochkunda ... 488 Benasol ... 489 Chak Arabuni ... 490 Muktatore ... 521 Chak Kesha ... 522 Sitla ... 523 Monoharbatl or Nirsa ... 529 Sankarpur ... 533 Rampur ... 534 Machmura ... 535 Panchkitia .. 536

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Borjora ...	Beliatore ...	Kanchsol ... 556 Bhairabdanga or Bhairabpur ... 555 Samantara ... 557 Manoharpur ... 558 Harikrishnapur ... 559 Ajodhyapur ... 561 Naraharipur ... 560 Adilpur ... 562 Chitargram Gokulnagar ... 563 Dhajamanipur ... 577 Harinakuri ... 578 Jambedia ... 579 Fulbari ... 580 Nutangram Bishunbati ... 581 Radhakantapur ... 582 Telirsol ... 583 Ramchandrapur... 584 Oltara ... 585 Rajganja Madhabpur ... 586 Kandkunda ... 587 Jharia ... 588 Junara ... 592 Aur Betal ... 593 Tultara ... 595 Arjunara ... 614 Amchura ... 615 Chak Chandura ... 616 Inayetpur ... 613 Dangarpara ... 617 Diguli ... 618 Beliatore ... 619 Kanali Chand ... 620 Chalia ... 621 Sitalpur ... 653 Kulberia ... 654
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dadhimukha	Amsana ... 765 Siromanipur or Narsingpur ... 766 Saldanga ... 767 Gobindapur ... 768 Handi ... 769 Haripur ... 770 Belut ... 771 Jagannathpur ... 772 Birsingpur ... 773 Dadimukha ... 774 Raghunathpur ... 775 Basudebpar ... 776 Gopeband ... 777 Belianarainpur ... 862 Bhaluka ... 863 Golbari ... 864 Metanarainpur ... 865 Fakirberia <i>alias</i> Pirpuskarini ... 866 Harekrishnapur... 867 Brajarajpur ... 868 Phulnagore ... 869

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Borjora...	Dadhimukha	Purusottompur ...	871
				Tilabon ...	870
				Jamtara ...	872
				Bhairabpur ...	890
				Bhalia ...	873
				Muklapur ...	874
				Gokulnagore ...	891
				Atusi ...	875
				Gopalpur ...	876
				Rautara ...	892
				Gopalpur ...	877
				Shyamsundarpur ...	895
				Asansona ...	889
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gadardihi ...	Gangadharpur ...	662
				Bangsibad ...	663
				Laksinarayanpur ...	664
				Baharkhulia ...	665
				Gaurangapur ...	666
				Puniagram ...	472
				Ashuria Madhabpur ...	675
				Gobindapur ...	673
				Wazirpur ...	674
				Bishanpur ...	678
				Ghatambati ...	676
				Shyamsundarpur ...	677
				Seargram ...	679
				Sahebdihi ...	742
				Ghanasyampur ...	743
				Harirampur ...	744
				Talanjuri ...	747
				Moheshpur ...	745
				Magakuri or Moheshkuri ...	746
				Chak Purunia ...	748
				Sangrampur ...	749
				Radharamanpur ...	750
				Gadardihi ...	751
				Balarampur ...	752
				Bankati ...	778
				Susunia ...	788
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hat Asuria...	Sarangapur ...	738
				Birampur ...	739
				Madhabpur ...	740
				Kantabad ...	779
				Arura ...	741
				Mahidhara ...	780
				Jubal ...	781
				Jot Kristabati ...	782
				Sitalpur or Krishnabad ...	783
				Asuria ...	789
				Radhanagore ...	784
				Mandalbandi ...	791
				Sohna Nischintapur or Mukundapur ...	785
				Bargaria ...	794
				Manaisol ...	786
				Surulia ...	795
				Peir Mohal ...	787

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Borjora...	Hat Asuria ...	Chak Chital ... 790 Madanhati ... 797 Jatalam ... 792 Nanaigaria ... 802 Hashilpur ... 793 Gururbad ... 853 Bhagabanpur ... 796 Katapuskarini ... 855 Naukana ... 798 Katabagi Gaur- mohanpur ... 799 Radhaballavpur ... 857 Jat Ramnath ... 800 Radhakristapur ... 801 Sapgram ... 858 Behargaria ... 803 Jamdoba or Jamgeria ... 806 Haziabaria ... 861 Jabdigaria or Dhajigaria ... 818 Arjuni ... 854 Chandanpur ... 856 Supur ... 859
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Barjora ...	Birsingpur ... 680 Sayergram ... 681 Barjora ... 682 Kalyanmandal- gram ... 721 Bhairabpur ... 722 Harinagaria ... 732 Kamania ... 733 Chak Shahebbazar ... 734 Baramath ... 735 Kotgram ... 736 Basudebpur ... 737 Khosalpur ... 808
Do. ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Pakhanna ...	Bhairabpur ... 831 Pakharua ... 832 Birampur ... 833 Lochmanpur ... 834 Gopalpur ... 835 Radhakantapur <i>alias</i> Bahadurpur ... 836 Lakshinarayanpur ... 837 Kamalpur ... 838 Pratappur ... 839 Bidyadharpur ... 840 Palka Nishindipur ... 841 Satbaur ... 842 Thakurbandh ... 843 Narayanpur ... 844 Palashbani ... 845 Suratpur ... 849 Dosatina ... 850 Gamargaria ... 851

Name of Local Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Mejhia ...	Ardhagram...	Bahara ... 110 Jarsa ... 143 Mohona ... 145 Jogibad ... 146 Kanajibuna ... 147 Jhunjhuna ... 148 Kalidaspur or Banduabad ... 149 Kalikapur ... 150 Kanali Jamuna ... 151 Banskunda ... 152 Ghosrakunda ... 153 Bhuliu ... 155 Arazi Panchana ... 154 Panchana ... 156 Adgaon ... 157 Raghunathnagar ... 158 Khiraitore ... 159 Kanali Chakar ... 160 Jote Sriram ... 161 Khirua ... 162 Gopalpur ... 172 Chak Sundar ... 163 Chak Gopal ... 164
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gopalganj ...	Ramchandrapur... 168 Parbatipur ... 169 Chak Hanuman ... 170 Hamirpur ... 171 Arazi Malukchak ... 173 Shyampur ... 174 Chak Muluk ... 175 Kastha Gouranga ... 176 Chuaberia ... 177 Arazi Chak Sonadhiri ... 178 Chak Sonadhiri ... 179 Tarapur ... 353 Gopalganja or Harma Kunda... 354
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mejhia ...	Mungia ... 355 Konchkundu ... 356 Talhanda ... 357 Murha ... 358 Bhandra ... 359 Mochrakund ... 360 Ramchandrapur... 389 Purnia ... 392 Gaburiabad ... 390 Pakabad ... 391 Bolarampur ... 393 Damudar Mohan ... 394 Chandanthul ... 374
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kansara ...	Debaria ... 129 Parasol ... 131 Balbad ... 132 Ramlalpur ... 133 Dhoba ... 134 Kantadhoba ... 135 Kansara ... 136

Name of District Board.	Name of District Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Mejhia ...	Kansara ...	Kusai ...	137
				Khairbuni ...	138
				Dhandora ...	139
				Lakshmanbandh ...	140
				Guzara ...	141
				Lakhabad ...	142
				Teghoria ...	144
				Topadari ...	163.
				Kanali Mondabar ...	166
				Jamua ...	167
				Anandpur ...	183
				Shyampur ...	184
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kushtora ...	Matabel ...	182
				Bhabanipur ...	185
				Kostur ...	186
				Labasan ...	187
				Mahishakundo ...	188
				Raidihi ...	189
				Saltora ...	190
				Lutsala ...	191
				Bananabad ...	194
				Murgabani ...	344
				Sitarampur ...	345
				Gandhil ...	346
				Jagighata ...	347
				Radhamadhabpur ...	348
				Indara ...	349
				Chakmadhua ...	350
				Banahul ...	351
				Banbad ...	352
				Jamkunda ...	361
				Gosaigaon or Sundarpur ...	362
				Aikuria ...	363
				Palashi ...	364
				Parulia ...	365
				Ranipur ...	366
				Mukundapur ...	367
				Baniagharia ...	368
				Patharbandh ...	369
				Ramkrishnapur ...	370
				Baiduapbal ...	371
				Uddhabpur ...	372
				Nandanpur ...	377
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dighalgram	Degram ...	395
				Purbattar ...	396
				Dighalgram ...	397
				Alipur ...	398
				Chakdubrajpur ...	399
				Raniganj ...	400
				Janakpur ...	401
				Jhupomali ...	402
				Jangpur or Gour-kadampur ...	502
				Surma ...	503
				Balijora ...	504
				Alam ...	505

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ... 134
				Bijligara ... 136
				Chalka ... 137
				Chetiabar or
				Chaitanbad ... 138
				Guneda ... 139
				Harirampur ... 140
				Anandipur ... 141
				Eluara ... 142
				Saluipahari or
				Seulipahari ... 143
				Batikara ... 160
				Gopalpur ... 161
				Dhanarangi ... 162
				Lochipur ... 163
				Fatepur ... 164
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mosiara ...	Bamni ... 263
				Jibanpur ... 252
				Biradi ... 253
				Simlabandh ... 254
				Kusumbera ... 256
				Harishchandrapur ... 257
				Digtore ... 259
				Syampur ... 258
				Biradihi ... 260
				Guabandh ... 261
				Mandanga ... 265
				Pohira ... 266
				Bhadra ... 267
				Lutia ... 268
				Jhapandihi ... 269
				Kundarka Bera ... 270
				Dharmapur ... 271
				Gorahar ... 272
				Basudebpur ... 273
				Lakhandihi ... 274
				Bankadoba ... 275
				Bonkata ... 277
				Bongara ... 276
				Uparbanda ... 280
				Masiarah ... 281
				Gururbari ... 282
				Kelberia ... 283
				Kanalipochi or
				Damodarpur ... 285
				Bhalukgajar ... 286
				Bhagdihi ... 287
				Bikramdihi ... 288
				Kanali Jorka ... 289
				Bhutardihi ... 290
				Kendua ... 291
				Golokpur ... 295
				Golokpur Khap ... 296
				Manara Bara ... 297
				Solponmara ... 307
				Nanadihi ... 169
				Rangametia ... 262
				Kundurka ... 264
				Jitandihi ... 255
				Indkuri ... 279

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of institutions constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Gobarda ...	Bagjabra ... 838 Susunia ... 812 Sirampur ... 821 Ityalmara ... 298 Kumarkata ... 826 Hinasanda ... 840 Kadamberia ... 803 Gobardaha ... 759 Banslala Khurd... 809 Baripathar ... 810 Deulia ... 813 Dhagara or Paimhali ... 811 Khandarani ... 818 Domohani ... 819 Rajadali ... 820 Bandapara ... 822 Ghatakbara ... 823 Kamarbahal ... 824 Lohadihi ... 825 Salsole ... 830 Saranga ... 832 Jhantipahari ... 833 Dubrajpur or Saltigoria ... 835 Fulhari ... 836 Jambedia ... 834 Mukutmoni or Khap Jabra ... 837 Haridangi ... 808 Lakhandihi or Bandua ... 839 Damdihi ... 842 Chatgiri ... 851 Syampur ... 852 Hadha Dighara ... 853 Khagra ... 976
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Patpur ...	Bantila ... 787 Datarampur ... 788 Pithabari ... 789 Jithpur ... 790 Murgadanga ... 791 Narayankari or Bonkati ... 963 Salbani ... 964 Sarberia ... 965 Bandarkhanda ... 966 Kechanda ... 968 Panditbandh ... 969 Patpur ... 970 Metala (chotta) ... 971 Darsole ... 972 Amdihi ... 973 Ghonagara ... 974 Gopinathpur ... 975 Jhariakucha ... 977 Kendiakhara or Karakbakra ... 978 Damodarpur ... 979 Tilabani ... 983 Metiala Bara ... 984 Mahardihi ... 985

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Patpur ...	Dharmapur ...	986
				Parkul ...	987
				Deulchara ...	988
				Mashra ...	989
				Goaldanga ...	990
				Mudirdihi ...	991
				Baragari ...	992
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Molian ...	Damodarpur ...	157
				Dulalpur ...	176
				Kadia ...	144
				Karikata ...	145
				Pakuria ...	146
				Krishnadihi ...	147
				Khayerkundi ...	148
				Malian ...	154
				Shyamnagar ...	155
				Janakidihi ...	156
				Aral Bala ...	158
				Bansol ...	159
				Bansa ...	165
				Tilabad ...	166
				Nandia ...	167
				Jhariakacha ...	168
				Panga ...	170
				Mahaldanga ...	171
				Baramdanga ...	172
				Lalbazar ...	173
				Nanadihi ...	174
				Dewli ...	175
				Aral Chota ...	244
				Khapkata ...	245
				Asatora ...	251
				Debidihi ...	314
				Tentulia ...	243
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Khatra ...	Radhamohanpur ...	688
				Maula ...	698
				Godarahir ...	719
				Kanali Purna ...	720
				Muridanga ...	725
				Pampra ...	721
				Chardanga ...	722
				Beharibari ...	723
				Khatra ...	726
				Kamla Bara ...	727
				Kamla Chota ...	728
				Kanali Chital ...	719
				Chuadoba Bara ...	730
				Shyamsundarpur ...	731
				Jagadiswar ...	732
				Bhabar Char ...	733
				Bankata Chota ...	734
				Bankata Bara ...	735
				Bhatdiha ...	749
				Basantapahari ...	736
				Harigoria ...	737
				Kantalbari ...	757
				Harisol ...	738
				Salgoria ...	739
				Dubrajpur ...	752

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Khatra ...	Balibari ... 740
				Balibare ... 741
				Chaudhari Bara ... 742
				Kanali Hadra ... 743
				Simpaka ... 754
				Badkata ... 744
				Kanali Chichar ... 745
				Kanali Chautara ... 755
				Pathurbari ... 746
				Nayekbari ... 747
				Laksmibari ... 748
				Burisahar ... 756
				Banabari ... 760
				Tantikata ... 757
				Bulubari ... 753
				Modhupur ... 758
				Jeyodara or Pur-nadihi ... 760
				Kenduasol ... 761
				Kayabari ... 762
				Dhaisol ... 763
				Mahidanga or Jibanpur ... 767
				Fulbari ... 764
				Fulbari Bara ... 765
				Arjunsol ... 766
				Bankata Bara ... 770
				Ledisol ... 771
				Chusadoba ... 772
				Baharbari (chota) ... 773
				Chandamia ... 778
				Bankata Bara ... 774
				Keotbari ... 775
				Salboni ... 792
				Nandansol Keodubka ... 776
				Chatusol ... 777
				Bhurudanga ... 773
				Dedua ... 794
				Kurkutia ... 795
				Guanala ... 796
				Kenduasol ... 797
				Amdoba ... 798
				Paula ... 799
				Hamagoria ... 800
				Shyampur ... 801
				Dhabani ... 802
				Jalkari ... 804
				Tatulchita ... 805
				Ruperhir ... 806
				Bannala ... 807
				Raktajura ... 980
				Benkia ... 981
				Mohilipur ... 982
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hirband ...	Hir Upar ... 278
				Basudebpur ... 639
				Modhupur ... 680
				Sitarampur ... 299
				Tilabani ... 672
				Benagaria ... 247
				Hirakhan ... 248
				Nepania ... 249

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas co. stituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Hirband ...	Maridhara ... 250 Monora Chhota ... 284 Golakhir ... 300 Hanurairhir ... 301 Arjunrairhir ... 302 Chakndoba ... 306 Denabhangagara ... 305 Nilaudihi or Bankondakonda ... 304 Simulkundi ... 309 Chapasole ... 310 Bhelaidihi ... 638 Hirbandh ... 640 Dangadangi ... 641 Jhantipukhuria ... 642 Jamdahara ... 674 Mirgi ... 675 Dhairpara ... 676 Bijurdihi ... 677 Barkania ... 678 Buchudungri ... 679 Bowridihi ... 681 Kanalibel ... 682 Tirsulia ... 683 Arjundaha ... 684 Bhuakhana ... 814 Mandiha ... 816 Jambari ... 815 Dusatina ... 817 Dumrihir ... 303 Chakadoba ... 673 Amjhari ... 308
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Baharamuri	Khairbani ... 246 Hasandanga ... 311 Mouladanga ... 312 Dighi ... 313 Rajami ... 595 Bankata ... 608 Kalindipur ... 609 Nischintapur ... 610 Lakhandihi ... 611 Kolyanpur ... 612 Gajar Bara ... 613 Ashberia ... 614 Bijtaboni ... 547 Ashberia Chhota ... 616 Baharamuri ... 617 Shyampur ... 618 Dhajamanipur ... 622 Topobari ... 623 Kaliapathar ... 624 Jibanpur ... 625 Gosalpur ... 626 Hatirampur ... 627 Bankata ... 628 Hirapur ... 630 Bhubandihhi ... 631 Jambeaia ... 632 Benageria ... 633 Talgora ... 634 Itamara ... 635

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the Jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Baharamuri	Bhogra ...	636
				Jagatpur ...	637
				Agnipathar ...	643
				Mohilibandh ...	646
				Diasdihi ...	647
				Hirbahar ...	629
Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Baidyanathpur.	Jagannathpur ...	567
				Parasidanga ...	568
				Haribari ...	569
				Radhanagar ...	570
				Batabhadrapur ...	571
				Hir ...	572
				Naudiha (Bara) ...	573
				Ghanudihi ...	574
				Bandara ...	575
				Naudiha (Chhota) ...	576
				Pirabakra ...	577
				Birchandpur ...	578
				Lakshmidih ...	579
				Dabra ...	580
				Jagadala ...	581
				Mukundapur ...	582
				Kanalikhagra ...	583
				Baragari ...	584
				Nagri ...	585
				Bansole ...	586
				Hir ...	587
				Patpur ...	588
				Pahara ...	589
				Simulkari ...	590
				Chirudihi ...	591
				Pushahbari ...	592
				Kirtanbari ...	593
				Shyambazar ...	594
				Ratanpur ...	596
				Gopaldanga ...	597
				Bonberia ...	598
				Baidyanathpur ...	599
				Bansol ...	600
				Gosailbad ...	602
				Brojarkhap ...	603
				Madanpur ...	604
				Jashra ...	607
				Jhantibona ...	605
				Brajarkhap ...	606
				Kadra ...	710
				Kasia ...	711
				Bbalaidihi ...	1012
				Kapaskhera ...	1013
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhanara ...	Rangibari ...	705
				Muragram ...	706
				Hazamdih ...	707
				Arkdma ...	708
				Damodarpur ...	711
				Simla ...	712
				Kunjabad ...	713
				Gopisagar ...	714
				Dhanara ...	715
				Ivdkocha ...	716
				Kasipur ...	717
				Narangsole ...	718
				Sabnabad ...	1005

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Khatra ...	Dhanara ...	Brahmanbari ... 1006 Dumuria ... 1007 Chaka ... 1008 Bena ... 1009 Bourisole ... 1010 Katar ... 1014 Nekrasunda ... 1015 Khoyerbani ... 1017 Tiring ... 1018 Sindurpati ... 1019 Bagakhulia ... 1021 Karalpahari ... 1020 Parashidanga ... 1016
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dahala ...	Jamdaha Salna ... 779 Jamdaha ... 780 Dhabani Mal ... 781 Dhabani Ghatwali ... 782 Simchaka ... 783 Dakshinabad ... 784 Rampur ... 785 Radhanathpur ... 786 Saluka ... 993 Kankrachara ... 995 Bhedua ... 996 Beniabari ... 994 Labdiapahar ... 997 Chandanpur ... 999 Sialpahari ... 1000 Dhargram ... 1001 Jharia ... 1002 Barabon ... 1003 Madhabpur ... 1004 Dahala ... 1022 Sitalpur ... 1023 Bahadurpur ... 1024 Karrah ... 1025 Haludbani ... 1026 Lakshmiabad ... 1027 Dakai ... 1028 Kapila ... 1029 Hatisloe ... 1030 Sikrabad ... 1031 Kalajati ... 1032 Jarkunala or Jarkutura ... 1033 Gopalpur ... 1034 Kanalijsa ... 1035 Pitadangi ... 1036 Kuchiamgohar ... 1037 Birkham ... 998
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Supur ...	Bhaluki ... 607 Rangamati ... 645 Masanjhar ... 644 Bagaldhara ... 648 Dharamouli ... 649 Mirgipahari ... 650 Supur ... 651 Banpakhuria ... 652

Name of District Board	Name of Local Board	Name of thana	Name of union	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ..	Khatra ...	Supur ...	Khubasol ... 653 Lawerdidi ... 654 Patasimul .. 655 Kanalikadam ... 656 Bagjobra ... 657 Kanali Jama ... 658 Shyamdihi ... 659 Nischintapur ... 660 Gobindapur ... 661 Kumirbokra ... 662 Kusumtikri ... 663 Ghoskola ... 664 Kanali Satpati ... 665 Kuchiara ... 666 Balrampur ... 667 Jaltora ... 668 Bamandiha ... 669 Bhojda ... 670 Paishola ... 671 Palasboni ... 685 Eladpur or Indpur ... 686 Nityanandpur ... 687 Makrara ... 689 Gourmanipur ... 690 Patibir ... 691 Damodarpur ... 692 Benasol ... 693 Baragare ... 693 Sachinandanpur ... 694 Paribari ... 696 Birchan ... 697 Bheduara ... 699 Kantaboni ... 700 Mulat ... 701 Raidihi ... 702 Hansapathar ... 703 Dhemnasol ... 704 Kankati ... 709
Do. ...	Do. ...	Indpur ...	Hatgram ...	Kendbani ... 1 Baradihi ... 2 Salukdanga ... 6 Bhabarigaria ... 7 Chaudahridihi ... 19 Chaudahribandh ... 20 Niasha ... 8 Natundihi ... 9 Kanali Kudar ... 10 Kashiberia ... 11 Gururabad ... 12 Bhalaibandh ... 15 Banbad ... 16 Jagatpur ... 43 Bhutargara ... 44 Pairachali ... 38 Dalima ... 13 Kanali Bankar ... 17 Jhardarpara ... 18 Radhanagar ... 31 Agaibad ... 40 Rasikdihi ... 41

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Hatgram ...	Jajgbati ...	37
				Purusottampur ...	21
				Dinara ...	32
				Bagalkundi ...	33
				Dubrajpur ...	47
				Chaka ...	46
				Raghu dihi ...	48
				Khairbandi ...	49
				Ranjitpur or Hatgram ...	28
				Kalipahari ...	3
				Narsinghdhara ...	4
				Jagannathpur ...	5
				Siasi or Satami ...	54
				Gamdardihi ...	56
				Bansol ...	36
				Shyampur ...	53
				Baliakara ...	55
				Asanbani or Katni ...	59
				Piruarhar ...	68
				Kumirpathar ...	70
				Khairbani ...	69
				Madhabpur ...	72
				Chandanpur ...	114
				Lodapalash ...	71
				Sherdihi ...	73
				Korasuli ...	115
				Kajalkuria ...	67
				Anandapur ...	60
				Kanali Kadam ...	61
				Purulia ...	65
				Ratanpur ...	64
				Surulia ...	62
				Beldanga ...	22
				Bangram ...	23
				Bhandadihi ...	24
				Bagaldihi ...	25
				Dhirodihi ...	26
				Jamkuria ...	27
				Charmari ...	29
				Hastabad ...	30
				Majurdanga ...	34
				Rampur ...	35
				Bhalukchal ...	45
				Sarbaria ...	50
				Kashibaria ...	51
				Bejlikara ...	52
				Binodpur ...	57
				Bankhap ...	58
				Kanali Jiar ...	66
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brahamandihi	Bamandihi ...	86
				Jamberia ...	88
				Tamki ...	89
				Basudebpur ...	63
				Arardanga or Nildanga ...	92
				Pathra ...	90
				Bagdala ...	91
				Chandbari ...	93
				Kaliara ...	94
				Dubrajpur ...	99
				Kendbona ...	78

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of daisias constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Brahmandihi	Kalachandpur ...	80
				Salanpur ...	97
				Haridihi or Moral-	
				dihi ...	98
				Mekhada ...	84
				Pathardanga or	
				Lakshmidanga ...	85
				Kasatora ...	96
				Belut ...	83
				Sialia ...	81
				Solgoria ...	82
				Phulkusum ...	130
				Karamkhola ...	129
				Katgram ...	107
				Khedatora ...	108
				Nangram ...	131
				Kamlabad ...	105
				Bhalukhasa ...	106
				Padulara ...	133
				Gandlagara ...	135
				Ghaltore ...	102
				Jholadaha ...	110
				Kalachandpur ...	109
				Kanjasole ...	111
				Simla ...	112
				Bhikardihi or	
				Bhogardihi ...	104
				Kendbona or Dha-	
				kura ...	74
				Pabra ...	76
				Saldihi ...	103
				Susunia ...	75
				Rampur ...	77
				Damudarpur or	
				Bachkona ...	79
				Kanaliram ...	87
				Panirbandh ...	95
				Sonadoba ...	100
				Paltor (Paltora) ...	101
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jorda ...	Danga ...	198
				Ghutia ...	197
				Panjangara ...	210
				Barabandia ...	199
				Birchandpur ...	213
				Kurchiabad ...	195
				Ratanpur ...	185
				Kamalpur ...	186
				Jhagrapur ...	184
				Namaduar ...	194
				Gbarduar ...	203
				Paharpur ...	183
				Madhupur ...	182
				Banabar ...	128
				Balarampur ...	125
				Kamardihi ...	124
				Asanboni ...	126
				Kadajordaha ...	127
				Patipur or Pater-	
				pur ...	113
				Kharapathar ...	152

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Jorda ...	Borjodaha ... 122
				Damudarpur ... 118
				Dulalpur ... 119
				Jogikhap ... 120
				Telidip ... 121
				Kundala ... 123
				Gopaldihi ... 116
				Ghasikdanga ... 117
				Binagharua ... 149
				Raghunathpur ... 206
				Sibrampur ... 177
				Chilabad ... 207
				Patharkania ... 201
				Kendbona ... 202
				Baglidanga ... 204
				Sankidaha ... 190
				Nimapara ... 191
				Danga ... 192
				Tentulebitha ... 193
				Bankata ... 196
				Kanaliban ... 200
				Rajdihi ... 189
				Bindarhir ... 188
				Balaram ... 187
				Sonardanga ... 181
				Bhutama ... 150
				Bamni ... 132
				Badhudanga ... 205
				Chandra ... 179
				Jogibad ... 180
				Jamberia ... 151
				Ramchandrapur ... 153
				Kamalpur ... 178
				Pairachali ... 241
				Lakrakandi ... 242
				Kalipathar ... 240
				Dangaberia ... 208
				Pratappur ... 209
				Salalpara ... 212
				Kanalikusum ... 315
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Boga ...	Pauara ... 221
				Raghudihi ... 222
				Lochardihi ... 219
				Bhanjaberia ... 220
				Sitarampur ... 223
				Lochmanpur ... 224
				Bhanganala ... 225
				Mukudihi ... 228
				Chaitandihi ... 234
				Siromanipur ... 229
				Boga ... 237
				Kanaihi ... 230
				Konala ... 231
				Niasha ... 232
				Tilabani ... 233
				Salka ... 321
				Chak Garigram ... 235
				Salani ... 236
				Garigram ... 323
				Beldanga ... 238

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manwaz constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Boga ...	Katalberia ... 324
				Bisharberia ... 318
				Madhabpur ... 822
				Jamberia ... 328
				Harialgaria ... 325
				Banshidihī ... 413
				Sibudihī ... 326
				Kendabana ... 320
				Panirkhap ... 327
				Nandasahar ... 319
				Baraberia ... 331
				Bandeuli ... 239
				Maurnachna ... 316
				Kadamdewli ... 317
				Jiardaha ... 620
				Subaldihī ... 408
				Kanalikhara ... 414
				Madandihī ... 409
				Kudrihar ... 411
				Banskatia ... 619
				Tunamara ... 533
				Chakaltha Sahar ... 415
				Bangram ... 420
				Churamanipur ... 417
				Lakshandihī ... 407
				Arali ... 329
				Dighariadihī ... 330
				Hitashi ... 406
				Hania ... 405
				Girhendihī ... 419
				Dewli ... 410
				Hatiapathar ... 412
				Nischindapur ... 621
				.
				.
				.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gourbazar ...	Bhatra ... 386
				Durgacharanpur ... 391
				Harishchandrapur ... 395
				Tarkajor ... 387
				Kharbari ... 388
				Benagaria ... 389
				Mankuri ... 390
				Atbhai chandi ... 452
				Chaurabad ... 392
				Gerrakula ... 393
				Alijhara ... 394
				Baurisol ... 397
				Kalapathar ... 435
				Ditto ... 436
				Srigangajal ... 442
				Katapansa ... 445
				Salgaria ... 446
				Goaldanga ... 430
				Domohani ... 447
				Namsol ... 448
				Parahar ... 449
				Sankora ... 431
				Ganakdihī ... 432
				Kanakdabar ... 433
				Kurukutia ... 439
				Rangdihī ... 434
				Krishnadihī ... 456
				Jhactor ... 471

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Gourbazar ...	Shyamsundarpur 467 Shahzadpur ... 472 Bhattapara ... 451 Bijardanga ... 473 Kurkutia ... 450 Surajmani ... 475 Gharapathar ... 453 Chakuria ... 454 Dubraji ... 455 Dumurpal ... 458 Rautara ... 457 Satsagaria ... 459 Majidpara or Mahisdoba ... 460 Gourbarar ... 461 Ramnagar ... 463 Gopalpur ... 465 Ganganarayan- pur ... 466 Dumurtor ... 470 Murla ... 441 Gosaidihi ... 440 Salgeria ... 443 Sibrapur ... 444 Gangpur ... 479
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Brajarajpur...	Tewarikhap ... 424 Bheduasol ... 423 Baliasol ... 418 Raghunathpur ... 421 Bhaton ... 422 Haridibi ... 429 Brindabanpur ... 427 Shyamsundarpur 428 Golokpur ... 519 Matranga ... 438 Bhulpathar ... 508 Batkula ... 520 Hansibari ... 510 Amlagara ... 530 Dupghi ... 513 Goaldanga ... 526 Bandagal ... 514 Kanali Bairagi ... 516 Gobindapur ... 537 Matardihi or Mathurdihi ... 527 Arnadihi ... 534 Mouldanga ... 536 Bankati ... 531 Panchpukur ... 416 Dangarampur ... 426 Kutumdihi ... 425 Mallikdihi ... 550 Ilambazar ... 551 Ghorakual Upar... 549 Nauada ... 552 Digarbari ... 512 Harishchandra- pur ... 522 Raghunathpur ... 523 Parashidanga ... 524

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Brajarajpur	Gangadaha ... 521 Salkhap ... 511 Kumardanga ... 515 Kurpa ... 509 Danimari ... 506 Ramchandrapur ... 517 Brajarajpur ... 518 Tehtulchita ... 437 Bheduabad ... 525 Kuchandanpur ... 543 Patitdanga ... 542 Kechanda (Chhota) ... 546 Kalabari ... 545 Jugdaha ... 528 Adhikari khap ... 529 Taldangri ... 532 Achaldihi ... 535 Birarhir or Mashapdihi ... 538 Udarhir ... 540 Kheturhir ... 541 Bhutrabar ... 544 Ghorakulanamo ... 548 Karunadanga ... 615
Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Indpur ...	Indpur ... 357 Mohespur ... 371 Niamatpur ... 380 Sonapur ... 381 Dubor ... 353 Patihir ... 355 Nuniabad ... 352 Jangaliar ... 382 Bagdihi ... 383 Dhobagara ... 384 Banshi ... 385 Chakadoba ... 396 Kanali Sikari ... 350 Bhaluka Baza ... 348 Banamalipur ... 400 Bamjia ... 398 Dhangakend ... 399 Bholarkhap ... 401 Maju ... 402 Paharpur ... 403 Srirampur ... 404 Rampur ... 332 Madhabpur ... 333 Dharmapur ... 334 Tilabani ... 335 Hanumantora ... 343 Patuga ... 214 Chakaltor ... 215 Bandarkundi ... 226 Gharakdanga ... 227 Monohara ... 337 Bankata ... 211 Madhabpur ... 339 Kendbona ... 340 Siromonipur ... 216 Chatrabad ... 363

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Indpur ...	Indpur ...	Amdanga ... 364
				Katakuli ... 217
				Radhanagar ... 366
				Baripara ... 361
				Deppahari Hanya-gada ... 374
				Jorabandh ... 376
				Sundarbandh ... 377
				Deopahari ... 375
				Kutridanga ... 344
				Gopinathpur ... 379
				Krishnanagar ... 378
				Jamdhari ... 345
				Bhalukbir ... 346
				Purusottampur ... 356
				Bagalibad ... 347
				Jatra ... 372
				Kurkutia ... 349
				Hirasol ... 370
				Siromanipur ... 351
				Kargatora ... 354
				Damodarpur ... 341
				Naikhir ... 358
				Gokulnagar ... 336
				Lobahir ... 359
				Bagra ... 338
				Kanali Ghosal ... 360
				Deulbheria ... 362
				Kamargara ... 365
				Masla ... 367
				Jita ... 218
				Kamalpur ... 342
				Gandhirarhir ... 368
				Kanalijor ... 369
				Kalachandpur ... 373
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gunnath ...	Bhalaidiha ... 462
				Dhangagara ... 468
				Khagaraia ... 464
				Arabari ... 469
				Kamalpur ... 478
				Sachipur ... 480
				Sitapur ... 490
				Bitordanga ... 487
				Gorakul chota ... 488
				Kurkutia ... 491
				Jaharia ... 492
				Kuruchthalia ... 493
				Binodpur ... 495
				Nischintapur ... 496
				Sonarhar ... 498
				Kuchaipal ... 562
				Kharakpur ... 502
				Kendua chota ... 504
				Bisiapara ... 563
				Kendua Bara ... 505
				Salgaria ... 554
				Janhara ... 559
				Sahebpur ... 560
				Karpajore ... 561
				Kalami ... 564
				Janharpati ... 565

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ..	Indpur ...	Gunnath ...	Dhansantra ... 566
				Beldanga ... 556
				Kadamsol ... 557
				Lakhiapur ... 555
				Chatapur ... 553
				Gorakbari ... 558
				Jugiabad ... 497
				Araldihi ... 494
				Haridihi ... 501
				Khudiramdihi ... 500
				Paribari ... 499
				Gunnath ... 503
				Baharadanga ... 482
				Tetulia ... 481
				Kantabani ... 507
				Jaltor ... 483
				Pathartor ... 477
				Khapkata ... 476
				Gorakalbari ... 486
				Chitabandi ... 484
				Khirpai ... 474
				Rampur ... 489
				Madania ... 485
Do. ...	Do. ...	Raipur ...	Dundar ...	Birdihi or Nutan- dihi Chelchee ... 66
				Kalyansol ... 29
				Kalapathar ... 30
				Asanjhor ... 31
				Lachukhoda ... 32
				Bhugra ... 33
				Lalbazar ... 34
				Kanli Digwar ... 35
				Bankanali ... 36
				Raidu ... 37
				Indurjhar ... 38
				Madhupur ... 39
				Bankurang ... 40
				Khalpara ... 43
				Baburambar ... 44
				Dandi Bara ... 45
				Dandi ... 47
				Keshba ... 48
				Karamara ... 46
				Chikigoriata ... 49
				Beria ... 50
				Khejurbedia ... 54
				Malidaha ... 55
				Dundar ... 56
				Nirudihi ... 57
				Pinra ... 58
				Rangasal ... 59
				Bishnupur ... 60
				Kanali Jurki- chichar ... 61
				Manhara ... 62
				Lakshmipur ... 63
				Ramchandrakata ... 64
				Chaturi ... 65
				Nutandi or Bir- dihi ... 66

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Baipur ...	Dundar ...	Hugura	68
				Kalapathar	67
				Karasol	69
				Chiragara	70
				Saiarbeda	71
				Kumkipat	72
				Chalchu	73
				Kheka	74
				Mukundapur	80
				Raibathan	42
				Keshia Dahigara	465
				Payragara or Biragari	41
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyamsundarpur.	Banakata	200
				Bagjabra.	
				Balidumdum.	
				Bora Pacha.	
				Bhangaband.	
				Burisara.	
				Dhanghari.	
				Domsai.	
				Galisai.	
				Jorka.	
				Jhantipahar	471
				Jhenja.	
				Kharda.	
				Khorigoria.	
				Khorikasuli.	
				Kirtandanga.	
				Kuchiapal.	
				Lidra.	
				Majurakanali.	
				Maisole.	
				Nischindipur	87
				Pati.	
				Pirolgari.	
				Sahebnagar.	
				Samarpocha.	
				Shyamsundarpur.	
				Saro.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sonagora ...	Asurgoria.	
				Balardihi	82
				Banjikusum.	
				Bansinola.	
				Bhaduli.	
				Dangarda.	
				Dhengoam.	
				Hasapathar.	
				Hetasol.	
				Indargara	81
				Jambani	405
				Jhari	365
				Jharakocha.	
				Kadmagarh.	
				Karambera.	
				Kalgura.	
				Kutamdi.	
				Ledhameria.	
				Markum.	
				Mushra.	

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Sonagora ...	Pakhuria, Sagarkata. Seyhera. Sonagara ... 108 Tarubad.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Phulkusma...	Ampal. Amritpal. Bansinala. Baragari ... 459 Barapara ... 154 Belpahari. Bhelaidanga. Bhedodanga. Cherichapal. Debasol. Bhangahari ... 171 Fulkusma. Garpahar. Ghatasol. Gilaboni. Gopalpur. Gurgaria. Haludbani, Houdadanga. Hatkata. Indkuri. Indpahari. Jaria <i>alias</i> Mathuragoria Jhankiband. Jhantipahari. Jamradanga. Jugidihi. Kalapathor. Kuldihi. Kamalpur. Kuldanga. Lohabari, Mogra. Poradi, Puruna Rospal. Palgora. Patuitoll. Rajursai Ramchandrapur. Rangametia. Rospal. Rajaband or Hattola. Sagorchaka. Salbani. Salpathura. Saluka. Simlapal. Susunia. Teliband. Tentuldanga. Thakurbari. Uparband.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maliara ...	Baistabpur. Barkala. Benagoria. Chamtabad.

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Name of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Maliara ...	Chandabila. Chataridanga. Dangapara. Dhaokidanga. Dharampur. Dhaw. Duaripur. Gochda. Hijli. Kamarbeda. Kanaidanga. Kanyanagar. Kuarband. Kumardanga. Lagda. Lakkata. Machabar. Mandaldi. Marloo. Melara. Murkhana. Namosole. Narayanpur. Nundanga. Pokadi. Bachda. Radhagobindapur. Radhanagar. Rangrapahari. Sareshbedia. Salkbulia. Sanpura. Sirishboni. Sirsha. Teliapal.
Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Lurka ...	Amlaboni. Amlapal. Bakshi. Bandarboni. Bandnama. Barabanda or Jamde. Barkura. Bijli. Chaka. Chaupatta. Chorekul. Dhanda; Dhakura. Dhekua. Futberia. Golor. Gopalpur. Ghosekia. Haripal. Huturdanga. Jharia. Joynagar. Junbani. Kudaband. Kantapal. Kendua. Khadedi or Khayerdango

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Lurka ...	Khayerbani. Kristanagar. Kolmurali. Lopapara. Lurka. Manlara. Monlasole. Murachhara. Muramauli. Pachami. Pathra. Patmouli. Pelardanga. Raghunathpur. Rangametia. Seajora. Sirakata. Suknibansa. Suknasole. Shyampur.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mandalkuli...	Aharara. Ambari. Amchura ... 176 Arjunpara. Asurgoria. Barabagan ... 177 Belpahari. Benakata ... 200 Bengda. Bhutumethial ... 173 Chakam-urali. Champapal. Dangarsai. Demushna. Dhadkidanga ... 174 Dhenkikata. Dumra. Edra. Ekheria. Ektali. Fulberia. Ghutgholia ... 175 Gorkhana. Kumarara. Kusumdanga. Lalband. Madanpur. Mallikdanga. Mandalkuli. Murauri. Meghisole. Nepura. Nimsole. Panchberia. Pathrimura. Pakurki ... 201 Sak Kuria. Sal chatri. Satpatta. Shyamdulal. Usatpur.

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura.	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Motgoda ...	Bandhir Belbani 120
				Hanaijore ... 121
				Jospara ... 122
				Barkulia-khop ... 123
				Aniara ... 124
				Barkulia ... 125
				Maliberia ... 126
				Barkonda ... 127
				Dubrajpur ... 128
				Kotapal ... 151
				Sasnagar ... 152
				Bhulanpur Khap ... 153
				Barpara ... 154
				Saldiha ... 155
				Narayanbandh ... 156
				Dhabasol ... 157
				Malara ... 158
				Dandapara ... 159
				Taldihi ... 160
				Nijkargali ... 161
				Belbani ... 172
				Amlasola.
				Asanboni.
				Banpathri.
				Beghasole.
				Bhuladanga.
				Jamsole.
				Indapahari.
				Jadavnagar.
				Gharatapa.
				Jharia.
				Jhetara.
				Kelyapara.
				Kbudkanali.
				Kuldiha.
				Lakat.
				Litidihi.
				Makli.
				Motgoda.
				Mahishduha.
				Murajuri.
				Patharkhania.
				Rajgram.
				Sargasi.
				Seolbad.
				Susuna.
				Kuntisol ... 138
				Bhulanpur ... 139
				Turuktapa.
				Shyampur.
				Bagha.
				Chak Dhadkidihi 162
				Kanaliparasi ... 163
				Dhadkidihi ... 164
				Mohanpur ... 165
				Ludakalsapara ... 166
				Kamarbandh ... 167
				Chaksuli ... 168
				Chakamali ... 169
				Dhansimla ... 170
				Dhangarali ... 171

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Name of mauzas comprising the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Raipur ...	Champabani ... 75 Manipur ... 76 Buridhara ... 77 Tentulchita ... 78 Bandritor Parri ... 79 Khairdangi ... 83 Tunga ... 84 Hariharganj ... 85 Mahulboni ... 86 Nischintapur ... 87 Nikunjapur ... 88 Rautara ... 91 Baidyanathpur ... 89 Mahishabad ... 90 Dhobosol ... 92 Dharmapur ... 94 Panijore ... 93 Beldanga ... 95 Raypur bazar ... 96 Gajir ... 97 Eraduara ... 98 Bhulanpur ... 99 Thakurdanga ... 100 Chirubangali ... 101 Murajura ... 102 Chandudanga ... 103 Eladan ... 104 Uparbandh ... 105 Telibari ... 106 Sikhar Sair ... 107 Sunagara ... 108 Kunichuki ... 109 Sapdanga ... 110 Bandgara ... 111 Siromanipur ... 117 Khakrasol ... 118 Narikeli Chhota ... 119 Narikali Bara ... 129 Kamardihi ... 130 Sibottarkhap ... 131 Mamarbandi ... 132 Thakurbandi ... 133 Moldanga ... 143 Sakmua ... 134 Panatar ... 135 Dublala ... 147 Dharupsol ... 136 Nayapara ... 137 Khalpara ... 140 Jhoria ... 141 Babudanga ... 142 Simli ... 149 Kath Deuli ... 144 Bablabera ... 145 Deuli ... 150 Dulalakhap ... 146 Kejia ... 148 Kajalgara ... 112 Kajla ... 113 Kandanga ... 114 Gorasai ... 115 Churka ... 116

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Chitore ...	Fulberia	303
				Salkhulia	304
				Banasuli	305
				Sundarpur	330
				Bhangadali	331
				Ghungia	332
				Tepaberia	333
				Rajgarberia	334
				Kuldeha	335
				Banpur	336
				Sajabad	337
				Katgara	338
				Dharmapur	339
				Tilabani	340
				Narayanpur	341
				Khusband	342
				Chaktara	343
				Baghjata	344
				Basudebpur	345
				Panchberia	346
				Hatiapal	347
				Aulapur	348
				Bandagal	349
				Jadugora	350
				Sukinamohan	351
				Gopalpur	352
				Dewandanga	353
				Jamgaria	354
				Rupargarh	355
				Kanali Namudan	356
				Siddhi	357
				Chiltunia	358
				Bankati	359
				Champabani	363
				Katwalsol	364
				Jharia	365
				Chula	360
				Chandpur	361
				Bankata	362
				Danda	366
				Gobindapur	367
				Moyna	368
				Kadamdahara	369
				Banskopa	370
				Tapta	371
				Dhipia	372
				Narahari	373
				Khulmura	374
				Barapakhay	375
				Sanitora	376
				Dewli	377
				Dhadka	378
				Asanbani or Murakata.	379
				Beoncha	382
				Kadamdanga	381
				Beliakulia	383
				Darasia	400
				Murar	401
Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Nethurpur ...	Krishnapur	394
				Durapata	395
				Rajakhas	396

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Nethurpur ...	Amlatora Bara ... 397
				Nathurpur ... 398
				Goaldanga Chhota ... 399
				Murariapur ... 402
				Kanali Dhaneswar. ... 403
				Harinarayanpur ... 404
				Jambani ... 405
				Chagrasol ... 406
				Jhilisol ... 407
				Saraskol ... 409
				Rajakhas ... 408
				Pathardihi Chhota ... 410
				Jamirapara ... 411
				Bijor ... 412
				Guniadaha ... 413
				Belatikri ... 414
				Dakai ... 415
				Baghakhulia ... 416
				Makri Bara ... 417
				Gogra ... 418
				Salgaria ... 419
				Bamandihi ... 420
				Patharbandh Bara ... 421
				Lalbazar ... 422
				Panjna ... 423
				Beniachapra ... 424
				Kanalijuna ... 425
				Natandihi ... 426
				Makhri Chhota ... 427
				Sasunia ... 428
				Kalapathar ... 429
				Bardi ... 430
				Rajakhas ... 431
				Balguma ... 432
				Bordoba ... 433
				Chuagara ... 434
				Bhangadewali ... 435
				Kanalijam ... 436
				Chamkuri ... 439
				Malibana ... 440
				Bediasol ... 437
				Patgara ... 441
				Amlatora Chhota ... 442
				Pindagali ... 443
				Aila ... 438
Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Goalbari ...	Baragoaldanga ... 380
				Metia Bara ... 384
				Maliara Khap ... 385
				Kheruabad ... 386
				Sukhadali ... 387
				Raghunathpur ... 388
				Sirsa Bara ... 389
				Birbhanupur Bara ... 390
				Bankata ... 391
				Birbhanupur Chhota. ... 392
				Shyampur ... 393
				Meliana Chhota ... 319
				Amlatora Chhota ... 315
Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Do ...	Khamani ... 444
				Tantibari ... 445

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Goalbari ...	Andharia ... 446
				Habra ... 447
				Saldahara ... 418
				Kenduadang ... 449
				Amlatora Bara ... 450
				Telijat ... 451
				Jharia Bhaluk ... 452
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarenga ...	Nakrakuli ... 266
				Saranga Bara ... 270
				Babuibani ... 271
				Salbani Bara ... 277
				Salbani Chhota ... 278
				Bansi ... 279
				Kutibari ... 280
				Arazibansi ... 281
				Sarenga Chhota... 282
				Kamarpur ... 283
				Khargara ... 284
				Nimadanga ... 285
				Am dali ... 286
				Hanumatia ... 287
				Gobardhanpur ... 288
				Gangnala ... 289
				Kairpara ... 290
				Raghunathpur ... 291
				Haranarayanpur ... 292
				Madanmohanpur ... 293
				Maktarangi ... 294
				Sakridighi ... 295
				Paruliabad ... 296
				Kadma ... 297
				Darkini ... 298
				Kuma ... 455
				Garuabad ... 299
				Bardiha ... 300
				Raghunathpur ... 301
				Sitalpur ... 302
				Kuchlaghata ... 306
				Amjhor chotta or
				Daka Amjhor ... 307
				Dhoboni ... 308
				Murko ... 309
				Kuldiha ... 310
				Nakrapahari ... 311
				Rupaghagra ... 453
				Sarulia ... 454
				Bamnisol ... 462
				Saluka ... 463
				Gobindapur ... 464
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhanara ...	Medhupur ... 206
				Gopalpur ... 207
				Chandrachur ... 183
				Asarda ... 184
				Babuidaha ... 185
				Daudi ... 189
				Dulpara ... 188
				Hariagari ... 190
				Dhunaram ... 191
				Phulberia ... 193

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Dhanara ...	Saltora ... 197
				Chilaipara ... 203
				Lawpara ... 204
				Kukrajora ... 205
				Duli ... 209
				Rampara ... 210
				Kumramohan ... 211
				Kharkasuli ... 215
				Benasuli ... 218
				Baharaboni ... 219
				Katuldaha ... 220
				Tikarpara ... 225
				Mamuria ... 226
				Thakurabard
				Puralkhan ... 227
				Salboni ... 228
				Mohanpur ... 229
				Nischintipur ... 230
				Dumurtor ... 233
				Gobardaha ... 235
				Chandpara ... 181
				Benasuli ... 186
				Kheruadanga ... 198
				Akhapal.
				Banskona.
				Barapal.
				Jadabpur ... 196
				Joybinda.
				Pachhala.
				Panchmauli.
				Pechekula.
				Pachua.
				Sahajpur.
				Ragunathpur.
				Bandsol ... 216
				Bahila ... 187
				Ramaibenda ... 178
				Bochaberia ... 179
				Sasdeha ... 180
				Gopalpur ... 182
				Pihahuli ... 192
				Kanalikadam ... 194
				Kanali Narsing ... 195
				Gangapura ... 199
				Kadamdibi ... 202
				Bansuli ... 208
				Gopinathpur ... 212
				Jorapal ... 213
				Piradua ... 214
				Prasadpur ... 217
				Batpati ... 221
				Kukri ... 222
				Dublapur ... 224
				Gobindasol ... 231
				Kuchabad ... 232
				Raghusol ... 234
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gargaria ...	Maynaband ... 243
				Dewli ... 499
				Taldihi ... 249
				Bamandihi ... 241
				Parulia ... 250

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Raipur ...	Gargaria ...	Rusunia ...	252
				Gargaria ...	254
				Jompara ...	255
				Raghunathpur ...	257
				Simlagarh ...	484
				Totuldanga ...	473
				Dangarpara ...	471
				Ampara ...	477
				Sitarampur ...	478
				Pelia ...	479
				Akra ...	480
				Nibra ...	482
				Indabinda ...	483
				Makarkol ...	489
				Belapal ...	492
				Pachira Bara ...	496
				Thakurbari ...	497
				Majura ...	502
				Jhilabani ...	485
				Hukula ...	490
				Bansberia ...	491
				Jutgarh ...	223
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur ...	Dharampur ...	275
				Arazi Raghunathpur ...	256
				Deogaon ...	259
				Chautara ...	260
				Bikrampur ...	261
				Chautari ...	264
				Khapuikurali ...	265
				Jamsol ...	267
				Balgora ...	269
				Bandasol ...	272
				Hijli ...	273
				Ghurigajar ...	274
				Jetpara ...	276
				Kadma ...	476
				Hatbari ...	456
				Kardanga ...	457
				Baragora ...	459
				Bhadkundu ...	460
				Asanjhor ...	461
				Kesya ...	465
				Bhaluk-khulia ...	466
				Khayarpahari ...	467
				Chotogara ...	468
				Asna ...	469
				Jhatsol ...	470
				Jhantipahari ...	471
				Chingra ...	475
				Hiranghi ...	262
				Sakri ...	472
				Dukhdangh ...	458
				Kalabedia ...	268
				Goda Garah.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Simlapal	Machatora ...	Golbathan ...	1
				Handula ...	2
				Kapaskheria ...	92
				Kaindberia ...	93
				Kundaria ...	94
				Ramsale ...	95

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Machatora ...	Mamarkol ... 96
				Brindabanpur ... 97
				Sarasbakra ... 98
				Sobhrajpur ... 99
				Tamaklapal ... 105
				Joginghati ... 112
				Bagsitali ... 113
				Sonakkanda ... 114
				Tapabad ... 115
				Jirabad ... 116
				Banskanali ... 117
				Bhaluka ... 118
				Jharja ... 119
				Uparsole ... 120
				Ghoradhara ... 121
				Malial ... 122
				Kanalidihi ... 123
				Machatora ... 124
				Kendua ... 125
				Deuli ... 126
				Mayurkhunia ... 127
				Bansi ... 128
				Dhansol ... 129
				Keshrathi ... 130
				Barapur ... 131
				Hatuigoria ... 132
				Dhadki ... 133
				Kamla ... 134
				Susunia ... 135
				Kansachera ... 136
				Sitarampur ... 137
				Kaharanbankati ... 138
				Mumaliali ... 139
				Khumkihor ... 141
				Amakunda ... 142
				Kanalibara ... 143
				Koldangra ... 144
				Baneswartapal ... 145
				Golokpur ... 146
				Baramesa ... 147
				Purulia ... 164
				Jamkoria ... 165
				Godarpal ... 166
				Tentulia ... 300
				Sukhlabad ... 301
				Benidoba ... 302
				Bhaduldoba ... 303
				Taldiha ... 304
				Susunia ... 305
				Kanalikora ... 306
				Kanalichhota ... 307
				Chauldana ... 140
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Parsala ...	Kadamara ... 11
				Pukhuria ... 12
				Madhabpur ... 13
				Ghaghuria ... 14
				Nauabadi ... 15
				Andharbona ... 16
				Nundaha chhota ... 17
				Baranimdiha ... 18
				Akurbandh ... 19

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thans.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Parsala ...	Rajabandh ... 20 Ghorakata ... 21 Khamra ... 22 Kalapathar Bar-wadhara. ... 23 Khokrakandar ... 24 Kakarpahari ... 25 Tuskutri ... 26 Hansapathar ... 27 Kolsuli ... 28 Bhalkmundi ... 29 Betjhorla ... 30 Tamram ... 31 Ghoriaghata ... 32 Khorika ... 33 Banduabad ... 34 Bankata ... 53 Mayna ... 54 Maynakhap ... 55 Namahar ... 56 Kamarsol ... 57 Parsola ... 58 Golokpur ... 59 Ramgarh ... 60 Kamarsole ... 61 Sealjora ... 62 Hariaktora ... 63 Kaminbandh ... 108 Kharjore ... 109 Khardakkam ... 110 Kolsoli ... 111 Mahatola ... 3 Matialdoba ... 4 Kherigoria ... 5 Kherikhan ... 6 Bhogtarban ... 7 Lakhmitapal ... 8 Budhadhara ... 9 Paripathar ... 10
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur ...	Beriberia ... 167 Patharchara ... 177 Hunuman Bakra. ... Hamagori ... 178 Bindarpal ... 179 Mautola ... 180 Doghoria ... 181 Ghalgoda ... 182 Jorsha ... 183 Kelagara ... 184 Bardi ... 185 Ghasdanga ... 186 Darpani ... 187 Kaniara ... 188 Belgoria ... 189 Madhabpur ... 190 Bhathagari ... 191 Dhobakori ... 192 Sarasbakra ... 194 Telabari ... 201 Katijuri ... 202

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Bikrampur ...	Naniabad ... 203 Lakrakandi ... 204 Hatiagoria chhota ... 205 Hatiagoria bara ... 206 Ghorakata ... 207 Patharkata ... 208 Malatibad ... 209 Bhundraban ... 210 Makarkole bara ... 211 Makarkole chota ... 212 Khuliabati ... 213 Harintali ... 214 Bandagal ... 215 Krishnapur ... 216 Garakata ... 217 Bikrampur ... 218 Korapara ... 219 Pukhuria ... 220 Birsingpur ... 221 Kumardoba ... 222 Anandpur ... 223 Tentulchita ... 224 Molonia ... 225 Parulia ... 226 Satkhulia ... 227 Kandardi ... 228 Buchagoria bara ... 229 Talda ... 230 Buchagoria chhota ... 231 Bandardola ... 232 Guptapur ... 235 Asanbani ... 236 Kallachia ... 251 Dhabani ... 252 Ladua ... 253 Nauadi ... 254 Kamardoba ... 255 Metiar ... 256 Sirsa ... 257 Ashua ... 258 Tilabani ... 259 Kalyan ... 260 Suknidhan ... 261 Ambakra ... 262 Kadanbandh ... 263 Kantasole ... 264 Nimaipur ... 265 Kalabati ... 266 Bhangaband ... 267 Jhantisa har ... 295
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dubrajpur ...	Khamardang ... 233 Gururgara ... 234 Manipur ... 237 Sureshdanga ... 238 Kushtora ... 239 Aigara ... 240 Sainiyakra ... 241 Yakra Chhota ... 242 Yakra Bara ... 243 BanSHIPur ... 244

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Bankura ...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Dubrajpur ...	Hatikhal ...	245
				Khoirgara ...	246
				Majura ...	247
				Kashikocha ...	248
				Ghusthuni ...	249
				Suknikhal ...	250
				Susunia ...	268
				Hatibari ...	269
				Saldanga ...	270
				Raiband ...	271
				Gobindapur ...	272
				Dhangori ...	273
				Kulgaon ...	274
				Kamla ...	275
				Dumulia ...	276
				Paipal ...	277
				Lakshmipal ...	333
				Nutangram ...	334
				Jhumka ...	335
				Kadamdihi ...	336
				Madaria ...	337
				Bijli ...	341
				Bagan ...	342
				Petabakra ...	343
				Housi and Gausi ...	344
				Satsagara ...	345
				Chenupara ...	346
				Ghurghuria ...	347
				Chandpur Bara ...	348
				Karangakhoria ...	349
				Saldanga ...	350
				Dubrajpur ...	351
				Ghograkhulia ...	352
				Amghata ...	353
				Yarka Jambani ...	354
				Krishnabati ...	355
				Chandpur Chhota ...	356
				Beniasole ...	357
				Putadoba ...	358
				Bagladaha ...	359
				Ramnagar ...	360
				Nekratapal ...	361
				Kundargara ...	362
				Kurchitapal ...	363
Do. ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Mandalgram	Raniara ...	324
				Rangamati ...	325
				Bhadua ...	328
				Patharbati ...	339
				Banglakul ...	340
				Dhuliapur ...	364
				Hariharpur ...	365
				Domsal ...	366
				Khamnamonda ...	367
				Jamberia ...	368
				Baduacha ...	369
				Mohanpur ...	370
				Utisole ...	371
				Blutakhal ...	372
				Chakrasole ...	373
				Dangarpara ...	374
				Panipara ...	375

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Mandalgram	Singarkundi ... 376 Kalibata ... 377 Kusumbi ... 378 Kutra ... 379 Yakra ... 380 Simlapal ... 381 Charkanghata ... 382 Bhutsahar Chhota ... 383 Kiakunda ... 384 Bandisole ... 385 Bhutsahar Bara ... 386 Arra ... 387 Kuchakan ... 388 Karkota ... 389 Simulbakra ... 390 Seharli ... 391 Bandiara ... 392 Mandalmura ... 393 Dighari ... 394 Tiorpara ... 395 Maliadaha ... 396 Banpur ... 397 Patharkhamar ... 400 Sarsa ... 398 Ranihal ... 399 Angaria ... 403 Mahutapal ... 401 Khandiara ... 402 Shyampur ... 404 Pachapathar ... 405 Bamunpathri ... 406 Barakhulia ... 407 Susunidoba Bak- rampur ... 408 Keotdhara ... 409 Kushbakra ... 410 Beoncha ... 411 Srirampur ... 412 Parasol ... 413
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmisagar	Jorka ... 35 Jerabad Jamkanali ... 36 Kumarsol ... 37 Kanalighurgheria ... 38 Sarenga ... 39 Urasol ... 40 Kanali Kamar ... 41 Chakapathar ... 42 Dulalpur ... 44 Beriabati ... 43 Tirra ... 45 Jogidanga ... 46 Shyampur ... 47 Mahespur ... 48 Rasikpur ... 49 Gopalpuikuthi ... 50 Gopalpur ... 51 Jadabpur ... 52 Kumarhir ... 64 Pathargaria ... 65 Baharabandh ... 66 Artagaria ... 67 Natungaria ... 68

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of shana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Lakshmisagar	Agolbandh ... 69 Cherasol ... 74 Lakshisagar ... 75 Thakurgari ... 76 Korki ... 77 Bankipal Chhota ... 78 Banderkanda ... 79 Bhanganadia ... 80 Bhaluk khunia ... 81 Singarpal ... 84 Bishnubati ... 82 Kulmi ... 83 Kajrakanda ... 85 Baithalbat ... 86 Haribakara ... 87 Alakdhara ... 88 Rasbhola ... 89 Guaban ... 100 Ramchandrapur ... 101 Pelikhal ... 102 Kalpathar ... 103 Jopahala ... 104 Doldonia ... 106 Tamaktapal ... 105 Kanali Shyamsun- darpur ... 107 Jamda ... 148 Gopalnagar ... 149 Chunpara ... 150 Rambandh ... 151 Arazi-Ranibandh ... 152 Baurisol ... 156 Mola ... 153 Sakulia ... 155 Kaliatora ... 154 Telaboni ... 157 Natungaon ... 158 Jhagribani ... 159 Bansidanga ... 160 Jhagri ... 161 Algoda ... 162 Bankipal ... 163 Beriberia ... 167 Gotekanali ... 168 Kanali Harihar ... 169 Kanali Ban ... 170 Nadar Pal ... 171 Kheripara ... 172 Kusumkanali ... 173 Jamkuri ... 174 Jagannathpur ... 175 Maidhara ... 193 Bonkôla ... 195 Lalitadhara ... 196 Kunjakuli ... 197 Kadakuli ... 198 Dhadhika ... 199 Kiendugaria ... 200 Baishnabdas Ban- kati ... 70 Hijla Chhota ... 71 Hijla Bara ... 72 Cherasol Chhota... 73 Purulia Bad ... 176

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Bankura...	Sadar ...	Simlapal	Simlapal ...	Rosna ... 278 Koma ... 279 Doldaria ... 280 Bankata ... 281 Arjuna ... 282 Bhalkhunja ... 283 Laikpara ... 284 Sankarikol ... 285 Patgada ... 286 Madhabpur ... 287 Kharigara ... 288 Patamachla ... 289 Dhankhanja ... 290 Chachrabaria ... 291 Kirtania ... 292 Gotra ... 293 Ghugia ... 294 Simlapal Nij ... 296 Bandagal ... 297 Bankul ... 298 Jagannathpur ... 299 Koldoba ... 308 Kusumdangi ... 309 Bagakhulia ... 310 Balrampur ... 312 Pachardoba ... 311 Mast Khal ... 313 Rambani ... 314 Krishnapur ... 315 Goda Bahar ... 316 Dudhiadoba ... 317 Nama Dudhiadoba ... 318 Badagara ... 319 Maulakuda ... 320 Rambandh ... 321 Ramaree ... 322 Jhagra ... 323 Raniara ... 324 Rangamati ... 325 Jamidihi ... 326 Madhupur ... 327 Bhadua ... 328 Mukundapur ... 329 Jalsar ... 330 Lokshmanpur ... 331 Mathurakata ... 332 Brindabanpur ... 338

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish union boards for each of the unions hereby declared and to fix 9 as the number of members of each union board.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that one-third of the members of each union board shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the grounds that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representations of minorities.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 530T.M.—The 8th October 1920.—In notification No. 2365-M., dated the 14th August 1920, appointing certain gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Maniktala Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, *for Muhammad Lutfur Rahman read Munshi Lutfar Rahaman.*

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2281 L.S.G.—The 5th August 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Bengal Village Self-Government Act, 1919 (Bengal Act V of 1919), and after consideration of the views of the Midnapore District Board and the Ghatal Local Board, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that thanas Ghatal, Daspur, Chandrakona and Ramjibanpur in the Ghatal subdivision in the Midnapore district shall be divided into the following local areas, and that every such local area may be declared a union for the purposes of the Act:—

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Ghatal ...	Sultanpur ...	Ranjapur ... 1 Ramchandrapur ... 2 Sultanpur ... 5 Dewanchak ... 6 Soayi ... 7 Balidanga ... 8 Konara ... 9 Srimantapur ... 10
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmanpur	Narayanchak ... 3 Lakshmanpur ... 4 Balarampur ... 11 Amodarkul ... 14 Khasbar ... 15 Joybag ... 16 Irhpara ... 17 Kalisha ... 18

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Ghatal ...	Karan ...	Gobindapur ... 19
				Shyamchak ... 20
				Joykundu ... 21
				Dhasachandpur ... 22
				Kismat Dighol-gram ... 38
				Rahatpur ... 39
				Araji Krishnabati ... 40
				Jadupur ... 41
				Krishnabati ... 42
				Kamdebpur ... 45
				Kuran ... 46
				Prasadchak ... 13
				Udayganj ... 47
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Joykundu ...	Lalkundu ... 34
				Brindabanchak ... 35
				Ajodhyakundu ... 36
				Dirghagram ... 37
				Syamsundarpur ... 63
				Dwandipur ... 62
				Raghunath Kundu ... 58
				Nirmalbazar ... 59
				Rathipur ... 60
				Thakurani chak ... 61
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Banhari Singpur.	Anandapur ... 12
				Baghanala ... 23
				Bonharisingpur... 24
				Mansuki ... 25
				Daulatchak ... 26
				Choulisingpur ... 27
				Ganga Prasad ... 28
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Singpur ...	Birsingha ... 48
				Pathra ... 49
				Kanchia ... 50
				Kuarsaha ... 51
				Arjunari ... 52
				Mamrajpur ... 53
				Khorarsing p u r - uttar ... 54
				Khorarsing p u r - dakshin ... 56
				Gopinathpur ... 55
				Marichya ... 57
				Udoyganja ... 47

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Ghatal ...	Ajabnagar ...	Bheri Balaram Kundu ... 67 Ajabnagar ... 68 Bhangadaha ... 117 Gopalnagar ... 118 Radhakantapur ... 119 Panna ... 120 Mandoria ... 139 Joynagar ... 140 Thabapur ... 141 Ghola ... 142 Haridaspur ... 143 Shilarnajnagar ... 144 Shyampur ... 66 Shibpur ... 69 Balaramgarh ... 70
Do. ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pratappur ..	Srirampur ... 29 Patharchak ... 150 Sripur ... 148 Harisingpur ... 151 Pratappur ... 152 Ratheswarbati ... 153 Harishpur ... 155
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monoharpur	Katan ... 149 Gopemahal Urf- Monaharpur ... 154 Shyamsundarpur ... 156
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radhanagar	Kharika ... 72 Jalsora ... 73 Simulia ... 74 Hemnagar ... 76 Amarpur Raghu- nathpur ... 77 Radhanagar ... 78 Ranirbazar ... 71
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akabpur ...	Nischindipur ... 79 Eyakubpur ... 80 Shampur ... 81 Digba Anandapur ... 82 Alui ... 83 Kushman ... 84 Natook Joykris- napur ... 85

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of maulzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Ghatal ...	Akabpur— (concltd.)	Horekristapur ... 86 Iswarpur ... 87 Harinageria ... 88 Dantiara ... 93
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mulgram ...	Mulgram ... 75 Mobanchak ... 94 Belsor ... 95 Bargabinda ... 115 Baranandi ... 116 Dubrajkundu ... 121 Mondorpur ... 122 Kanakpur ... 123 Islampur ... 130 Gangadaspur ... 132 Singchak ... 133 Narainpur ... 134 Maharajpur ... 135 Anandapur ... 136 Bengral Mugral... 137 Dharmapur ... 138
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mohanpur ...	Mohanpur ... 89 Kharigerya ... 90 Srirampur ... 91 Kamargerya ... 92 Lochipur ... 96 Chaklachipur ... 97 Chaksadi ... 98 Konarpur ... 99 Kismat Kotalpur 101 Kotalpur ... 102 Khurda Monahar- pur ... 103 Sitalpur ... 129 Malancha ... 131
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dewanchak	Gholshai ... 100 Raghunathpur ... 104 Krishnaballavpur 105 Dewanchak ... 106 Jamira ... 107 Bhagirathpur ... 108 Chouka ... 109 Simulia ... 110 Prasadehak ... 111 Radhaballavpur... 112 Joykrishnapur ... 113 Radhachak ... 114 Kalichak ... 124 Dharampur ... 125 Baruabani ... 126 Hemantapur ... 127 Moshorpur ... 128
Do. ...	Do. ...	Daspur ...	Nimtola ...	Sitakunda ... 42 Raghunathpur ... 51 Simultola ... 52 Sujanagar ... 53 Lowada ... 55 Bellaghata ... 56 Gopinathpur ... 200 Godighat ... 201 Ranapur ... 202

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Daspur ...	Daspur ...	Samsundarpur ... 50 Nunagoda ... 54 Dihl Baliharpur ... 58 Purusottampur ... 59 Daspur ... 60 Mamudpur ... 61 Radhakrishnapur ... 194
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gurli ...	Dihipalsa ... 30 Belberia Gopalnagar ... 35 Pakurdanga ... 36 Anandagarh ... 37 Harirampur ... 38 Gurli ... 39 Rupnaranpur ... 40 Suratpur ... 41 Majlispur ... 43 Khordabistupur ... 44 Dharampur ... 45 Suranarayanpur ... 46 Paltaberia ... 47
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Supa ...	Supapursari ... 1 Baluri ... 2 Simala ... 3 Kantadarja ... 4 Jhariauttar ... 5 Raikundu ... 6 Chandpur ... 7 Singaghal ... 8 Dubrajpur ... 9 Harirajpur ... 10 Jharia Dakhin ... 11 Baramara ... 12 Hajrakundu ... 13 Dhanikola ... 14
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Samat ...	Matiasore ... 15 Kismat Narajole ... 16 Nijnarajole ... 17 Kolyanpur ... 18 Ramdasapur ... 19 Balipota ... 20 Gobrakundu ... 21 Bachhrakundu ... 22 Samat ... 23
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajnagar ...	Hossainpur ... 24 Rajnagar ... 25 Ramdebpur ... 26 Jadupur ... 27 Gokulnagar ... 28 Gopalnagar ... 29
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gobindapur	Jotemuri ... 114 Jotebani ... 115 Nabinbasudebpur ... 116 Srirampur ... 117 Damodarpur ... 118 Gobindapur ... 119 Janardanpur ... 120

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Daspur ...	Gobindapur— (concl'd).	Postanka ... 121 Kittibasapur ... 122 Uttardhankhal ... 123 Dakhindhankhal ... 124 Makrampur ... 125 Abhirampur ... 126 Brindabanpur ... 127 Barkasimpur ... 130 Syedpur ... 131 Godaipur ... 132 Kristanagar ... 133
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Joykristapur	Sayed Karim ... 89 Buzruk Baikun- thapur ... 94 Beharichak ... 92 Balakrout ... 93 Paikanlakshmi ... 95 Nandanpur ... 96 Tatarkhan ... 98 Mirzapur ... 97 Joykristapur ... 102 Balitora ... 103 Anantapur ... 134 Nabinmohespur ... 135 Manikpur ... 136 Rambati ... 91 Patla ... 137 Dharmasager ... 138 Ramchandrapur ... 139 Prasadchak ... 140 Jote Ishab ... 141 Paikan Bualia ... 142 Chaksundar ... 143 Behari Chak ... 144 Dharma ... 145
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sarberia ...	Kismat Kolora ... 99 Sekandari ... 101 Sarberia ... 104 Showlan ... 105 Ratnapur ... 106 Gangaprosad ... 107 Kadirpur Fakir- bazar ... 108 Salampur ... 109 Brahman Basan ... 111 Tatarpur ... 112 Machgeria ... 113 Debkul ... 128 Jagannathbati ... 129
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kolmijote ...	Dadpur ... 31 Paikan Durjadhan ... 32 Kolmijor ... 65 Kunjapur ... 70 Radhanagar ... 110 Kharradha Krishna- pur ... 68 Sultannagar ... 69

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore.	Ghatal ...	Daspur ...	Basudebpur	Chandpur ... 33 Jhumjhami ... 34 Dihichtua ... 48 Rasulpur ... 49 Barasimulia ... 62 Basudebpur ... 63 Baikunthapur ... 64 Khatbaria ... 66 Radhakantapur ... 67 Kisorenagar ... 73
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sagarpur ...	Baidyapur ... 57 Mahabatpur ... 185 Sagarpur ... 192 Majlispur ... 193 Bharatpur ... 195 Ishabpur ... 196 Ramnagar ... 197 Dubrajpur ... 198 Hazraberya ... 209
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gopalpur ...	Gopalpur ... 199 Kotalpur ... 203 Kolagachia ... 204 Khanjapur ... 205 Kamalpur ... 206 Sriramnagar ... 207 Kaigeria ... 208 Jotekanuramgar ... 212
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Udaychak ...	Nabinsimla ... 186 Ghanashambati ... 188 Bistupur ... 189 Ramkristopur ... 190 Jotemoniram ... 191 Khudichak ... 210 Bhagabatipur ... 211 Udaychak ... 215
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhuta ...	Sahachak ... 177 Karunachak ... 181 Makhalpota ... 178 Sridharpur ... 182 Harekristopur ... 183 Baneshwarpur ... 184 Bhuta ... 187
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kalora ...	Samat Beria ... 71 Kalora ... 72 Jotadharpur ... 74 Bar Jalalpur ... 75 Banskhali ... 76 Moheshpur ... 100 Panchberia ... 165 Jalalpur ... 166 Jote Gobordhan ... 167 Chakkisore ... 169 Jotegouranga ... 170 Kalaikunda ... 180

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore.	Ghatal ...	Daspur ...	Goura ...	Basantapur ... 77 Gobindanagar ... 78 Durgapur ... 79 Goura ... 80 Parbatipur ... 87 Nizampur ... 88 Rabidaspur ... 60 Uttar Gobindanagar 164
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sripur ...	Lakhanchak ... 82 Shamchak ... 83 Khaschak ... 84 Jagannathpur ... 85 Sonamui ... 86 Chakbowalia ... 146 Sahapur ... 147 Tiarberia ... 148 Arkhana ... 149 Jote Bishu or Khukurdaha ... 150 Sripur ... 151
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sitapur ...	Lakhyakundu ... 152 Radhaballavchak... 153 Kuchiamuri ... 154 Nabinmanua ... 155 Sitapur ... 235 Kasinathpur ... 236 Gomokpota ... 237 Naranchak ... 238
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Palaspai ...	Rampur ... 81 Palaspai ... 156 Jotekeshab ... 159 Ajura ... 160 Chaksultan ... 163
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Guchati ...	Guchati ... 161 Singchak ... 162 Jote Bhagaban ... 168 Soyla ... 171 Sonakhali ... 172 Tajpur ... 173 Juakhali ... 175 Rana ... 176 Kismatsoyla ... 179
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chaipat ...	Chaipat ... 216 Lanikdipa ... 226 Faridpur ... 227
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Benai ...	Ranichak ... 213 Dariajodhya ... 214 Kaijuri ... 218 Benai ... 219
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dakshinbarh	Bhuara ... 217 Arit ... 220 Naihaty ... 221 Uttarbarh ... 222 Mohishghata ... 223 Daksinbarh ... 224 Alipur ... 225

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manees constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.
Midnapore.	Ghatal ...	Daspur ...	Nischindipur	Joyramchak ... 157 Panchgachia I ... 158 Kelegoda ... 174 Adampur ... 228 Panchgachia II ... 229 Nischintapur ... 230 Jayrampur ... 232
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Joteghanasam	Gourichak ... 231 Satpota ... 233 Bhagwanchak ... 234 Dongabhanga ... 239 Joteghanasam ... 240 Nana Naryanchak 239—248
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kultikri ...	Kultikri ... 241 Muguria ... 242 Chak Dogachia ... 243 Chak Mandaria ... 244 Dudkumra ... 245 Kasiara ... 246 Sribora ... 247
Do. ...	Do. ...	Chandra-kona.	Bhagyabanta-pur.	Nischintapur ... 44 Isnagar ... 45 Kunarpur ... 46 Deulbere ... 47 Mohespur ... 48 Murakata ... 49 Khandanga ... 50 Hurhuria ... 51 Gorgoraghati ... 52 Bankati ... 53 Kshirati ... 54 Bhairabpur ... 55 Metala ... 56 Kamarkhali ... 57 Kasiari ... 58 Dhanyaghor ... 59 Tilara ... 60 Porahari ... 61 Panchora ... 69 Barbila ... 70 Baruia ... 71 Ghoshkira ... 72 Shirsa ... 73 Dhormapota ... 74 Kalla ... 76
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajma Lahiriganj.	Lahiriganj ... 34 Krishnapore ... 35 Sauberia ... 36 Idpur ... 37 Parulya ... 38 Pachami ... 39 Nityanandapur ... 40 Guadanga ... 41 Chasibar ... 42 Chitanyapur ... 43 Khursi ... 75 Barasat ... 133 Bolghota ... 130

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the juri diction list.	
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Chandra-kona.	Rajna Lahari-ganj—concl'd.	Simla ...	131
				Dhaikonda ...	132
				Langalbhangra ...	139
				Akaikhola ...	126
				Gangachya ...	127
				Sripur ...	128
				Radhanagar ...	129
				Rajna ...	142
				Kochgerya ...	144
				Muide ...	145
				Jamdan ...	146
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Basanchora..	Jadabnagar ...	62
				Gossainbundh ...	63
				Homgerya ...	64
				Nilgunj ...	65
				Chhatrogunja ...	67
				Basanchora ...	68
				Karasia ...	77
				Rampur ...	78
				Piardanga ...	79
				Bhalukkunda ...	80
				Prasadpur ...	83
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sitanagar ...	Sitanagar ...	66
				Bachka ...	84
				Baidyana/hipur ...	85
				Bhagabanbati ...	86
				Raghunathgarh ...	87
				Penkale ...	115
				Dalimabaty ...	116
				Harisingpur ...	117
				Tokheda ...	118
				Baikanthapur ...	119
				Narua ...	120
				Chhotoakna ...	122
				Jadupur ...	121
				Bara Akna ...	123
				Krishnakundu ...	124
				Belgeria ...	125
				Sancharpota ...	81
				Siromonipur ...	82
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kuapur ...	Dhamkuria ...	89
				Ramgarh ...	90
				Lalgarh ...	91
				Chanchorber ...	92
				Ranigunj ...	93
				Madhabpur ...	94
				Dhunrabila ...	95
				Dharmapur ...	96
				Lalitaganja ...	97
				Basantapur ...	98
				Bhalajbani ...	101
				Radhaballavpur ...	99
				Bala ...	239
				Radhanagar ...	240
				Pardesipara ...	241
				Kuapore ...	242

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Chandra-kona.	Shyamganja	Kenchkapur ...	234
				Jhankra ...	235
				Jayantipur ...	109
				Monoharganja ...	237
				Shamganja ...	238
				Raila ...	246
				Padua ...	250
				Saura ...	251
				Mamudpur ...	252
				Jhakrasirsa ...	253
				Sirsa ...	270
				Badra ...	243
				Tukuria ...	244
				Dhanijhati ...	245
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bandipur ...	Khalakpore ...	247
				Pinglash ...	248
				Agrapara ...	249
				Brahmankola ...	259
				Bhetakhali ...	260
				Dhanyagachi ...	263
				Kaigeria ...	268
				Bandipur ...	258
				Ghonorampur ...	257
				Bhagirathpur ...	256
				Rajgunja ...	255
				Gangarampur ...	254
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chandur ...	Doyam ...	261
				Chandur ...	262
				Nischintipur ...	264
				Kharakpore ...	365
				Gangcha ...	266
				Paikpara ...	267
				Kelemi ...	269
				Khamarberia ...	272
				Pandua ...	273
				Khanpur ...	274
				Kuldaha ...	284
				Sitarampur ...	285
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Monohorpur	Beraberya ...	225
				Hizli ...	226
				Mathurapur ...	227
				Kasiganja ...	213
				Hiradharpor ...	275
				Phulchak ...	276
				Kamargeria ...	277
				Ekbulpore ...	278
				Dingal ...	279
				Balinagar ...	280
				Patlapore ...	281
				Gopalpore ...	282
				Jadabpur ...	283
				Monoharpore ...	286
				Gamaria ...	287

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of manzars constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list.	
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Chandra-kona.	Jharul ...	Jagannathpur ...	114
				Pirchak ...	113
				Jhalur ...	112
				Arajipirchak ...	111
				Gopinathpur ...	110
				Atgora ...	233
				Srirampore-Atgora ...	232
				Tenpore ...	230
				Kadamtola ...	229
				Nirbhoypur ...	228
				Pirijpur ...	271
				Madanmohanpore ...	236
				Kharsa ...	231
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manikkundu	Gopalpur ...	147
				Kalakori ...	148
				Kalapat ...	149
				Banka ...	150
				Manikkundu ...	151
				Bara ...	208
				Hematpur ...	209
				Kashkuli ...	210
				Bhabanipur ...	211
				Bagpota ...	212
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jara ...	Jara ...	152
				Mahabala ...	153
				Ghola ...	155
				Narayanpur ...	156
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Marh ...	Andhare ...	198
				Nishanchak ...	200
				Nichna ...	201
				Nonadanga ...	202
				Mahmudpur ...	203
				Beladanda ...	204
				Jamira ...	205
				Subudhichak ...	206
				Birbhanpur ...	207
				Marh ...	216
				Ramalchak ...	217
				Moheshpur ...	218
				Gopalpur ...	219
				Parulya ...	222
				Saljhati ...	223
				Mohonpur ...	224
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pursuri ...	Agra ...	177
				Bhobla ...	178
				Beurgram ...	179
				Agarh ...	180
				Pursuri ...	181
				Betagram ...	182
				Satitentul ...	186
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramjiban-pur.	Mangrul ...	Mirerchak ...	173
				Narayanchak ...	174
				Nekrabag ...	175
				Mangrul ...	176
				Amrapat ...	187
				Nilapat ...	188
				Kankabati ...	189
				Shyamkhuri ...	185

Name of District Board.	Name of Local Board.	Name of thana.	Name of union.	Names of mauzas constituting the union, with their numbers in the jurisdiction list
Midnapore	Ghatal ...	Ramjibanpur.	Mangrul —concl'd.	Kshira ... 184 Modanchak ... 183 Lorepur ... 190 Hagra ... 191 Amdhere ... 192 Goalsini ... 193 Gohaldanga ... 199
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Madhabpur	Ramkrishnapur .. 166 Simana ... 171 Panchmohar ... 167 Saoragerya ... 168 Sitasol ... 169 Bhatahar ... 170 Madhabpur ... 172 Arjungerya ... 196 Kashanda ... 197 Tegeryadharmapur ... 154 Belgerya ... 194 Hatpukuria ... 195 Bakcha ... 19 Khejurbani ... 20 Bhandaria ... 21 Kalapat ... 22 Pathra ... 160 Karanji ... 161 Suripuskarui ... 162 Shola ... 163 Harinarayanpur... 164 Tatarpur ... 165
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Srinagar ...	Srinagar ... 27 Daulatpur ... 28 Ramchak ... 29 Bamunia ... 134 Bankanki ... 136 Bashulia ... 135 Parmanandpur ... 137 Maula ... 138 Dogeria Ramchak ... 140 Raska ... 141 Sanpur ... 143
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Laksipur ...	Jagannathpur ... 2 Dianpur ... 3 Chaltabandi ... 4 Balarampur ... 5 Shola I ... 6 Bagchhari ... 7 Gnehure ... 8 Paikmajita ... 9 Sasagerya ... 10 Thakurhati ... 12 Kalyanchak ... 13 Bahadurpur ... 14 Ghola ... 17 Dwarkhola ... 30 Laksipur ... 31 Dhuliadanga ... 32 Shola II ... 33 Indra ... 33

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to establish union boards for each of the unions hereby declared and to fix six as the number of members of each union board.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that one-third of the members of each union board shall be appointed by the District Magistrate on the ground that the electors are inexperienced and that such appointment is necessary for the due representation of minorities.

No. 605T.M.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant by the Corporation of Calcutta to Mr. C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, of combined leave for one year, namely, ordinary privilege leave for three months and thirteen days, additional privilege leave for two months and eighteen days under article 260 of the new leave rules, and the Government of India, Finance Department, order No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and furlough on average salary for four months and ordinary furlough for the remaining period. The leave will take effect from the 29th October 1920, or any subsequent date on which Mr. Gurner may avail himself of it.

2. This cancels notification No. 523T.M., dated the 6th October 1920.

No. 708T.L.S.-G.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (i) and (f) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published with notification No. 2158L.S.-G., dated the 5th September 1918:—

Amendments.

- (1) In the heading above rule 116 *delete* the word “non-official.”
- (2) *For* rule 116 *substitute* the following:—

116. For journeys performed for carrying out the objects of the Local Self-Government Act and subject to the condition that the journeys are undertaken only on the resolution of a District or Local Board at a meeting or at the request of the Chairman in writing—

- (a) Members of District and Local Boards, who are not Government officers, and who do not hold the post of Chairman or Vice Chairman, shall be entitled to draw from the District Fund travelling allowance at the same rates as are admissible under Chapter LII, Civil Service Regulations, in the case of Government officers of the second class. They are not entitled to any allowance for halting. They are entitled to mileage for journey by road or boat, although the distance travelled does not exceed 20 miles, but are not entitled to any allowance for journeys not exceeding five miles.
- (b) Members of District and Local Boards, who are Government officers and who do not hold the post of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, shall be entitled to draw from provincial revenues the travelling allowance admissible to them as Government officers.

NOTE.—The term “Government officers” includes managers of estates under the Court of Wards who are appointed by Government but paid from the estates and whose service counts for pension under the rules of the Civil Service Regulations.

- (3) In the heading above rule 119 *for* the words “official members” *substitute* “official Chairman and Vice-Chairman.”
- (4) *For* rule 119 *substitute* the following:—

119. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of District and Local Boards, who are Government officers, are entitled to draw from provincial revenues the travelling allowance admissible to them as Government officers for journeys performed for the purposes of the Local Self-Government Act.

No. 611T.-M.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 72 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), **Calcutta.** Mr. A. C. Banerji, Barrister-at-Law, has been re-appointed by the Corporation of Calcutta, with effect from the 18th November 1920, to be an Assessor of the Tribunal constituted under the said section for the purpose of performing the functions of the Court in reference to the acquisition of land for the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

No. 520T.—San.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Acts to the areas administered by the following District Boards in the Burdwan Division:—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Birbhum. | 3. Midnapore. |
| 2. Bankura. | 4. Hooghly. |

No. 523T.—San.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Acts to the areas administered by the following District Boards in the Presidency Division:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The 24-Parganas. | 3. Murshidabad. |
| 2. Nadia. | 4. Jessore. |
| 5. Khulna. | |

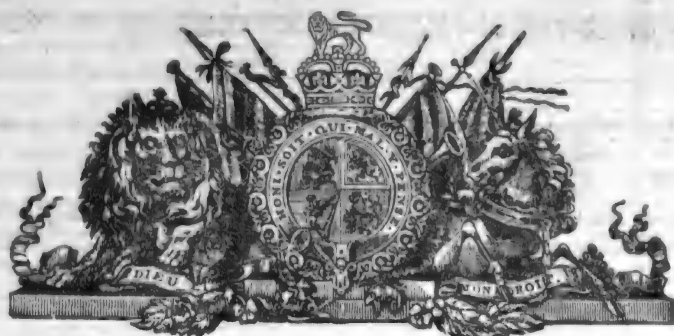
No. 526T.—San.—The 26th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Acts to the areas administered by the following District Boards in the Chittagong Division:—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Chittagong. | 2. Noakhali. |
|----------------|--------------|

No. 529T.—San.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Acts to the areas administered by the following District Boards in the Rajshahi Division:—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Dinajpur. | 5. Pabna. |
| 2. Jalpaiguri. | 6. Malda. |
| 3. Rangpur. | 7. Rajshahi. |
| 4. Bogra. | |

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.



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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 591T.-M.—*The 28th October 1920*—In supersession of notification No. 634T.-M., dated the 13th October 1919, the services of Mr. S. N. Roy, I.C.S., Deputy Chairman, Howrah Municipality, are replaced at the disposal of the Appointment Department with effect from the 1st November 1920, or any subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his appointment under this Government.

**Howrah.
Calcutta.**

No. 601T.-M.—*The 28th October 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 86 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the levy, by the Commissioners of the Satkhira Municipality, in the district of Khulna, under sub-section (1) of section 279 of that Act, of a water-rate within that municipality.

Khulna.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1a) of section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that such water-rate may vary with the distance of houses and lands from the nearest stand-pipe or other source of water-supply.

3. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of the first proviso to section 279 of the same Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that the water-rate shall not be levied upon any house or land within the said municipality, no part of which lies within a radius of 2,640 feet from the nearest stand-pipe or other supply of water available to the public.

No. 603T.-M.—*The 28th October 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Titagarh Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas :—

24-Parganas.

1. Mr. C. L. Thomson.
2. " R. N. Band.
3. " J. W. A. Simpson.
4. " W. Dewar.
5. " W. Henderson.
6. " A. Kirkpatrick.
7. Babu Kristanath Mukharji.
8. " Karunamoy Chattarji.
9. Maulvi Elahi Buksh.
10. Saiyid Mofakharrur Rahman.

No. 603T.M.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Munshi Muhammad Shah Jahan to be a Commissioner of the Jangipur Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, in place of Maulvi Raihanuddin Ahmad, resigned.

No. 614T.M.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to include within the Noakhali Municipality a local area which is contiguous to that Municipality and the boundaries of which are as follows:—

North—By the small khal (Dutter hat khal) which flows westward from the Noakhali khal up to the Local Board lattice-bridge just to the south of Dutter hat.

West—By the Roman Catholic Church road running southward from the said Local Board lattice bridge up to the point at which it meets the northern boundary of mauza Mahabbatpur up to the trijunction point of mauzas Mahabbatpur, Jalial and Badaripur, then westward along the northern boundary of mauza Jalial up to the point where it meets the village path, then southward along the said path up to the Bhowaniganj road, then eastward along the Bhowaniganj road up to the village path just opposite to the Roman Catholic Church, then southward along the said village path up to the Bairagitola road.

South—By the Bairagitola road from the said point running eastward up to the point where it meets the existing municipal limit to the east of the old railway road

East—By the western boundary of the existing municipal area from the said point up to the point where it meets the Noakhali khal, then along the Noakhali khal up to the said Dutter hat khal.

2. The boundaries of the Noakhali Municipality after the inclusion of the said area will be as follows:—

North—The small khal (Dutter hat khal) which flows westward from the Noakhali khal up to the Local Board lattice bridge just to the south of Dutter hat.

West—The Roman Catholic Church road running southward from the said Local Board lattice bridge up to the point at which it meets the northern boundary of mauza Mahabbatpur, then along the north and west boundaries of mauza Mahabbatpur up to the trijunction point of mauzas Mahabbatpur, Jalial and Badaripur, then westward along the northern boundary of mauza Jalial up to the point where it meets village path, then southward along the said path up to the Bhowaniganj road, then eastward along the Bhowaniganj road up to the village path just opposite the Roman Catholic Church, then southward along the said village path up to the Bairagitola road, then along the said Bairagitola road up to the point where it meets the Majumdarpara village path, then towards the south along the said Majumdarpara village path which runs by the eastern bank of Majumdar dighi up to the bank of the Megna river.

South—The Megna river.

East—The village path which runs northward from the bank of the river near Hamid Ali Bhatial's *bari* till it meets the Race Course road, then north-east along the said Race Course road up to the junction of Kalitara and Feni District Board road, then northward along the said Kalitara road up to the point where it meets the cremation ground road, then east along the said cremation ground road up to the point where it meets the municipal trenching ground road, then northward along the trenching ground road up to the point where it meets the silted up Noakhali khal, then along the south, west and north banks of the said silted up khal up to the point where it meets the existing Noakhali khal, then along the left bank of the Noakhali khal till it meets the said Dutter hat khal.

No. 622T.-M.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abdul Aziz to be a Commissioner of the Arambagh Municipality in the district of Hooghly, *vice* Munshi Mosihuddin Ahmad, deceased.

No. 624T.-M.—The 28th October 1920.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Baidyabati Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part VIII of the said Act to the above municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the municipality.

No. 626T.-M.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 241 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and at the request of the Commissioners of the Chandpur Municipality, in the district of Tippera, made at a meeting, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend section 241 of the said Act to the said municipality.

No. 706T.-M.—The 28th October 1920.—The following draft of by-laws, which have been framed by the Commissioners of the Maheshpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the Act, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st December 1920, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

DRAFT BY-LAWS.

BY-LAW No. I.

“No person shall abandon, or let loose or negligently allow to get loose, any cattle on or on to any road. Fine Rs. 10.”

BY-LAW No. II.

“No male person above twelve years of age shall stand on or near, or bathe or wash in, any bathing place which has been reserved by the Commissioners at a meeting for the use of females only. Fine Rs. 10.”

No. 2618T.-M.—The 4th November 1920.—The following draft of an order, which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 15th December 1920, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate, Hooghly, and the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition by the Commissioners of the Arambagh Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within the said municipality with effect from the 1st April 1921.

No. 2620M.—The 4th November 1920.—The following draft of an order which the Governor in Council intends to make under section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), is published for the information of persons likely to be effected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st January 1921, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, before that date, will be duly considered.

Draft.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the imposition by the Commissioners of the Joynagar Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within the said municipality, with effect from the 1st April 1922.

No. 2644M.—The 8th November 1920.—The following draft of a by-law which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Kishoreganj Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as an addition to the by-laws confirmed in notification No. 734T.-M., dated the 2nd November 1916, and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of that Act is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 10th January 1921 and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered.

Draft By-law.

73. No person shall leave any carriage or cart on any road without a person in charge thereof.

Fine Rs. 10; on a second or subsequent conviction Rs. 50.

No. 2622L.S.-G.—The 4th November 1920.—The following draft of a notification which the Governor in Council intends to issue in exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), is published, as required by section 143 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th December 1920, and any objection or suggestion with respect thereto, which may be received by the undersigned before the date will be duly considered.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in Schedule A annexed to the rules made under clauses (g), (l) and (m) of that section and published under Government notification No. 3334L.S.-G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by notifications No. 261T.-L.S.-G., dated the 22nd May 1913, No. 1020L.S.-G., dated the 16th March 1914, and No. 2348L.S.-G., dated the 8th September 1914.

In the said Schedule transfer the name "Chittagong" from grade 1 of class I to grade 3 of class II.

No. 2631L.S.-G.—The 6th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (b) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (1 of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clauses (a) and (b) of notification No. 318T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the whole of the surplus accruing under section 18 of that Act, in the areas under the jurisdiction of the union boards in thanas ^{Kalna, Monteswar and Purbasthali} in the ^{Kalna} subdivision of the district of Burdwan, shall be placed ^{Katwa, Kotugram and Mangolkote} to the credit of the union funds respectively constituted for the said union boards.

No. 2634 L.S.-G.—The 6th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 31 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871), and in modification of the orders contained in clauses (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of notification No. 317 T.M., dated the 16th August 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer to the union boards in thanas ^{Kalna, Monteswar and Purbachali} ~~Katwa, Kotagram and Mangalkote~~ in the ^{Kalna} ~~Katwa~~ subdivision of the district of Burdwan, all the functions of the Magistrate of that district, under Chapters II and III of the said Act, in respect of all pounds within the local areas respectively subject to the jurisdiction of the said union boards.

No. 2638 L.S.-G.—The 8th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885 (Ben. Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased—

(a) to fix 27 as the number of members for the District Board of Dinajpur; and

(b) to direct that the Local Boards in the district of Dinajpur shall elect members of the District Board of Dinajpur as follows:—

Sadar	...	...	...	7
Thakurgaon	...	...	...	6
Balurghat	...	...	...	5

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following number of members for the Local Boards in the district of Dinajpur:—

Local Board.	No. of members.
Sadar	18
Thakurgaon	15
Balurghat	12

3. The following notifications relating to the constitution of the District Board and the Local Boards in the district of Dinajpur are hereby cancelled:—

- (1) Notification, dated the 18th April 1887.
- (2) Paragraph 2 of notification No. 2742 L.S.-G., dated 9th July 1894.
- (3) Notification No. 2665 L.S.-G., dated the 7th August 1900.
- (4) Eastern Bengal and Assam Government notification No. 1693 F., dated the 15th March 1906.
- (5) Notification No. 188 T.—L.S.-G., dated the 20th June 1920, so far as it relates to the fixing of the number of members of the Sadar Local Board.

No. 616 T.-L.S.-G.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules published with notification No. 2158 L.S.-G., dated the 5th September 1918:—

(1) At the end of rule 85 add the following:—

“if the salary of the applicant is Rs. 50 or upwards and in any other case before the Chairman for sanction if he is authorised to sanction pensions by rules of the District Board.”

(2) Delete the words “by the District Board” from the 2nd line in rule 86.

No. 514 T.-San.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 349 C of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Part XIB of the said Act (as so amended) to be in force in the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling.

No. 517T.-San.—The 28th October 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 349D of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (as amended by Bengal Act II of 1914), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that one Sanitary Inspector of the second class shall be appointed by the Kurseong Municipality, in the district of Darjeeling.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 505T.-S in.—The 28th October 1920.—For "Ram Babu's Road and Shakhari-patty Road" in line 15 of notification No. 12T.-M., dated the 21st April 1919, published at page 85 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th idem, read "Ram Babu Road and Chandra Kanta Ghose Road."

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE following return made by the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, is published in compliance with the provisions of clause 2 of section 58 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899:—

Mr. C. F. Hooper, of the firm of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., has been re-elected to represent the Calcutta Trades Association on the Calcutta Corporation.

J. DONALD, *Chairman.*

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, CALCUTTA. *the 6th November 1920.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2653M.—*The 12th November 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9A of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to include within the Sonamukhi Municipality, in the district of Bankura, a local area which is contiguous to that municipality and the boundaries of which are as follows :—

North—A portion of the original southern boundary of the municipality described as jungles following a line commencing from Sapuriadihi on the east and terminating on the Bhedua-Mushla Road on the west.

East—Napuria Thakurband and Sapuriadihi.

South—Southern boundary of B. D. R. Railway.

West—Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Bankura-Burdwan Road.

2. The boundaries of the Sonamukhi Municipality, after the inclusion of the said area, will be as follows :—

North—Sali river, Pirraboni mauza and Kalaberia danga.

South—Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Panagar-Vishnupur Road up to its junction with Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Bankura-Burdwan Road, a part of Bhedua-Mushla Road running from Bankura-Burdwan Road and the southern boundary of the B. D. R. Railway.

East—Napuria Thakurband, Sapuriadihi, old ditches of Kshetramohanpur, Kshetramohanpur and Sali river.

West—Palpukur Jore, Atrap Bazar and Churamanipur.

No. 2655M.—The 12th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

Bankura.

(1) the Sozamukhi Municipality, in the district of Bankura, shall, for the purpose of election of Commissioners, be divided into wards, as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and

(2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of that table:—

Number of ward.	Boundaries.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward.
I	<p><i>North</i>—Sali river</p> <p><i>East</i>—Napuria Thakurband, Sapuriadihi, old ditches of Kshetramohanpur, Kshetramohanpur and Sali river.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Southern boundary of Bankura Damodar River Railway.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Banerjipara road, thana road and Bhedua-Mushla road running from Bankura-Burdwan road.</p>	1
II	<p><i>North</i>—Sali river</p> <p><i>East</i>—Banerjipara road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Bankura-Burdwan road and thana road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Panagarah-Vishnupur road.</p>	2
III	<p><i>North</i>—Pirraboni mauza and Kalaberia danga ...</p> <p><i>West</i>—Palpukur Jore.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Bankura-Burdwan road.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Panagarh-Vishnupur road.</p>	1
IV	<p><i>North</i>—Bankura-Burdwan road</p> <p><i>West</i>—Palpukur Jote and Atrap bazar.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Churamanipur.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Dewanbazar road and Krishnabazar Jore.</p>	1
V	<p><i>North</i>—Bankura-Burdwan road</p> <p><i>East</i>—Bhedua-Mushla road running from Bankura-Burdwan road up to its junction with Bhedua-Mushla road running from Panagarh-Vishnupur road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—Bhedua-Mushla road running from Panagarh-Vishnupur road up to its junction with Bhedua-Mushla road running from Bankura-Burdwan road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Dewanbazar road, Krishnabazar Jote and Churamanipur.</p>	1

2. This cancels notification No. 368M., dated the 15th February 1911.

No. 1041M.—The 11th November 1920.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities' Loans Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Naihati Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, for a loan of Rs. 20,000 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 865-4 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said municipality.

Application from the Commissioners of the Nalhati Municipality for a loan of Rs. 20,000.

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The only normal year being 1918-19. The figure Rs. 7,500 is an estimate.

The normal surplus which may be expected in future, i.e., the difference between the average ordinary income and the average ordinary expenditure calculated on the figures in columns 13 to 15 and 17 to 19, respectively.

Rs. 7,500.

In addition to the details required on the reverse, clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charges of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the municipality has taken or has agreed to take in order to make good the deficiency.</p> | <p>(a) The municipality will levy a water-rate of Rs. 312 per cent.</p> |
| <p>(b) The reserve of taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenue of the municipality.</p> | <p>(b) House-tax may be raised from 6½ to 7½ per cent. Latrine-tax from 4-11 to 7½ per cent. Water tax may be imposed up to 7½ per cent.</p> |
| <p>(c) A statement of all outstanding loans specifying, in respect of such loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable.</p> | <p>(c) A loan of Rs. 5,000 was taken on 1st March 1910 for the purpose the first water distribution pipes. Still to be repaid Rs. 3,109. Annual charges Rs. 375-8-6. No other loan.</p> |
| <p>(d) Any explanation in regard to receipts or expenditure to show the true financial position of the municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.</p> | <p>(d) The house-tax only came into force in 1st April 1917. Previous to this tax on persons was in force.</p> <p>The financial position will improve as soon as the new mills in Kantalpara now in process of construction are completed in two or three years. The increased revenue from this source will be at least Rs. 4,000 with no increase of expenditure.</p> |

No. 2651M.—The 12th November 1920.—In pursuance of section 63, sub-section (7) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911 (Bengal Act V of 1911), as amended by the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1915 (Bengal Act III of 1915), it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of that section, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the plan of proposed public street No. XXXIII (Park Street widening—Wellesley Street to Circular Road) in ward No. 15 of the Calcutta Municipality as notified by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in their notice, dated the 23rd August 1919, published at pages 1459 and 1460, Part 1 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd September 1919, and republished at pages 1492 and 1493 of Part I of the said *Gazette* of the 10th September 1919, subject to the following modifications, namely that :—

- (a) At the Northern Park Street-Circular Road corner the alignment will be broadened to full width of 84 feet between Circular Road and North Park Street Cemetery.
- (b) At the Southern Park Street-Circular Road corner the graveyard corner will be rounded off.
- (c) The road between the two graveyards will be 75 feet wide.

2. The proposed public street will pass through the following Municipal holdings :—

Names of streets.		Number of Municipal holdings.
Rawdon Street	...	1.
Park Street	...	32, 34, 36, 36-1, 38, 40, 44, 46, 48, 52, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127A, 129, 131.
Lower Circular Road	...	10.
Wood Street	...	15.

3. The plan as now sanctioned may be inspected at the office of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

No. 2697M.—The 15th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Bhola Municipality in the district of Bakarganj :—

1. Assistant Surgeon, Bhola, *ex-officio*.
2. Babu Mahendra Chandra Ray Chaudbury.
3. Maulvi Efazuddin Ahmed.
4. „ Nurazzaman.

No. 2698M.—The 15th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 (1) of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola to be Chairman of the Bhola Municipality in the district of Bakarganj.

No. 2706M.—The 16th November 1920.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Bally Municipality, in the district of Howrah, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part VIII of the said Act to the above municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the municipality.

No. 2708M.—The 16th November 1920.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends, in the exercise of the power vested in the local Government by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Uttarpara Municipality, in the district of Hooghly, made at a meeting, to extend the provisions of Part VIII of the said Act to the above municipality, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the municipality.

No. 2710M.—The 16th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maulvi Abul Fazal, B.L., to be a Commissioner of the Madaripur Municipality in the district of Faridpur, *vice* Maulvi Khwaja Abdul Fattah.

No. 2675L.S.G.—The 13th November 1920.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (i) and (t) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council intends to make in the rules published with notification No. 2158L.S.-G., dated the 5th September 1918, is published for the information of persons affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th December 1920, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned before that date will be duly considered

Draft amendment.

Omit clauses (h) and (i) of rule 114.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2724M.—The 18th November 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2) (d) and 62 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I., to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. F. C. French, resigned.

No. 2726M.—The 18th November 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (2) (c) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I., who is a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, to be a member of the General Committee of the Corporation, *vice* Mr. F. C. French, resigned.

No. 2729M.—The 18th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Nalchiti Municipality, in the district of Bakarganj:—

Sub-Registrar, Nalchiti	...	} <i>ex officio.</i>
Sub-Postmaster, "	...	
Tahsildar, Court of Wards	...	

No. 2770-M.—The 19th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Kazi Faziuddin to be a Commissioner of the Azimganj Municipality, in the district of Murshidabad, *vice* Quazi Vilayat Hussain, deceased.

No. 2772-M.—The 19th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Bidhu Bhushan Datta to be a Commissioner of the Brahmanbaria Municipality, in the district of Tippera, in place of Babu Ananda Kishore Datta Roy.

No. 2775-M.—The 19th November 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2) (d) and 62 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Tarak Nath Sadhu Bahadur to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Rai Debendra Chandra Ghose Bahadur, deceased.

No. 2804M.—The 23rd November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Noakhali Municipality in the district of Noakhali, made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of Part VII of that Act to the said Municipality.

No. 1081San.—The 22nd November 1920.—It is hereby notified that under section 5 of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, VIII of 1895, the District Board of Jessore have elected Babu Prokash Chandra Prodhan to be a drainage Commissioner, under the said Act, in respect of the tract forming part of the basin of the Jaboona river situated within the boundaries specified in Government order No. 467L.S.-G., dated the 12th February 1919, published at pages 35-6, part IB, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th February 1919, *vice* Babu Manindra Nath Chatarji.

No. 1083San.—The 23rd November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 351 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Ben. Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following amendments made in the existing by-laws framed by the Commissioners of the Barrackpore Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas and published for information with notification No. 865San., dated the 17th August 1920:—

Amendments.

(1) After the main heading "By-laws" and before the sub-heading "*Regulating the conduct of business in the meeting*" insert the following:—

"Definition.

A1. In these by-laws—

(1) 'Carriage' includes also a motor car."

(2) Under the sub-heading "*Regulating traffic in the streets*" after by-law 37, insert the following:—

"37A. No cart shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, carry on any road a load in excess of twenty maunds.

The penalty for infringement shall be a fine not exceeding Rs. 10."

No. 1076San.—The 20th November 1920.—Under rule 7 of the Local Authorities' Loans Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, it is hereby notified for general information that the Governor in Council intends to sanction the following application from the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality for a loan of Rs. 15,165 from Government, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and repayable in forty equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 656 each, unless good reasons are shown to the contrary within one month from the date of the publication of this notification within the said municipality.

Application from the Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality for a Loan of Rs. 15,165 for the Improvement of the Waterworks, Dacca.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LOCAL BODY.											
REPAYMENT OF LOAN.			REVENUE (DETAILS OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).			EXPENDITURE (DETAILS OF THE PRECEDING THREE YEARS).			REMARKS.		
The amount which it is proposed to borrow.			The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.			The law or laws under which the aid fund or funds is or are levied, received or paid.			The work or works for which the loan is required and the estimate of the cost thereof.		
The period for which the loan is required.			The rate of interest at which it is proposed to borrow.			The number of instalments in which the loan should be taken.			The amount of each instalment.		
The date proposed for repaying each.			The number of instalments in which the loan is repayable and the dates of payment thereof.			Amount for each instalment.			Amount for—		

In addition to the details required on the reverse clear information should be given below under the following heads:—

(a) If the ordinary surplus is insufficient to meet the charge of the proposed loan, the particular steps which the municipality has taken, or has agreed to take, in order to make good the deficiency.

(a) Particulars have been explained in the forwarding letter No. 912, dated 1st 8th July 1920.

(b) The reverse of the taxation or other possible means of increase in the revenues of the municipality.

(b) After the completion of the waterworks improvement, fee for house connection will be increased.

(c) The statement of all outstanding loans specifying, in respect of each loan, the date when taken, the purpose (very briefly), the amount, the annual charges involved, and the amount still payable.

(c)

Outstanding loan and how loan payable.	Purpose of loan.	When taken instalments paid.	Balance outstanding on 31st March 1920.
			Rs. A. P.
1. Loan of Rs. 1,25,000, from Government payable in 50 half-yearly instalments.	Waterworks improvements and extension.	Taken in 1892-90, half-yearly instalments Rs. 3,316-14-8.	10,953 15 8
2. Loan of Rs. 75,000 from Government payable in 40 half-yearly instalments.	Conservancy improvements, construction of tram lines, etc.	On 5th November 1908 Rs. 25,000, on 5th December 1908 Rs. 50,000, half-yearly Rs. 2,107-9-5.	57,048 7 11
3. Loan of Rs. 3,00,000 from Government payable in 40 half-yearly instalments.	Waterworks remodeling and extension.	On 6th January 1910 Rs. 1,00,000, on 9th February 1910 Rs. 1,00,000, half-yearly Rs. 7,211-1-7.	1,19,549 0 0
4. Loan of Rs. 20,000 from Government payable in 40 half-yearly instalments.	Improvement of conservancy, tram line.	On 13th September 1911, half-yearly, Rs. 731-11.	13,862 3 11
5. Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 from Government payable in 40 half-yearly instalments.	For waterworks improvements.	On 1st March 1916, half yearly Rs. 4,328-3-0.	94,451 8 6
6. Loan of Rs. 1,06,000 from Government payable in 40 half-yearly instalments.	Iditto	On 15th March 1919, half-yearly, Rs. 4,565-13.	1,03,146 3 2

(d) Any explanation in regard to receipts and expenditure to show the true financial position of the municipality when such position is otherwise than the ordinary surplus would indicate.

(d) Particulars have been explained in the forwarding letter No. 912, dated 1st 8th July 1920.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2835 M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 367, sub-section (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm in the form shown below the following declaration submitted by the Corporation of Calcutta under that section:—

“In the localities specified below the erection of huts will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee:—

- (1) Within a depth of 55 feet from both frontages of the proposed Public Street No. I (Beadon Street to Shambazar Street) of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta the plan of which was sanctioned in Government notification No. 1311 M., dated the 17th July 1917, published at page 200 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem.
- (2) Within a depth of 55 feet from both frontages of the proposed Public Street No. IX (Shambazar Street to Galif Street) of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta the plan of which was sanctioned in Government notification No. 1267 M., dated the 10th July 1917, published at page 193 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem.”

No. 2837 M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 367 sub-section (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm in the form shown below the following declaration submitted by the Corporation of Calcutta under that section:—

“In the following streets the erection of buildings of the warehouse class will be allowed subject to the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act 1899, relating to such buildings:—

District No. II.

1. Lyons Range.
2. Swallow Lane.

District No. IV

3. Moyerpore Lane.”

No. 2839M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 367, sub-section (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899 (Bengal Act III of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm in the form shown below the following declarations submitted by the Corporation of Calcutta under that section :—

I.—In the streets or portions of streets specified below the elevation and construction of the frontage of all masonry buildings hereafter erected or re-erected shall in respect of their architectural features be such as the General Committee may consider suitable to the locality :—

Alipore Road.	Harish Mookherjee Road.
Alipore Park North.	Harrison Road.
Do. do. South.	Halliday Street.
Do. do. East.	Hare Street.
Do. do. West.	Hastings Street.
Alipore Lane.	Hazra Road. (Between Kalighat
Amherst Street.	Bridge and Panditia Road.)
Armenian Street.	Humayun Place.
Albert Road.	Hungerford Street.
Auckland Place.	Harrington Street.
Auckland Square.	Judge's Court Road.
Ballyganj Circular Road.	Koilaghat Street.
Ballyganj Store Road.	Kyd Street.
Ballyganj Park.	Lansdowne Road.
Beadon Street.	Lower Chitpur Road.
Belvedere Road.	Lower Circular Road.
Bentinck Street.	Lovelock Street.
Bhowanipore Road.	Lal Bazar Street.
Bowbazar Street.	Lee Road.
Bankshall Street.	Lyons Range.
British Indian Street.	Lindsay Street.
Bertram Street.	Loudon Street.
Circular Garden Reach Road	Little Russell Street.
(East of Docks).	Machua Bazar Street.
Cornwallis Street.	Mangoe Lane.
Cotton Street.	Mission Row.
College Street.	Middleton Street.
Central Avenue.	Middleton Row.
Canning Street.	Moir Street.
Clive Ghat Street.	Nimtolla Ghat Street.
Clive Row.	Old Ballyganj Road.
Clive Street.	Old China Bazar Street.
Charnock Place.	Old Court House Street.
Council House Street.	Old Post Office Street.
Chowringhee Place.	Outram Street.
Chowringhee Road.	Park Street.
Corporation Place.	Pretoria Street.
Corporation Street.	Palit Street.
Camac Street.	Raja Dinendra Street.
Durmatollah Street.	Royal Exchange Place.
Dalhousie Square.	Radha Bazar Street.
Diamond Harbour Road.	Royd Street.
Elgin Road.	Rawdon Street.
Esplanade Row, East and West.	Rowland Road.
Elliot Road.	Rawdon Square.
Elysium Row.	Robinson Street.
Earle Street. (The portions facing	Ripon Street.
Square.)	Russell Street.
Fairlie Place.	Ritchie Road. (The portion facing
Free School Street.	Maddox Square.)
Garden Reach Road.	Russa Road, North and South.
Grey Street. (Between Cornwallis	Shambazar Bridge Road.
Street and Upper Chitpore Road.)	Strand Road, North and South.
Government Place.	Sudder Street.
Grant Street.	Short Street.

Sunny Park.
Sterndale Road.
Tara Chand Dutt Street.
Theatre Road.
Upper Chitpur Road.
Upper Circular Road.
Upper Wood Street.
Victoria Terrace.

Valmick Street.
Wellington Street.
Waterloo Street.
Wellesley Place.
Wood Street.
Wellesley Street.
Woodburn Park Road.
Zacaria Street.

II.—Within a depth of 55 feet from both frontages of the streets or portions of streets and in the localities specified below the erection or re-erection of huts will not be allowed without the special permission of the General Committee:—

Amherst Street.
Alipore Lane.
Alipore Road (from Zeerut Bridge to Burdwan Road).
Alipore Park North.
Do. do. South.
Do. do. Road.
Do. do. do. East.
Do. do. do. West.
Beadon Street.
Bullay Street.
Bhola Nath Sen Lane.
Bripodas Street.
Bentinck Street.
Bowbazar Street.
Ballygunge Circular Road.
Ballygunge Stone Road.
Bhowanipore Road.
Belvedere Road.
Ballygunge Park.
Burdwan Road.
Cornwallis Street.
Cotton Street.
College Street.
Central Avenue.
Circular Garden Reach Road (East of Docks).
Cooper Street.
Chowringhee Road.
Chetla Central Road.
Dhurrumtola Street.
Diamond Harbour Road.
Elgin Road.
Earle Street.
Grey Street (between Cornwallis Street and Upper Chitpur Road).
Harrison Road.
Halliday Street.
Haris Chatterjee Street.
Hastings Park Road.
Ismail Madan Lane.
Judge's Court Road.

Kanai Seal Street.
Kali's Temple Road.
Lower Chitpur Road.
Lower Circular Road.
Lansdowne Road.
Lee Road.
Lovelock Street.
Lower Rawdon Street.
Mohon Lal Street.
Mandir Street.
Moharani Surnomoyee Road.
Nanda Kisore Street.
Nimtola Ghat Street.
Nawab Baduriddin Street.
Old Ballygunge Road.
Pal Street.
Palit Street.
Raja Dinendra Street (excepting the portion occupied by the filled-up Nandan Bagan tanks).
Ram Mohon Roy Road.
Raj Mohon Street.
Russa Road, North and South.
Rowland Road.
Ritchie Road.
Shambazar Bridge Road.
Shamlall Street.
Sovabazar Street.
Strand Road.
Surtibagan Street.
Syed Sally Lane.
Sterndale Road.
Sunny Park.
Sambhunath Pandit Street (between Russa Road, North, and Harish Mukerjee Road).
Tara Chand Dutt Street.
Upper Chitpur Road.
Valmick Street.
Wellington Street.
Woodburn Park Road.
Zacaria Street.

The whole of Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

No. 2867 M.—The 27th November 1920.—The following draft of a notification which the Governor in Council intends to issue in exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 2 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), is published, as required by the second proviso to that section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th January 1921, and any objection or suggestion with regard thereto which may be received by the undersigned from any ratepayer or inhabitant of the Sherpur Municipality before that date will be duly considered.

Draft notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 2 of the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, all the provisions of the said Act except sub-section (1) of section 6.

No. 2815M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Williamson to be a Commissioner of the Titagarh Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Mr. W. Henderson, resigned.

No. 2817M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Munshi Shafatulla to be a Commissioner of the Krishnagar Municipality, in the district of Nadia, *vice* Munshi Amiruddin Panjabi, resigned.

No. 2822M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Khatra Mohan Roy to be a Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, *vice* the Hon'ble Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, resigned.

No. 2826M.—The 26th November 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Babu Arjun Das Agarwala to be a Commissioner of the Kushtia Municipality, in the district of Nadia, in place of Babu Sarada Kanta Saha, deceased.

No. 2887M.—The 27th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 85 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), read with section 22 of the Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899 (Bengal Act I of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel notification No. 315T.M., dated the 6th June 1917, sanctioning the imposition by the Commissioners of the Serajganj Municipality, in the district of Pabna, of a rate on the annual value of holdings situated within that municipality.

No. 2889M.—The 29th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, under section 23 of that Act, electing Rai Kripa Nath Dutt Bahadur to be Chairman of that municipality.

No. 2891M.—The 29th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Bengal Municipal (Slaughterhouses and Meat-markets) Act, 1865 (Bengal Act VII of 1865), and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality made at a meeting, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Darjeeling Municipality.

No. 2893M.—The 29th November 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of section 59 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the resolution passed by the Commissioners of the Tangail Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, under section 27 of that Act, electing Babu Lalit Kumar Neogi to be their Chairman, *vice* Babu Jogendra Nath Mazumdar, on leave.

No. 2868M.—*The 27th November 1920.*—The following draft of by-laws, which the Governor in Council proposes to make for the **Mymensingh** Sherpur Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 71 of the Calcutta Hackney-Carriage Act, 1919 (Bengal Act I of 1919), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 20th January, 1921, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned before that date, through the District Magistrate, will be duly considered.

DRAFT BY-LAWS UNDER SECTION 71(1) OF THE CALCUTTA, HACKNEY-CARRIAGE ACT, 1919 (BENGAL ACT I OF 1919) FOR THE SHERPUR MUNICIPALITY IN THE DISTRICT OF MYMENSINGH.

Appointment and duties of the Registering Officer.

1. Every hackney-carriage in the Sherpur Municipality shall be annually registered by a Registering Officer who shall be appointed for the purpose by the Municipal Commissioners and who shall keep a register in which he shall enter the class and number assigned to every hackney-carriage.

Qualification of Drivers.

2. Every person applying for a driver's license shall be required to satisfy the Registering Officer:—

- (a) that he knows how to drive and control horses and is in all respects a fit person for such employment,
- (b) that he has a thorough knowledge of the rates and fares prepared by the Commissioners; and
- (c) that he knows the rules of the road and the signals used by drivers, police and municipal servants.

3. Licenses for hackney-carriage drivers and bearers of palanquins will be in different forms. There shall be attached to each license in such a manner as the Commissioners may prescribe, a list of fares according to distance and time, to be prepared under the authority of the Commissioners and the thumb mark of the driver. The list of fares shall be supplied free of cost to every driver or bearer.

4. Every driver of a hackney-carriage or bearer of a palanquin shall carry with him and produce when called upon to do so by any police officer or by municipal authority or by any municipal servant or by his fare, his license with the list of fares.

5. No hackney-carriage driver shall drive with his feet in any other position than on the foot board of the vehicle, nor shall he muffle up his face and head in such manner as might endanger the proper driving of his vehicle.

6. No hackney-carriage driver shall be allowed to drive any licensed hackney-carriage or carriages other than those specified on his license without the permission of the Registering Officer.

7. The drivers and attendants of hackney-carriages and bearers of palanquins shall be neat and clean in their habits and clothings.

Descriptions of horses, carriages and palanquins.

8. No horse shall be used to draw a hackney-carriage unless it has been passed by the Registering Officer and no horse shall be passed unless it is:—

- (a) not less than 13 hands high if intended to be used in a pair in a first class hackney-carriage;
- (b) not less than 14·2 hands high if intended to be used singly in a first class hackney-carriage;
- (c) not less than 12 hands high if intended to be used in a pair in a 2nd class hackney-carriage;
- (d) not less than 14 hands high if intended to be used singly in a 2nd class hackney-carriage;

- (e) not less than 11·2 hands high if intended to be used in a pair in a 3rd class hackney-carriage;
- (f) not less than 13·2 hands high if intended to be used singly in a 3rd class hackney-carriage;
- (g) thoroughly broken to harness;
- (h) free from infectious or contagious disease; and
- (i) sufficiently sound and strong for constant hard work.

9. The harness shall be black in colour, of decent appearance, strong and in good repair; rope traces may be used, provided they be covered with leather. No string fastening will be allowed.

10. **First class hackney-carriages**—Shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the commissioners:—

	Ft.	in.
Width of seats	3	4
Breadth of front seat	1	4
„ „ rear seat	1	6
Height of seat from floor without cushions ...	1	2
Height of roof from the seats without cushions ...	3	10
Height of back rest of hind seat	2	4
Thickness of cushion	0	3
Height of back rest of front seat	1	4
Width between seats	1	10
Height of bottom of well from the ground ...	1	8
Height of steps from ground	0	10
Diameter of front wheels	2	8
„ „ back „	3	6

Provided that hackney-carriages held by the commissioners to have been in existence before the issue of these by-laws may, if the commissioners think fit, be exempted from conforming to these dimensions.

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking, and shall be protected by properly fitted splash boards. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order and all iron work must be strongly put together.

The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean. The hood and apron shall be made of strong leather and shall be so fitted as to make the carriage water-tight.

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark green with plain yellow or gold lining; the hood and apron shall be painted black. The doors shall close well and shall not rattle. All iron work shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a thoroughly good pair of lamps and each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window shall be visible from a point ten yards in rear of the centre of the vehicles.

11. **Second class hackney-carriages (phaeton type).**—The same measurement as those prescribed for first class hackney-carriages, but of lighter make:

Provided that hackney-carriages held by the commissioners to have been in existence before the issue of these by-laws may, if the commissioners think fit, be exempted from conforming to these dimensions.

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred or iron-tyred strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking, and shall be protected by properly fitted splash boards. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order and all iron work must be strongly put together.

The linings and cushions shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean. The hood and apron shall be made of strong leather and shall be so fitted as to make the carriage water-tight.

The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark blue with plain red lining. The hood and apron shall be painted black. The doors shall close well and shall not rattle. All iron work shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point ten yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

12. **Second class hackney-carriages (not being of phaeton type)**—shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the commissioners:—

	Ft.	In.
Width of seats	3	4
Breadth of seats	1	6
Height of seats from floor without cushions.	1	2
Thickness of cushions ..	0	3
Height of roof from seats without cushions	3	10
Width between seats	1	10
Height of bottom of well from ground ...	1	8
Height of steps from ground ...	0	10
Diameter of front wheels ...	2	6
„ „ back „ ...	3	6

The wheels shall be rubber-tyred or iron-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order. The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean. The doors shall close well. The windows, venetians and blinds shall not rattle, but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower them. The roof shall be water-tight. The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted dark blue with thin red lining. All iron work shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the windows is visible from a point ten yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

13. **Third class hackney-carriages** shall conform to the following dimensions and be of a pattern fixed by the commissioners:—

	Ft.	In.
Width of seats	3	0
Breadth of seats	1	6
Height of seats from floor without cushions.	1	2
Thickness of cushions	0	3
Height of roof from seats without cushions	3	10
Width between seats	1	10
Height of bottom of well from ground ...	1	8
Height of steps from ground ...	0	10
Diameter of front wheels ...	2	6
„ „ back „ ...	3	6

The wheels shall be iron-tyred, strong and sound so as to run true and without rattling or shaking. The springs and axles shall be in perfect order. The lining and cushions shall be clean and in good condition and the inside of the carriage perfectly clean.

The doors shall close well. The windows, venetians and blinds shall not rattle, but shall work easily and shall have proper catches to raise and lower down. The roof shall be water-tight. The body, wheels and shafts of the carriage shall be painted chocolate with plain yellow lining. All iron work shall be painted black.

Each carriage must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point ten yards in rear of the centre of the vehicle.

14. There shall be one-class of **palanquins** of a pattern fixed by the commissioners.

The body of the palanquin shall be sound and clean properly secured. The doors shall close well, work easily and shall not rattle and shall have proper catches to open and shut them. The body and pole shall be painted dark blue with thin red lining. All iron work shall be painted black.

Every palanquin must have a good pair of lamps. Each lamp shall have a red glass window in the back and shall be so placed that the light from the window is visible from a point ten yards in the rear of the centre of the vehicle.

Identification of horses.

15. Every horse passed by the Registering Officer shall be branded on both forehoofs in the following manner:—

- (1) the registered number as shown in the "Register of horses" on the off forehoof;
- (2) the year of registration on the near forehoof.

16. It shall be compulsory for the owner to produce the horse before the Registering Officer at the end of every three months to be rebranded without being sent for.

17. Licenses for horses will be in different forms according to the class in which they are registered.

Classes of Hackney-Carriages and Palanquins.

18. Hackney-carriages shall be of three classes and of pattern fixed by the Commissioners and of the dimensions and colours prescribed by by-laws Nos 10 to 13.

19. There shall be one class of palanquins of a pattern fixed by the Commissioners and of the dimensions and colour prescribed by by-law No. 14.

20. Every licensed hackney-carriage and palanquin shall be distinctly marked on its panels and on the inside with the registered number and the number of the class to which it belongs, the figures to be not less than 8 inches in length, the colour of which shall be changed every year.

21. The lamps of every licensed hackney-carriage and palanquin shall have the registered number painted on them, the figures to be not less than one inch in length, the colour of which shall be changed every year.

Fees.

22. A fee shall be paid to the commissioners in accordance with the following scale for the issue, transfer or renewal of licenses, etc.—

	1st class hackney carriage.	2nd class hackney carriage.	3rd class hackney carriage.	Palanquin.	Horse.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Owner's license	4 0	3 0	2 0	1 8	2 0
Driver's license	2 0	2 0	2 0	...	...
License plate	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Transfer of owner's license	3 0	2 8	2 0	1 0	...
Duplicate owner's license	2 0	1 8	1 0	0 8	1 0
Duplicate driver's license	1 0	1 0	1 0	...	...
Duplicate of driver's ticket	0 8	0 8	0 8	...	...
Bearer's license ... ..	...	...	...	0 4	...
Renewal of bearer's license ... ..	...	...	...	0 2	...
Duplicate of bearer's license ... ..	...	...	...	0 2	...
List of fares	0 4	0 4	0 4	...	...
Fare plate	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	...
Duplicate fare plate	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	...
Certificate copy of particulars of register and license.	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
Alteration in register	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8

Rates and fares.

23. Fares shall be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to time.

(1) Rates and fares to be paid for hackney-carriages.

Description of carriage.	FARE BY DISTANCE.		Fare by time.
	For any distance within and not exceeding one mile.	For any distance exceeding one mile.	
	As.		Minimum fare for not exceeding— Rs. A.
First class ...	12	Annas 6 for every additional mile or any part thereof.	Fifteen minutes 0 8 Half an hour ... 1 0 One hour ... 1 8 Subsequent hours 0 12
Second „ ...	8	Annas 4 for every additional mile or any portion thereof.	Half an hour ... 0 8 One hour ... 0 12 Subsequent hours 0 8
Third „ „ ...	6	Annas 3 for every additional mile or any portion thereof.	Half an hour ... 0 6 One hour ... 0 8 Subsequent hours 0 6

(2) Rates and fares to be paid for Palanquins.

Fare by distance.			Fare by time.		
		Rs. A.			Rs. A.
Half mile ...	...	0 6	Half an hour ...	...	0 8
One „ ...	...	0 8	One hour ...	...	0 12
Subsequent mile or portion thereof ...	...	0 4	Additional hour ...	...	0 6
			Half a day of five hours ...	...	2 0
			Whole day of nine hours ...	...	3 8

Passengers and luggage.

24. No hackney-carriage shall carry more than four adult persons altogether, in addition to the driver and attendant.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this by-law two children under twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one adult.

25. No palanquin shall be allowed to carry more than two adult passengers.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this by-law, two children under twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one adult.

26. The driver of every hackney-carriage shall carry in or upon such carriage a quantity of luggage not exceeding two maunds together with one additional maund, for every person below four carried in the carriage, without any charge over and above the fare.

A charge not exceeding two annas may be levied for every ten seers or part thereof in excess of the above free allowance.

27. Rule 26 shall not apply to bicycles, perambulators and child's mail carts, for each of which a charge not exceeding four annas may be made.

Inspection of hackney-carriages and palanquins.

28. It shall be lawful for any police officer of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector and Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector and the Overseer of the Municipality, at any time between sunrise and sunset to enter any premises on which any licensed hackney-carriage or palanquin or the horses or other animals, harness or other things used therewith are kept in order to carry out any provision of this Act, or these by-laws and the owner, occupier or his agent shall afford every facility for such officer's inspection.

Protection of weak and lame horses.

29. It shall be lawful for the Registering Officer at any time to cause any animal used in hackney-carriage to be produced before him for the purpose of inspection, and it shall be compulsory upon the owner to produce any such animal within twenty-four hours on the receipt of such notice.

30. The owner of any animal declared under section 30 to be unfit for use in a hackney-carriage shall, if he disposes of it, or removes it from the premises on which it is stabled, give notice of the fact to the Registering Officer within one week of such disposal or removal, intimating at the same time the name and address of the person to whom he has disposed of it and the place to which it has been removed.

31. Notice of the death of a registered horse shall also be given to the Registering Officer, who on receipt of such notice, shall cause the entry concerned to be cancelled in the "Register of horses" and the certificate of registration to be withdrawn.

Regulation of use of horses.

32. No owner shall permit any horse to work continuously in any hackney-carriage in excess of the following scale of time :—

Class of carriage.	Maximum period allowed*to be worked.	Minimum period of rest.
First, second and third if drawn by two horses ...	10 hours ...	14 hours.
" " " one horse ...	8 " ...	16 "

33. The following particulars shall be entered in a register to be kept by every owner for the purposes of by-law No. 32 :—

Date.	Register No. and class of carriage.	Branded number of horse or horses used to draw the carriage together with descriptions.	Hour of leaving stable.	Hour of return to stable.	Names of drivers and attendants.	Signature of owner.	Signature and rank of inspecting officer.

Publication of list of fares.

34. The list of fares prepared by the Commissioners with reference to the scale of rates laid down by by-law No. 23 shall be published in such a manner as the Commissioners shall deem proper.

Registers and Licenses.

35. The following particulars shall be entered in the registers and licenses under this Act :—

(1) Hackney-Carriage License.**Particulars of license.**

1. The class and the number assigned to the carriage in the register.
2. The name, father's name and residence of the owner, the description of the carriage and the place where the carriage is kept.

3. The number and description of horses to be employed in drawing such carriage.
4. The number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry.
5. The date on which the license was granted.
6. That the carriage shall ply for hire at any of the public stands in the town and suburbs of Sherpur town and not at any other place.
7. Signature of the Registering Officer.

(2) Register of Hackney-carriages.

1. The class and number assigned to the carriage in the register.
2. The certificate numbers.
3. Date on which license was granted.
4. Owner's and his father's names.
5. Place of residence.
6. Stable locality.
7. Holding number.
8. Driver's and his father's names.
9. Place of residence.
10. Period of suspension or cancellation.
11. Date of renewal.
12. Duplicate ticket.
13. " license.
14. Thumb mark or signature of drivers
15. Date of conviction.
16. Section of law.
17. Punishment inflicted.
18. Date of offence.
19. Offence.
20. Ownership transferred to.
21. Date of transfer.
22. Signature of the Registering Officer.
23. Remarks.

(3) Horse Register.

1. Serial number.
2. Class of hackney-carriage in which the horse is to be used.
3. To be used singly or in pair.
4. Owner's and his father's names.
5. Owner's address.
6. Branded number assigned to horse in register.
7. Place where it is intended to keep the horse.
8. Date on which license was granted.
9. Ownership transferred to.
10. Date of transfer.
11. Date on which horse was rebranded.
12. Date of notice issued to owner.
13. Date of disposal of notices.
14. Signature of the Registering Officer.
15. Remarks.

(4) Hackney-carriage Driver's license.

1. The number of license, the name, father's name, place of abode and age of the person to whom license is granted.
2. The date on which the license was granted.
3. The class and number of the hackney-carriage he is allowed to drive.
4. Thumb mark or signature of the driver.
5. Date of expiry of license.
6. A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting drivers of hackney-carriages.
7. Signature of the Registering Officer.

(5) Register of Palanquins.

1. The number assigned to the palanquin in the register.
2. Date on which license was granted.
3. Owner's and his father's names.
4. Place of residence.
5. Place where the palanquin is to be kept.
6. House or holding number.
7. Bearer's and his father's names.
8. Place of residence.
9. Period of suspension or cancellation.
10. Date of renewal.
11. Duplicate license.
12. Duplicate ticket.
13. Thumb mark or signature of bearers.
14. Date of conviction.
15. Section of law.
16. Punishment inflicted.
17. Date of offence.
18. Offence.
19. Ownership transferred to.
20. Date of transfer.
21. The number of persons the palanquin is licensed to carry.
22. Signature of the Registering Officer.
23. Remarks.

(6) Palanquin owner's license.

1. The number assigned to the palanquin in the register.
2. The name, father's name and the residence of the owner, the description of the palanquin, the place where the palanquin is to be kept.
3. The number of passengers the palanquin is licensed to carry.
4. The date on which the license was granted.
5. Date of expiry of the license.
6. Signature of the Registering Officer.

(7) Palanquin bearer's license.

1. The number of license.
2. The name and father's name, place of abode and age of the person to whom such license is granted.
3. The date on which the license was granted.
4. Date of expiry of license.
5. The number of palanquin he is allowed to carry.
6. Thumb mark or signature of the bearer.
7. A summary of the more important statutory provisions and by-laws affecting bearers of palanquin.
8. Signature of the Registering Officer.

(8) Horse license.

1. The class of hackney-carriage with which the horse is to be used, and whether it is to be used singly or in pair.
2. The name and father's name of the owner, residence of the owner.
3. The number assigned to the horse in the register.
4. The place where it is intended to keep the horse.
5. The date on which the license was granted.
6. The date on which the license expires.
7. Signature of the Registering Officer.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.

No. 2828 L.S.-G.—The 26th November 1920.—In the table appended to notification No. 1073 L.S.-G., dated the 31st March 1920, published in pages 183-195, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th April 1920, make the following additions and corrections:—

In page 183, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Basudebpur union, after Raghudebpur...105, add—

Basudebpur ... 106

In page 184, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Chandipur union—

read "Routa ... 69" for "Ranta ... 66"

In page 188, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Khoshalpur union—

read "Chaltakhali ... 189" for "Chak Dakshin Banu ... 189"

In page 189, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Thalia union—

read—

"Saorabere ... 125" for "Sasrabere ... 125"

"Bhattikri Bhatghori ... 121" for "Bhattikri Bhalg Uori ... 121"

"Mainan ... 139" for "Manian ... 139"

In page 189, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Gazipur union—

read "Naupara ... 134" for "Nanpara ... 134"

In page 192, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Belari union—

read "Belari ... 141" for "Belani ... 141"

In page 193, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Belari union—

read "Basudebpur ... 142" for "Bamdebpur ... 142"

In page 193, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Omardaha union—

read—

"Bhaturghar ... 34" for "Bhatirghar ... 34"

"Nauda ... 35" for "Nanda ... 35"

"Bara Ghugubasia ... 37" for "Bara Ghugubaria ... 37"

"Gohalberia ... 49" for "Gopalberia ... 49"

"Morgat ... 45" for "Morghat ... 45"

In page 193, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Kharuberia union—

read "Moula ... 71" for "Manla ... 71"

In page 194, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Shampur union—

read "Katlaybar or Kurchibar ... 101"

for "Katravbar or Kurchibar ... 101"

In page 104, column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the Baneswarpur union—

read "Gohaldaha ... 114" for "Gapaldaha ... 114"

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

No. 2830 L.S.-G.—The 26th November 1920.—In the table appended to notification No. 1072 L.S.-G., dated the 31st March 1920, published in pages 177-182, Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 14th April 1920, make the following corrections:—

In page 179, column 4 of the table, after Bankra, for the name of the union read "Dhulagore" for "Dhulagone" and in column 5 of the table, showing the mauzas constituting the same union read "Dhulagore 53" for "Dhulagone 53".

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2899M.—The 30th November 1920.—The following draft of a by-law which has been framed by the Commissioners of the Ghatal Municipality, in the district of Midnapore, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the Act, is published for the information of persons affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the 25th January 1920, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate before that date will be duly considered :—

Draft by-law.

Any person having possession of or control over any land or water on or in which there exists any water-hyacinth shall, if so required by a notice in writing signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, destroy or remove such water-hyacinth within the period mentioned in such notice. Provided that such notice (a) shall be issued simultaneously for the whole of an area to be defined by the Municipal Commissioners and (b) shall not be issued oftener than twice a year. Such person, if fail to destroy or remove such water-hyacinth within the period mentioned in the notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

No. 2930M.—The 3rd December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Stapylton to be a Commissioner of the Chittagong Municipality, *vice* Mr. H. H. Bourne, resigned.

No. 2967M.—The 7th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rai Sahib Dasarathi Bhattacharji to be a Commissioner of the Bhatpara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas, *vice* Babu Kumud Chandra Bidyabinode.

No. 1152 San.—The 7th December 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Acts to the Bhatpara Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas.

2. This cancels so much of the notification of the 7th July 1883 as relates to that part of the Bhatpara Municipality which was included within the Naihati Municipality.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE OF BYE-ELECTION TO ELECT A COMMISSIONER FOR WARD XIV.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him under section 53 (4) of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the undersigned hereby notifies for general information that, to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mowdud Rahman, Ward Commissioner for ward XIV, a bye-election will be held on Friday, the 7th January 1921, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M., under section 62 of the said Act, at such place as will be notified hereafter.

Intending candidates should send in their nomination papers to the Chairman not less than 14 days before the day fixed for election as required by Rule 2, Schedule V of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

J. DONALD,
Chairman, Calcutta Corporation.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 2nd December 1920.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2980M.—*The 8th December 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 221 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and upon the application of the Commissioners of the Barisal Municipality made in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting specially convened to consider the question, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Part IX of that Act to the area specified below of the said Municipality.

The area is bounded on the—

North—By the existing southern boundary, viz., the Haldarbari khal from the south-eastern corner of the tank belonging to Aminuddin, Ukiladdin, Iasin Kazi and Nawabali of Alekanda village, down to the John-Batty bridge to the east, which stands over the Haldarbari khal.

East—By the *bund* road from the John-Batty bridge towards the south.

South—By the aforesaid *bund* road running southwards up to 2,000 feet from the John-Batty bridge.

West—By an imaginary line from the end of the southern boundary towards the north up to the western end of the Haldarbari khal where it meets the tank referred to in the northern boundary.

No. 3051M.—*The 13th December 1920.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. G. Thrupp to be a Commissioner of the Faridpur Municipality, *vice* Mr. Sukumar Sen Gupta.

No. 2984M.—The 8th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and in supersession of so much of notification dated the 13th October 1884, published at page 1882 of the Supplement to, the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd *idem*, as relates to the Rangpur Municipality, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that—

Rangpur.

- (1) the Rangpur Municipality shall, for the purpose of election of Commissioners, be divided into wards as shown in columns 1 and 2 of the following table, and
- (2) the number of Commissioners to be elected for each such ward shall be that shown in column 3 of that table—

Number of Wards.	Boundaries of Wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
I	<p><i>North</i>—Bhagi road, Bhagi lane and Kukrul road ...</p> <p><i>East</i>—Kukrul road, Radhaballav road, Civil Station road, Musalmanpara road, Nawabganj Bazar road up to the junction with K. C. Roy's road and then an imaginary line from that point drawn at right angles to the Nawabganj Bazar road till it meets the old bed of Ghagot.</p> <p><i>South</i>—The old bed of the river Ghagot till it meets the Skrine Canal (west of Katkipara), the Skrine Canal and Sankamari road (Dinajpur road, <i>i.e.</i>, District Board road No. 3).</p> <p><i>West</i>—Sankamari road (the Municipal road which connects Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri roads).</p>	2
II	<p><i>North</i>—Civil Station road, Radharaman Mozumdar's road, Dewanbari road and G. L. Roy's road.</p> <p><i>East</i>—S. M. Chakraborty's road, M. C. Mozumdar's lane, Rangpur Station road, the kutcha road leading to Mulatole up to the wooden bridge on the canal.</p> <p><i>South</i>—The Skrine Canal (between the wooden bridge on the Mulatole road and the wooden bridge on the Kotowali road), the Kotowali road and the old bed of the river Ghagot up to its junction with the imaginary line drawn from the junction of Nawabganj Bazar road and K. C. Roy's road and at right angle to Nawabganj Bazar road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—An imaginary line drawn from the junction of Nawabganj Bazar road and K. C. Roy's road and at right angle to Nawabganj Bazar road till it meets the old bed of Ghagot, Nawabganj Bazar road and Musalmanpara road.</p>	2
III	<p><i>North</i>—Circular road and K. D. Canal (between the wooden bridge on the Circular road and the masonry bridge on the old Kakina road), <i>i.e.</i>, District Board road No. 48.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Old Kakina road (District Board road No. 48).</p> <p><i>South</i>—Dewanbari road, Civil Station road, Central road and Kamalkachna road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Radharaman Mozumdar's road, Civil Station road, Radhaballav road and Kukrul road.</p>	2

Number of Wards.	Boundaries of Wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
IV	<p><i>North</i>—Central road, Kamalkachna road ...</p> <p><i>East</i>—The kutchra cross road (between Kamalkachna road and G. L. Roy's road); an imaginary line connecting the junction of the kutchra cross road and G. L. Roy's road with the junction of the old bed of river Ghagot and the Skrine Canal (south of the burning ghat); the old bed of the river Ghagot till it meets the Skrine Canal again, then the Skrine Canal up to the wooden bridge on the Lalbag road; an imaginary line running parallel to the Rangpur Station road and Tajhat road from a point on the Lalbag road 600 feet to the north of the Rangpur Station road to a point 600 feet to the north from the junction of the Tajhat road and Kanongotola road; an imaginary line from the last named point to the junction of Tajhat road and Kanongotola road; Kanongotola road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—An imaginary line running parallel to the Tajhat road, Railway line, station approach road and Rangpur Station road at a distance of 600 feet from a point on the Kanongotola road to point on the right bank of the Skrine Canal to the west of the Rangpur Station road and the Skrine Canal.</p> <p><i>West</i>—Mulatole road, Rangpur Station road, M. C. Mozumdar's lane, S. M. Chakraborty's road, G. L. Roy's road and Civil Station road.</p>	2
V	<p><i>North</i>—K. D. Canal, an imaginary line which joins a point on the left bank of the K. D. Canal 780 feet to the east of the masonry bridge (Kakina bridge) on the District Board road No. 48 and the point on the Railway line 830 feet to the east of the level crossing on the Cooch-Behar road.</p> <p><i>East</i>—Railway line, Cooch-Behar road, Sanibari road, Kapuriaputty road, thana road and Skrine Canal.</p> <p><i>South</i>—An imaginary line connecting the junction of the Skrine Canal and kutchra road 2,320 feet south-west of the wooden bridge on the Kanongotola road to a point on the Kanongotola road 600 feet to the south of the Tajhat road, Kanongotola road; an imaginary line connecting the junction of Tajhat and Kanongotola road to a point 600 feet to the north of Tajhat road; an imaginary line from the last named point to the old bed of the Ghagot running parallel to the Tajhat road; the old bed of the river Ghagot and Skrine Canal.</p> <p><i>West</i>—An imaginary line connecting the junction of Skrine Canal and the old bed of the river Ghagot (south of burning ghat) with the junction of the kutchra cross road and G. L. Roy's road, kutchra cross road, Kamalkachna road, District Board road No. 48 (old Kakina road).</p>	2

Number of Wards.	Boundaries of Wards.	Number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward.
VI	<p><i>North</i>—Railway line ...</p> <p><i>East</i>—An imaginary line which joins the point on the Railway line 830 feet to the east of the level crossing (on the Cooch-Bihar road) and the junction of the Dometari road and the Gosainbari road, Dometari road and the New Kaliganj road.</p> <p><i>South</i>—An imaginary line connecting the junction of the New Kaliganj road and the Dewantuli road with the junction of the Raja J. B. Sen's road and the Kanongotola lane, and an imaginary line connecting the junction of the Raja J. B. Sen's road and Kanongotola lane with the junction of the K. D. Canal and the kutchra road 2,320 feet to the south-west of the wooden bridge on the Kanongotola road.</p> <p><i>West</i>—The Skrine Canal up to the masonry bridge on the Tajhat road, the thana road, Kapuria-putty road, Sanibari road, Cooch-Bihar road.</p>	2

2. This notification shall take effect on the 25th March 1921.

No. 3053M.—The 13th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Nawabganj Municipality, in the district of Malda:—

Babu Srish Chandra Maulik.
 „ Jatindra Nath Das.
 Maulvi Muhammad Hamidulla.
 „ Muhammad Taheruddin.

No. 3060M.—The 13th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Commissioners of the Kanchrapara Municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas:—

Loco and Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Railway ... *Ex officio*.
 Mr. A. W. Wadley.
 Maulvi Quari Abdul Ali.
 Sheik Jader Buksh.

No. 3061M.—The 13th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Railway, to be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Kanchrapara Municipality, in the district of the 24-Parganas.

No. 1189San.—The 14th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37G of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the scheme submitted by the Commissioners of the Mymensingh Municipality for the improvement of water-supply in that Municipality, the particulars of which were published with notification No. 12T-M., dated the 21st April 1919 and erratum No. 505T-San., dated the 28th October 1920, at pages 65 and 728 of Part IB of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 30th April 1919 and 10th November 1920, respectively.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
 Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

No. 1270 San.—The 18th December 1920.—The following draft of by-laws, which have been framed by the Commissioners of the **Jessore.** Kotechandpur Municipality, in the district of Jessore, under section 350 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), and which the Governor in Council proposes to confirm under section 351 of the Act, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

2. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 1st February 1921, and any objection or suggestion received by the undersigned through the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft By-laws.

No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nala or water course which is a source of public water supply.

Explanation—The spreading of fishing nets and the placing of fishing traps in any such nala or water course are included in the word “obstruction” as used in this by-law.

Fine Rs. 10 ; daily fine Rs. 2.

No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Commissioners, steep in any tank or ditch any jute, hemp or other vegetable matter which is likely to render the water offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Fine Rs. 10 ; on a second or subsequent conviction Rs. 50.

No. 1272 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 60 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of section 93 of the said Act to the following District Boards in the Burdwan Division :—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Birbhum. | 3. Midnapore. |
| 2. Bankura. | 4. Hooghly. |

No. 1275 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 60 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of section 93 of the said Act to the following District Boards in the Presidency Division :—

Presidency Division.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. The 24-Parganas. | 4. Jessore. |
| 2. Nadia. | 5. Khulna. |
| 3. Murshidabad. | |

No. 1278 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 60 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of section 93 of the said Act to the following District Boards in the Chittagong Division :—

Chittagong Division.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Chittagong. | 2. Noakhali. |
|----------------|--------------|

No. 1281 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 60 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of section 93 of the said Act to the following District Boards in the Rajshahi Division.

Rajshahi Divn.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Dinajpur. | 5. Pabna. |
| 2. Jalpaiguri. | 6. Malda. |
| 3. Rangpur. | 7. Rajshahi. |
| 4. Bogra. | |

No. 1284 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the said Acts to the areas administered by the following District Boards in the Dacca Division.

Dacca Divn.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Dacca. | 3. Faridpur. |
| 2. Mymensingh. | 4. Bakarganj. |

No. 1287 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 60 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of section 93 of the said Act to the following District Boards in the Dacca Division.

Dacca Divn.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Dacca. | 3. Faridpur. |
| 2. Mymensingh. | 4. Bakarganj. |

No. 1288 San.—The 18th December 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Bengal Vaccination Act, 1880 (Bengal Act V of 1880), and section 2 of the Bengal Vaccination (Amendment) Act, 1911 (Bengal Act II of 1911), and in supersession of the notification No. 154 T—San., dated the 14th September 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare his intention to extend the said Acts to the whole area administered by the District Board of Tippera.

Tippera.

2. If any inhabitant of the said area objects to the extension of the aforesaid Acts thereto, he may send his objection in writing to the undersigned within six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the same will be taken into consideration.

No. 3133 M.—The 20th December 1920.—The following draft of rules which, in exercise of the power conferred by section 290 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), the Governor in Council proposes to make and subject to which the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality may allow communication-pipes to be laid down from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to premises for domestic purposes only are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Darjeeling.

II. The draft rules will be taken into consideration on the 1st February 1921, and any objection or suggestion which may be received by the undersigned through the Deputy Commissioner before that date will be duly considered.

Draft Rules.

So long as the Commissioners deem it practicable and consistent with the maintenance of an efficient water-supply, they may allow any owner or occupier of a holding paying a water-rate imposed under the provisions of Part VII of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, on the annual value of such holding, when such annual value is not less than Rs. 300, to lay down communication-pipes from the service-pipes of the Commissioners for the purpose of leading water to such holding for domestic purposes only, subject to the following rules and conditions:—

1. The owner or occupier of any holding requiring water to be laid on to such holding for domestic purposes, or requiring any addition or alteration to an existing water-supply, must apply for the same on a printed form to be supplied, free of cost, at the Municipal office.

2. A fee of Rs. 100 must be paid to the Commissioners by such owner or occupier for each connection to a Municipal main supply-pipe or a common communication-pipe laid in accordance with rule 3 before any work is commenced, such fee to be in addition to all other costs and charges imposed under these rules.

3. Except as provided below, each holding must have a separate connection to the Municipal main supply-pipe and extensions from the communication-pipe of one holding to another holding shall not be permitted:

Provided that, with the consent of the Commissioners in meeting, connections to two or more holdings may be permitted from a common communication-pipe. Any such communication-pipe must be laid in a street or common passage and a stop-cock and meter, as provided for in rule 7, must be fixed on the connection to each holding:

Provided also that no holding shall have more than one separate connection, but if in any case the Commissioners are satisfied that an adequate supply to any holding cannot be given through a single connection they may sanction additional connections thereto.

4. The owner or occupier of the holding in respect to which the connection is required, must pay the entire cost of the connection, including the supply and fixing of the fittings referred to in rule 7, and must also pay the cost of such alterations in, or repairs to, roads, drains, sewers, water-mains or pipes, and the cost of such other works, as may be necessitated by, or result from, the work of making such connection.

5. The owner or occupier of the holding to which a connection has been given must, at any time, on receipt of notice to do so from the Commissioners, pay the entire cost of any repairs or alterations to the connection or any part thereof that the Commissioners may consider necessary to put it into a satisfactory condition or which may be necessitated by any change in the Municipal water-works or system of distribution or by the defective condition of the connection or any part thereof or by any other cause whatever.

6. (1) The works required under rules 4 and 5 may, at the option of the Commissioners, either be carried out by the Commissioners themselves at the expense of the owner or occupier of the holding in respect of which the works are required, or may be carried out by a person or firm employed by such owner or occupier and approved by the Commissioners.

(2) No work shall be carried out under sub-rule (1), except under the supervision of a Municipal officer.

(3) When the works required by rules 4 and 5 are carried out by the Commissioners, the cost must be deposited before such works are commenced and the owner or occupier on whose behalf the works are done will be responsible for any damage or repairs to or stoppage of the pipes after the same have been handed over by the Commissioners.

7. A holding connection shall comprise the following part or fittings:—

- (a) a brass or gun-metal ferrule inserted in the main supply-pipe;
- (b) a galvanized iron communication-pipe from the ferrule to the meter;
- (c) a stop-cock and its surface-box;
- (d) a meter for all new connections, except when a connection is required for a flusher only;
- (e) service-pipes from the stop-cock to the taps;
- (f) taps; and
- (g) a long screw with back nuts, fixed immediately beyond the stop-cock or meter pit on the house side to enable repairs to be made without disturbing the Municipal fittings.

8. (1) All the fittings referred to in rule 7 shall be exact duplicates of standard samples kept in the office of the Commissioners and approved by them in meeting.

(2) All fittings shall be inspected and tested and stamped by an officer of the Municipality before being fixed.

(3) If any owner or occupier shall desire to instal baths or lavatory fittings provided with water-fittings or any other fittings not covered by the schedule of approved fittings, he must present such fittings for the approval of the Chairman and any fittings so presented, if considered necessary, may be stamped and samples thereof may be purchased and placed among the standard fittings.

9. The holding connection, when fitted in position, must be capable of standing a pressure of 400 feet, and no water shall be supplied until it has stood such a test applied by the Commissioners.

10. The size of the ferrule and the diameter of the communication-pipe referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 7, and the number of taps shall be fixed in accordance with the annual valuation of the holdings as follows:—

Annual valuation of holding.			Size of ferrule.	Diameter of communication pipe.	Number of taps.
Rs.	Rs.		Inch.	Inch.	
From	300 to	800	...	$\frac{3}{8}$	2
"	801	" 1,200	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
"	1,201	" 1,800	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	4
"	1,801	" 2,400	...	1	6
"	2,401	and upwards by special arrangement.			

11. If at any time it is found that the number of taps in any connected holding is in excess of the number permitted by the rules under which the connection to the holding was allowed by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may provide and fix a meter on the connection and recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier.

12. (1) On every communication-pipe, a brass or gun-metal stop-cock having the same water-way as such pipe shall be placed as near as practicable to the point where that pipe enters the holding to be supplied.

(2) The stop-cock shall be built in a brick, stone or concrete chamber provided with a cast-iron surface cover-box so designed that it can be locked, and the key of this box shall remain under the control of the Chairman.

(3) The stop-cock shall be capable of adjustment so that the supply to the holding may be regulated thereby.

13. (1) The meter shall be placed as near to the stop-cock as possible and in a position where it can be conveniently examined.

(2) The meter must be fixed in a brick, stone or concrete chamber covered over with a cast-iron surface-box of approved pattern.

14. The Commissioners shall depute an authorized person to read every meter not less than once a month.

15. (1) Every owner or occupier of any holding, in respect of which a connection has been made, under these rules, shall be entitled to a supply of—

(a) 4,000 gallons of water per quarter for each rupee of water-rate paid in respect of such holding;

(b) a further proportionate number of gallons per quarter for every additional fraction of a rupee, paid by him quarterly as water-rate in respect of such holdings;

(c) and such allowance for sanitary purposes as the Chairman may in each case, decide.

to follow

(2) All water in excess of the amount allowed under sub-rule (1), such owner or occupier shall be charged monthly as follows:—

Annas per 1,000
gallons.

Rs. A. P.

(a) For any excess quantity of water not exceeding one-half of the amount of the allowance prescribed in sub-rule (1)	0	6	0
(b) For any excess quantity of water exceeding one-half of the amount of the allowance prescribed in sub-rule (1), but not exceeding that amount	0	10	0
(c) For any excess quantity of water exceeding the amount of the allowance prescribed in sub-rule (1), but not exceeding twice that amount ...	1	0	0
(d) For any excess quantity of water exceeding twice the amount of the allowance prescribed in sub-rule (1)	1	8	0

16. The Commissioners may cut off the connection between any water-works of the Municipality and any holding to which water is supplied from such works, or may turn off such supply, in any of the following cases, namely:—

- (a) if the holding is unoccupied;
- (b) if the occupier refuses to admit any officer duly empowered in that behalf into the holding for the purpose of making any examination or inspection authorized under this Act, or under any bye-law or rule framed under this Act, or prevents such officer from making such examination or inspection;
- (c) if the owner or occupier of the holding touches or interferes with his meter in any way, except with the permission of the Chairman, or wilfully or negligently injures or damages it;
- (d) if the owner or occupier of the holding wilfully or negligently permits waste of water in such volume as will, in the opinion of the Chairman, endanger the water-supply in the neighbourhood;
- (e) if the owner or occupier of the holding shall refuse or neglect to pay any of the fees or charges imposed in accordance with these rules for a space of fourteen days after he has been served with a notice of demand for the same;
- (f) if the owner or occupier of the holding constructs or fixes any cisterns, tanks, reservoirs, taps, pipes or any other works in connection with the water-supply not authorized by these rules;
- (g) if the pipes, taps, ball-cocks, cisterns or any other parts of the connection are, in the opinion of the Commissioners, in a leaking condition or a state of disrepair;

Provided that such disconnection or turning off of water-supply shall not relieve any person from any liabilities which he may have incurred, under these rules.

In the circumstances contemplated in clause (d), an officer authorized by the Commissioners in this behalf by a general order shall have the power to turn off the supply for a period not exceeding eight hours on his previously recording his reason in writing.

17. Every tap shall be of the same size as the pipe to which it is attached and shall be of brass and of the pattern known as "Screw-down High pressure." Every tap shall be at least 2 feet and not more than 3 feet 6 inches above the surface of the ground beneath.

18. No cistern, tank or reservoir of any description which is intended to be supplied with water from the Municipal water-works shall be permitted to any holding, except with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting and such sanction shall distinctly specify the dimensions and capacity of the cistern, tank or reservoir allowed. The inlet to every such cistern, tank or reservoir must be controlled by an efficient ball-cock so that the discharge thereunto is completely stopped when the cistern, tank or reservoir is full. Any taps fed from such cistern, tank or reservoir must be included in the number of taps allowed under rule 10.

19. No connection shall be permitted to any holding unless and until the owner or occupier makes effective provision to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for draining all waste-water away.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1920.

PART IB.

Orders by the Governor of Bengal in Council.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3181 L.S.-G.—The 21st December 1920.—It is hereby notified that under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the District Board of Dacca shall consist of 33 members, of whom 7 shall be elected by the Sadar Local Board, 6 by the Narainganj Local Board, 5 by the Munshiganj Local Board and 4 by the Manikganj Local Board.

2. This cancels so much of notification, dated the 6th April 1886, as relates to the fixing of the number of members of the said District Board and the proportion of that number to be elected by each of the Local Boards.

No. 3198 L.S.-G.—The 23rd December 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 8 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to establish a local board in the sadar subdivision of the district of Chittagong, and to fix the number of members of the local board at twenty-one.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the local board shall come into existence on the 1st March 1921.

No. 3199 L.S.-G.—The 23rd December 1920.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 8 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to establish a local board in the Cox's Bazar subdivision of the district of Chittagong, and to fix the number of members of the local board at nine.

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 21 of the said Act, the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct that the local board shall come into existence on the 1st March 1921.

No. 3200 L.S.-G.—The 23rd December 1920.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 14 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885 (Bengal Act III of 1885), the Governor in Council is pleased to add the name of the district of Chittagong to the list included in the third schedule of the Act.

No. 3201 L.S.-G.—The 23rd December 1920.—It is hereby notified that, under section 7 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the District Board of Chittagong shall consist of 30 members, of whom 15 shall be elected by the Sadar Local Board and 5 by the Cox's Bazar Local Board.

2. This cancels notification dated the 5th April 1887, by which the number of members of the Chittagong District Board was fixed at 18.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM.

No. 3195 L. S.-G.—The 23rd December 1920.—In the table appended to notification No. 1668 L.S.-G., dated the 25th May 1920, published in pages 319-321, Part I-B of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 2nd June 1920, make the following additions and corrections:—

In page 319, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Greda union, *read*—

"Ikri	... 139"	for "Itria	... 139"
and after "Bara Dayarampur	...	...	154"
add "Bhabanandapur	...	...	142"

In page 320, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Bhanga union, *read*—

"Chhiladarchar	... 119"	for "Chhilearchar	... 119"
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In page 320, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Kristopur union, *after* "Jatrabari 7"

add—

"Dabila	...	...	...	1
Nayakandi	...	...	...	10
Nijgram	...	...	...	9
Purbakandi	...	...	...	8
Lakharkandi	...	...	...	11
Ramchandrapur	...	...	...	12
Majhi Kandi	...	...	...	13
Goaldangi	...	...	...	14
Uzirkharkandi	...	...	...	16
Ramdebnagor	...	...	...	17
Dari Krishnapur	...	...	...	2"

In page 320, column 5 of the table, showing the mouzas constituting the Kalamridha union, *read*—

"Atrabhasra	... 203"	for "Atrabhasna	... 203"
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In page 320, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Sadarpur union, *read*—

"Charirosi	... 92"	for "Chaorasi	... 92"
"Saresatrashi	... 88"	for "Satrashi Sara	... 88"

In page 320, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Madhukhali union, *read*—

"Jhauhati	... 54"	for "Jhanhata	... 54"
and after that	add—		
"Machhardia	...	...	44
Nikaria	...	...	46
Datter Kapashati	...	...	53
Mirer Kapashati	...	...	47
Ghora Khali	...	...	50
Bauna	...	...	48
Khaksahat	...	...	49
Panchai	...	...	52"

In page 321, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Parameswardi union, after "Barurkandi (Parameswardi) ... 224" add—

"Jaypasa	...	...	...	225
Dhuljuri	...	...	...	226
Mali Khali	...	...	...	227
Sarandi	...	...	...	228
Aur Jug	...	...	...	233
Chak Khajura	...	...	...	232
Tamarhazi	...	...	...	234
Bil Tamarhazi	...	...	...	235
Meghadanga	...	...	...	231
Bhobkhanda	...	...	...	230
Dohar Nagar	...	...	...	229
Putandipara	...	...	...	237
Baur Kandi	...	...	...	220
Haor Changa	...	...	...	223

In page 321, column 5 of the table showing the mouzas constituting the Talma union, after "Sadurbera ... 127" add—

"Goherpur	...	...	...	110
Bibirkandi	...	...	...	106
Bhatpara	...	...	...	105
Chap Khanda	...	...	...	107
Kadamtali	...	...	...	93
Chhatarpara	...	...	...	108
Dhuturahati	...	...	...	109
Sakpaldia	...	...	...	146

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.